



FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

JUCHE 107
(2018)

3

Kumgangsán-brand Silk Thread

Kumgangsán-brand silk thread produced by the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill is lustrous and soft. It has good strength and extension.

Technical specifications:

Standard hank weight (g):	200
Tensile strength (mn/D):	3.2
Extension (%):	20
Denier deviation (D):	1.00 - 1.95
Moisture (%):	11
Package (kg):	5, 10, 30



조선무역회사



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Kumsong Tractor Factory

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TAEHUNG

Youth Hero Mine

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The Taehung Youth Hero Mine, a leading magnesite producer in the world, is called a youth mine or a money-maker with a high-grade magnesite deposit of more than 5 billion tons.

The mine area is also known to be deposits of white talcum, chlorite, arsenious anhydride, red granite and other useful minerals amounting to hundreds of millions of tons.

It has the Puktu open pit, Muhakdong underground stopes and production bases of

electrocasted magnesia clinker, magnesia clinker and light-burned magnesia.

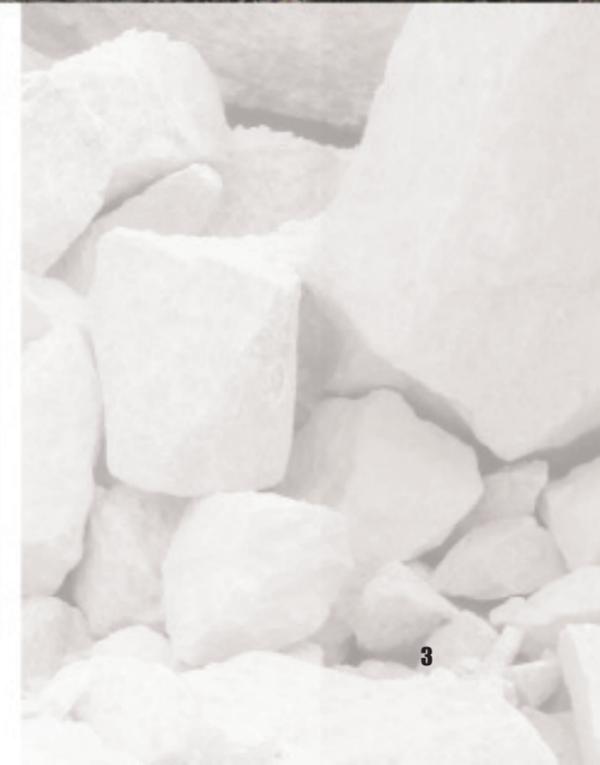
Fully equipped with large machines and other facilities for mass mining, mass ore-cutting and mass ore conveying, the mine increases the production of magnesite by employing the open-underground sequential mining method and sublevel open stope method.

The mine has established the systems of producing magnesia clinker and light-burned magnesia based

on anthracite briquette and fine anthracite and put production on a normal footing.

It also produces tiles, roofing tiles, powdered magnesium hydroxide and other secondary workpieces from by-products of magnesia.

The mine's magnesite is widely known at home and abroad for its high grade, 46.5 – 46.7% of MgO, and electrocasted magnesia clinker, magnesia clinker and light-burned magnesia products are exported to several countries.



Efforts to Promote Tourism

The DPRK government is channelling great efforts into sustainable development of tourism, which plays a central part in service trade, as required by the global trend.

The government strives to establish tourism and economic development zones and develop them distinctively so as to make the country's land and environment more beautiful and accelerate the growth of local economy.

Korea has been called a 3 000-ri land of golden tapestry since time immemorial. It has rich resources and environment needed for developing tourism physiographically, and these resources provide favourable conditions for developing tourism with less investment.

Scenic attractions can be found everywhere across the country, including such celebrated mountains as Mts Paektu, Kumgang, Myohyang and Chilbo, and Kuryong, Pagyon and Isonnam falls.

The country also abounds with marine resources for tourism as it is surrounded by sea on three sides, as well as densely distributed rivers and streams like the Amnok, Tuman and Taedong rivers, plants and animals, spas and mineral waters, and historical remains and relics.

Thanks to the government's policies on protecting tourist resources and ecological environment, the mountain and marine tourist resources are very clean in their ecological environment, and the historical and cultural tourism resources are preserved in their original state.

In order to promote tourism as early as possible, the DPRK government recently put forth a policy on establishing tourism development zones for boosting local economy with tourism as the major industry and developing them distinctively.

Laws were enacted on establishing the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone, the Onsong Island Tourism Development Zone in North Hamgyong Province, the Sinphyong Tourism Development Zone in North Hwanghae Province, the Chongsu Tourism Development Zone in North Phyongan Province and the Mubong Special Zone for International Tourism and their development projects are now underway.

The government concentrates on developing the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone with rich mountain and marine tourist resources into a world-class tourist resort, while encouraging provinces to develop the tourist zones to suit their features.

After setting up an independent national guidance system to supervise and manage the work of tourism development zones across the country in a unified way, it now focuses on site clearing and infrastructure construction in the development zones and development of tourist resources.

While holding fast to the principle of developing the tourist zones with its own efforts, the DPRK government encourages foreign businesses to invest in them in an effort to develop in a diversified way external economic relations with neighbouring and other countries, especially those in Southeast Asia and Europe.

Accordingly, briefing on investment, field inspection and workshops have been organized at home and abroad to give wide publicity to the favourable environment for investment in the tourism development zones and particular attention is being paid to providing a legal guarantee for investment.

Laws and regulations related to tourism development zones have already been adopted and constantly revised and supplemented including the regulations on tourism in economic development zones, law on Mt Kumgang international tourism special zone and regulations on tourism in the Rason economic and trade zone.

The tourism development zones offer legal and preferential treatment guarantee to foreign investors with regard to the opening and running of businesses, land lease, taxes, conditions for entry and exit, labour employment, free and independent business activities, protection of investment and property, remittance of legal income, personal and material property and the like.

Officials for the development and administration of tourist zones and tourism experts are trained systematically according to a long-term national programme. University of National Economy and University of Tourism train students to become tourism administration officials. The universities of education in provinces also train experts on tourism, guides and interpreters.

The government has taken a series of positive measures to boost tourism industry.

It pays primary attention to promoting tourism with local characteristics.

It encourages local and zone authorities to develop tourism products unique to their localities by fully considering and making effective use of the composition of tourist resources, prospects for the growth of tourism and natural and geographical conditions in their areas.

It also puts emphasis on providing tourist service in Korean style and manner. It is important to provide tourists with the distinctive Korean-style service they can neither taste nor experience in other countries, including the traditional manner of reception and hospitality of Korea which has been called the country of good manners in the East.

The government also ensures that tourist resources and environment in tourist resorts are strictly protected.

For the sustainable development of tourism, it enlists the whole country and all people in the effort to protect land and environment and all tourist resources throughout the country on the principle of exploring, developing and preserving tourist resources without damaging ecological environment.

Under the close concern of the DPRK government, Mirim Riding Club, Masikryong Ski Resort and other tourist resorts have sprung up in Pyongyang and local areas, giving delight to the visitors and enriching tourist resources of the country.

Tourism in the DPRK has been under a rapid progress thanks to the government's efforts to lift the major service industry up to the world level.

Phyohun Temple

Mt Kumgang in Kangwon Province is a world-renowned tourist attraction for its superb view of mountains and streams and rich historical and cultural tourist resources.

At the entrance of Manphok Valley, a fascinating spectacle of Inner Kumgang, is found Phyohun Temple, one of the four famous temples in Mt Kumgang, along with Jangan, Singye and Yujom temples.

Nestling in a place surrounded by peaks with mysteriously-shaped rocks standing up precipitously like a folding screen, the temple blends in so well with the beautiful scenery of Mt Kumgang in design that it is still of high value as a historical heritage site.

Phyohun Temple was built first in 670, repaired several times, and rebuilt in 1778. Originally there were more than 20 buildings, but now there remain only Panyabo, Ryongsan and Myongbu halls, and Rungpha, Osil and Chilsong pavilions.

All buildings are arranged according to the central axis passing Panyabo Hall and Rungpha Pavilion.

The main building of the temple and a typical example showing well the gorgeous architectural decoration and refined sculptural skills, Panyabo Hall is a double-eaved hip-saddle roofed house, three bays (14.09m) long and three bays (9.4m) wide, built on a high stone platform. The building looks more graceful as internal and external gun ways are placed on top of tapered pillars and a sculpture of dragon's head fixed protruding in front of the bracket between two pillars in the middle of the front. Elaborate layers and ancones in the shapes of full-blown lotus and lotus flower bud look like real flowers. A slight curve is given to the double-eaved hip-saddle roof in the shape of spread wings as a whole, from the ridges to concave eave tiles, hips and to even roof surface, adding to its fine figure. The building is luxuriously finished with *kum tanchong*, or gorgeous painting. The whole building is well balanced and looks imposing as it used thick building parts and elements, fully representing the features of architecture in the latter period of the feudal Joseon dynasty.

A two-storey building, three bays long in front and three bays wide on the side, Rungpha Pavilion is also a double-eaved hip-saddle roofed house with double curlicue decorations crowning a tapered pillar and painted gorgeously.

On both sides of Panyabo Hall are Ryongsan and Myongbu halls, which are all double-eaved gabled houses with three bays on the front and two bays on the side. Gorgeously painted Osil Pavilion is also a double-eaved gabled house three bays long and two bays wide with internal and external gun ways.

In the temple hip-saddle roofed houses and gabled houses are mixed properly along the north-south central axis, showing a variety of changes in general and characteristics of individual buildings as well.

On the way to Phyohun Temple there is a rock called Sambulam (rock of three Buddhist images) on which three Buddhist images are engraved, Shakyamuni in the middle, Maitreya on the right and Amitabha on the left. All are in standing posture and 3.7 metres tall and 1.3 metres wide across the chest.

The site of Paekhwa Hermitage is not far from it, and there are stone monuments and stupas including those dedicated to Saint Sosan who, though a Buddhist monk, fought against the Japanese invaders as the commander of the volunteer army of monks during the Imjin Patriotic War.

Phyohun Temple is now well preserved in its original state thanks to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on preserving national cultural heritage, showing tourists the long history and brilliant culture of the Korean nation as well as the beautiful scenery of Mt Kumgang.

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Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone Attracts Investors

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK issued Decree No. 48 on developing the Wonsan and Mt Kumgang area into an international tourist zone on June 11, Juche 103 (2014). Since then the zone development has become an enticing project for enthusiastic investors.

The Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone is located in the middle of the Korean peninsula in the east of Asia. To be specific, it is situated between long. 127°23' E and long. 128°22' E and between lat. 38°02' N and lat. 38°23' N, and includes part of Wonsan and Anbyon, Poptong, Chonnae, Thongchon, Kosan and Kumgang counties.

The zone is bounded by sea with both warm and cold currents, so it has a little difference in temperature in winter and summer, and is relatively warm.

It has favourable topography and climate for tourism. It has an annual sunshine of 2 447 hours, and its percentage is 56%. The average annual temperature in the zone is 10.4°C, the average temperatures in January and August 3.6°C below zero and 23.2°C respectively. The average annual precipitation is 1 406.3mm, and average relative humidity 67%.

The zone's geographical location is favourable for travelling to Russia, China, Japan and other neighbouring countries, and its abundant tourist resources and economic foundations provide a promising vista of development. The zone includes the areas of Wonsan, Masikryong Ski Resort, Ullim Falls, Sogwang Temple, Thongchon and Mt Kumgang, totalling some 430km² in area.

There are about 140 historical relics, some 10 sand beaches, several bathing resorts and natural lakes, over 680 tourist attractions, 4 mineral springs, and more than 3.3 million tons of mud with therapeutic properties for neuralgia and colitis.

The zone has also relatively developed infrastructure such as electricity, shipping, foodstuff and footwear industries, agriculture, fishery, tourism, service and others, which ensure smooth progress in the zone development.

Earlier efforts channelled into the development of the zone for international tourism have raised the level of practical qualifications of the personnel as well as the residents' awareness of tourism and service standards. The Wonsan Jong Jun Thaeik University of Economics has a department for training relevant personnel, and other universities in the zone produce competent personnel in various fields of development.

The development project is aimed at turning the zone centring Wonsan into a

world-famous tourist zone with harmonious combination of various cultural and resort facilities and ecological environment. Along with it, the areas of Mt Kumgang, Thongchon and Sogwang Temple widely known for historical relics and medicinal resources are to be developed into tourist attractions with the well-preserved ecological environment, and to be operated at the same time.

Wonsan, the capital of Kangwon Province and a port city, is a railway junction linking the east and west coasts of the country, and is connected to Dandong, Liaoning Province, China, in the west via Pyongyang and Sinuiju, and to Khasan of Russia in the north via Hamhung and Chongjin. It also boasts world-famous Myongsasimni Bathing Beach, Songdowon Bathing Beach, Songdowon International Children's Camp, a traditional park, Jangdokdo Pleasure Resort and other tourist and cultural resorts, as well as accommodation facilities including Songdowon and Tongmyong hotels which can put up over 2 000 people.

The development area of Wonsan is over 74km².

The project for downtown Wonsan involves the construction of the central part of the city, residential districts, hotels, tourist facilities, and landscaping and modernization of accommodation facilities. It is also planned to concentrate swimming pool, aquarium, cultural and recreational establishments, restaurants and other public buildings in the heart of the city and along the coast and add to the Songdowon Bathing Beach service facilities for 12 000 bathers.

A main stress in the construction of industrial districts is put on the tourism-related industry.

Mt Kumgang, 107km south of Wonsan, is numbered among the celebrated mountains of the world for its fantastic, majestic and beautiful scenery. It has 1 638-m-high Piro Peak, the highest in the mountain, and 12 000 peaks of mysterious shapes, and boasts 30 odd natural monuments, ten odd historical relics, two nature reserves, bathing resorts and spas. It also has a lot of scenic spots, such as Manmulsang, Samson Rock, Kuryong Falls, and Phalson Pools, and is divided into Inner Kumgang, Outer Kumgang and Sea Kumgang areas.

Inner Kumgang area is composed of Manphokdong, Kusong, Manchon scenic spots. Outer Kumgang area includes the scenic spots called Chonbuldong, Manmulsang, Kuryongyon and Sonha with over 330 sightseeing spots, ten odd nature stocks, two bathing resorts, and a hot spa for the treatment of hypertension and neuralgia.

At present the Mt Kumgang area has a golf course, sledge ground, ski training ground,

bathing resorts, lodging facilities for tourists, restaurants and a hot spa.

The Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone, which is endowed with lots of unique tourist resources, is called a "pearl" on the east coast of Korea.

The Mt Kumgang development area covers over 225km². The development project plans to establish more tourist facilities, newly create or increase the accommodation capacity to over 10 000, and set up several natural parks, folk street, martial arts hall, aquarium, and other amusement facilities.

The sightseeing routes on Mt Kumgang will be either reinforced or modernized by adding various facilities including cableways. Mokran and Tanphung restaurants, as well as other public catering facilities will be reconstructed on a modern and expansion basis.

On May 20, 2015 the groundbreaking ceremony of the Wonsan area took place in a grand style, and the projects of infrastructure construction, such as water supply, sewerage, electricity, Wonsan Port and railways, and housing construction are under way.

At the end of May that year 2015 seminar on investment in the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone was held in Mt Kumgang, which produced several investment proposals, protocols and agreements.

Tourism in the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone is also getting more diversified, as tourism on various themes has been developed such as sightseeing tours to the sea, lakes, and Mt Kumgang, international air festival, mountain marathons and cycling and so on, in collaboration with foreign travel companies.

The government of the DPRK has instituted the law on economic development parks and provided foreign investors with preferential treatments in taxation and land use. In particular, it offers special favours to investors on condition that investment is prioritized over compensation and overall land development mode (construction, operation, and transfer to the state) is adopted.

The zone that abounds with tourism resources of worldwide reputation has a bright prospect for being developed into a model tourist zone with beautiful scenery of sea, mountains, valleys, lakes, and cities. It also affords foreign investors in the development project a chance of satisfactory economic profit.

At present several enterprises are engaged in the construction projects in the zone.

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Im Island Tourist Development Zone

Im Island of Hadan-ri in Sinuiju, North Phyongan Province, is in the Amnok River forming the boundary between the DPRK and China. It abuts on Wihwa Island to the north and Sinuiju to the south.

It is made of alluvial layers and is a flatland with a gentle slope.

The average ground level is 3 - 3.5 metres and the offshoots of the Amnok River flow past the island.

The average annual temperature is 9.8°C, with the highest being 24.2°C and the lowest 6.8°C.

The average annual precipitation is 1 017.3mm, the primary and secondary prevailing winds are souther and northeaster respectively and the average annual wind velocity is about 2.1m/s.

The island facing China's Dandong is rich in tourist resources and has very favourable conditions for tourism including beautiful scenery.

The smooth terrain provides vast exploitable areas and its location between border cities of the two

countries offers favourable conditions for rail, road and water transport.

The target of the development is to turn the island with such advantages into a comprehensive tourist resort which is fully furnished with such service facilities as a folk village, golf course, indoor ski run, shooting gallery, race course, wading pool and amusement park, based on the local tourist resources and the nation's folklore and cultural resources.

The development zone comprises an area of over 500 hectares with the riverside embankment as the bounds and the development period is from the base year 2015 to the prospective year 2025.

It is envisaged that ring roads will be built to link the main road connecting Sinuiju, Im Island, Wihwa Island and China with the tourist sections of the island in consideration of the economic development projects in Sinuiju, which will turn into an economic development zone, and on Wihwa Island, which has been developed into a similar

zone since 2012 in keeping with the agreement on joint development and management by the DPRK and China, and the close connection between and sustainable development of the zones.

The zone has been partitioned into the Korean folk village on the theme of the long national history, culture and customs, the sections of facilities for sports, rest, commerce, amusement and lodging and the section for administrative and business management.

The zone will adopt the mode of joint development between DPRK enterprises and foreign investors and that of independent development by DPRK enterprises or foreign investors.

Korea Economic Development Association

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Korea Samcholli Travel Company

Under the concern of the DPRK government with the development of the country's tourism, the Korea Samcholli Travel Company specializing in the attraction of investment and tourism in the country has newly been inaugurated.

The travel company mainly deals with international tourism in the Mt Paektu area including the Mubong Special Zone for International Tourism. It also provides service and guide for tourism in Pyongyang and celebrated Korean scenic attractions including the Kalma and Mt Kumgang areas, renowned tourist resorts on the east coast.

It arranges various kinds of special tourism like golf and medical treatment ones as well as ordinary tour of scenic attractions in Korea according to the hobbies and demands of investors and tourism enthusiasts.

It also invites in the name of the company foreign investors and businessmen, who are interested in the development of the country's economic relations and want to invest in its economic development zones, to build economic and business relationship, visit the project sites and consult about investment while touring the country.

The company works to build up contact and ties with various foreign investors and travel agencies, make

tourism contracts with travel agencies and provide them with all the services they want.

The DPRK government has already provided a legal guarantee for foreign investors to join the development of various sectors including infrastructure construction of tourism areas and offers preferential treatment to them to start and run businesses in the form of individual business or joint venture.

Tourism services have also seen rapid progress in keeping with the positive development of tourism resources in the country.

Like other tourist companies, the Korea Samcholli Travel Company will always provide positive cooperation and sincere service to foreign investors and tourists who want to tour the country.

The company is headquartered in Ryomyong Street, Pyongyang.

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KUMSONG Tractor Factory

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The Kumsong Tractor Factory is a leading tractor producer of the country, which has rendered distinguished service to the comprehensive introduction of machinery in rural economy for over 60 years of its history.

It has dozens of workshops including casting, sheet metal processing, processing and assembly workshops, and branch factories. Equipped with assembly line, all-purpose automatic line, CNC machine tools and other highly efficient machines, it has constantly upgraded all production processes.

The factory products, especially *Chollima-* and *Phungnyon-*brand tractors, rice harvester, agrochemical sprayer and other farm machines, are very popular with

customers for their high performance.

Chollima-804 tractor recently developed by the factory starts well, is convenient to drive and can perform various farm works on paddy and dry fields.

The factory has won kudos for its capacity to satisfy any needs of customers as well as its record of having manufactured tens of thousands of units for export.

Now it pushes ahead with the programme for making all production processes automatic and robotized and improving the technical level and skills of employees by giving priority to science and technology, while promoting exchange and cooperation with various countries.



Active Electric Boiler

The active electric boiler is an energy-saving high-tech product furnished with an automatic system of producing and supplying steam or hot water. It minimizes the consumption of electric power by actively regulating the consumption and production of steam or hot water within set output and current limit.

As it is smaller in size than other boilers, it is convenient for operating, and it reduces the loss of heat in transmission as much as possible as it can be installed near production processes.

Technical specifications

Serial classification	Active (steam) -50		Active (steam) -100		Active (steam) -200	
	Technical indexes		Technical indexes		Technical indexes	
Rated steam output	kg/h	68	136			
Maximum pressure	MPa	0.35	0.7	0.35	0.7	0.35
Maximum steam temperature	°C	147	164	147	164	147
Rated power output	kW	50		100		200
Output regulating range	%	0 - 100		0 - 100		0 - 100
Maximum allowed current	A	150		300		600
Working voltage	V	250 - 400		250 - 400		250 - 400
Size (length×width×height)	mm	700×1 200×1 100		900×1 200×1 100		1 300×1 200×1 100

Serial classification	Active (hot water) -50		Active (hot water) -100		Active (hot water) -200	
	Technical indexes		Technical indexes		Technical indexes	
Rated hot water output (At-40°C)	L/h	1 075		2 150		4 300
Highest temperature of hot water	°C	80		80		80
Rated power output	kW	50		100		200
Output regulating range	%	5 - 100		5 - 100		5 - 100
Maximum allowed current	A	150		300		600
Working voltage	V	250 - 400		250 - 400		250 - 400
Size (length×width×height)	mm	700×1 600×1 000		900×1 600×1 000		1 300×1 600×1 000



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Automatic Power-factor Control Unit



It helps reduce the loss of power and voltage in transmission as much as possible, increase the output of power distributing facilities and save electricity by improving the power factor in the power system.

Technical specifications:

Working voltage: rated voltage $\pm 40\%$
Rated frequency: 30 - 70Hz
Limit of raising power factor: 0.98 above the ground - phase advance 0.99
Control mode: condenser bundle control by Petri-net
Number of condenser bundles: 4 - 8
Operating method: automatic or manual

Pyongyang Machine Technology Agency

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Electrical Quality Multimeter

It is a smart terminal unit which measures and displays three-phase voltage, current, frequency, power factor, effective power, reactive power and integrating amount of effective power and reactive power of electric equipment to transmit the result of measurement to the computer.

Technical specifications:

Three-phase line voltage measurement limit: 0 - 400V
Three-phase electric current measurement limit: 3 - 6A
Frequency measurement limit: 20 - 100Hz
Effective power: 0 - $\pm 9 999$ MW
Reactive power: 0 - $\pm 9 999$ MVar



Mirae Science and Technology Company

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Low-voltage Breaker

Technical specifications:

Rated voltage: 500V
Frequency: 50/60Hz
Input current: 600A
Output current: 30kA



Pyongyang Electrical Appliances Joint Venture Company

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Pakchon Silk Mill

The Pakchon Silk Mill located in North Phyongan Province of the DPRK is one of the country's leading silk producers.

With a 70-year history, the mill produces a variety of silk products and decorative cloths, as well as velvet and blankets.

The factory is equipped with modern weaving and brocading machines and other facilities, and relies on locally available raw materials.

The DPRK's traditional textiles—satin, polychromatic silk, silk satin and yaksan silk—are partly produced at the factory.

The factory's production of furry textiles is also at a high level.

Intelligent high-speed warper, elastic staff loom, magnetic roller printing machine and other latest machines help the factory automate the production of blankets and

velvet. The improvement of the quality of the furry textiles by using polyester results in the cut in costs.

The factory uses polyester to produce cloths as good as silks. And it is also engaged in garment processing and toy making.

Among its portfolio of products are *Maansan*-brand blanket, which is popular with customers for softness, elasticity and lightness, and various kinds of velvet.

The factory also focuses on developing new products while working to applying advanced technologies to upgrade the production processes.

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TAEAN-brand Transformers



Technical specifications

Serial classification		Samyu 100/10-04	Samyu 250/10-04	Samyu 630/10-04
Technical indexes				
Capacity	kVA	100	100	250
Primary voltage	V	10 000	10 000	10 000
Secondary voltage	V	400	400	400
Frequency	Hz	50 – 60	50 – 60	50 – 60
Phase displacement group		Y/yo-12	Y/yo-12	Y/yo-12
Installation condition		Outdoors	Outdoors	Outdoors
No-load loss	W	278	533	1 081
No-load current	%	1.65	1.1	0.75
Short-circuit loss	W	1 529	3 920	17 240
Short-circuit voltage	%	4	4	4.45
Internal weight	kg	295	574	1 100
Oil weight	kg	100	191	315
Gross weight	kg	485	930	1 680



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

Chollima-804-Model Tractor

Technical specifications:

Driving system: 4-wheel drive
 Engine type: 4 cycle, serial water-cooled, direct-injection diesel engine
 Number of cylinders: 4
 Cylinder dia.×stroke: 110×125 (mm)
 Operating output: 80hp (58.8kW)
 Rated revolution: 2 200r/min

Fuel consumption: 175g/(hp×h)
 Compression ratio: 17
 Weight of engine: 480kg
 Traction power: 17kN
 Turning radius: 4 000mm
 Weight: 3 800kg (counterweight included)
 Number of gears: 12 forward, 12 backward
 Max. speed: 33.75km/h



Korea General Machinery Trading Corporation

Add: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8102

Fax: 850-2-381-4495

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



Korea Kyemyong Trading Company

Add: Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 0085-02-18111(ext)-381-6133/6145
Fax: 0085-02-381-4410/4416
E-mail: kemyong@star-co.net.kp



The Korea Kyemyong Trading Company with its legal address in Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is engaged in the development of various technical products, processing trade and service.

Its information technology exchange centre, which is staffed with highly efficient technical personnel and skilled hands, develops various applications including those for smart phones and makes multimedia.

In particular, 2D and 3D multimedia are made by competent programmers and other experts, which have enabled the centre to conduct brisk collaboration with foreign counterparts in Asia and Europe.

The company has also bases for producing and processing bags, prints, foodstuffs and wigs and communal amenities in the city.

Saesidae-brand bags that come in hundreds of kinds according to age, season and use are popular with customers for varied shapes reflecting the demand of the times

and contemporary aesthetic sense as well as for high quality.

The business principle of the company is to constantly update products based on large-variety and small-quantity production, ensure maximum convenience in their use and ensure high quality.

Its *Nunkkot*-brand bread is also favoured by people as it is very delicious and diverse in kind and contains natural additives instead of chemical ones like antiseptic.

The company strives to upgrade its production lines, increase the variety of exports and diversify its trade activities.

Song Jong Chol, president of the company, says, "We will lay solid material and technical foundations for meeting every demand of customers, and promote cooperation, exchange and trade activities with more countries on the principle of ensuring maximum profits and credit."



Collagen Products Give Health and Youth

Collagen is a protein which is made up of many amino acids. It makes up 70 percent of the dermic layer under the outer layer of the skin, 90 percent of organic matters of the bone, 50 percent of cartilage that connects bones and 80 percent of tendon that connects bone and muscle. It is a main ingredient of membranes which cover the various viscera including the cornea and conjunctiva of the eye, gum and dental periosteum, and wall of blood vessel.

As it gets older, the human body gradually loses its collagen generating capacity, which results in the shortage of collagen in it, and it, in turn, causes serious ageing including arthritis, arteriosclerosis and skin damage.

The Korea Thaesong Trading Company has developed a variety of beauty products and health foods with collagen, an indispensable substance in retarding ageing of human body and cultivating beauty, as a main ingredient.

Characteristic of the *Thaesong*-brand collagen products is that they promote biosynthesis of collagen in human body and prevent the oxidization of human body as they have a balanced mixture of low-molecular collagen peptide made from natural animal raw materials by using a new biotechnology and various elements necessary for metabolism of the bone and skin.

-Collagen lotion and cream
They are basic cosmetics which contain various skin activating materials including collagen peptide, natural whitening agent and antioxidant.

Regular use of them helps prevent the skin from such skin damage as mole, freckle and wrinkles, whiten and soften the skin and maintain proper moisture and elasticity.

-Beauty collagen nutritive pill
It contains a balanced amount of collagen and elements needed for skin beauty and health including vitamins C and E which have noticeable autoxidation effect. It is a health food which makes the overall skin, not just a restricted area like face, look healthy and younger and is effective in preventing the ageing of the skin like forming of wrinkles.

It also helps make blood vessels strong and elastic, prevent trouble in eyesight and



damage on the gum and maintain body with flexible joints.

The prescribed dosage is 2 - 4 pills once a day after supper.

-Collagen calcium capsule

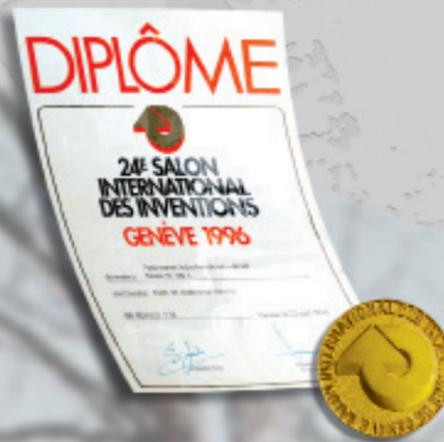
The main ingredients of this product are collagen peptide, calcium which is essential to the growth and development of human body and bone and endocrine metabolism and vitamin C which beautifies the skin by promoting the formation of collagen and strengthens the bone and wall of blood vessel.

It promotes the growth of children in stature and has a marked effect of recovery from bone injury or malfunction of bone like the pain in knee joints and backache caused by osteoporosis and osteoarthritis.

Two to three capsules are taken two times a day after breakfast and supper.



Korea Thaesong Trading Company
Add: Rangnang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
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Fax: 0085-02-381-4410/4416
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Inonotus Obliquus Extract

It is a highly efficacious health food made of such pharmacologically active substances as β -glucan and anti-oxidizing enzyme extracted from *Inonotus obliquus*.

Inonotus obliquus helps enhance immunity and resistance of human body and the pancreas produce insulin on a regular basis. It is efficacious for preventing various kinds of cancers, atopic diseases and chronic hepatitis and relieves from fatigue.

Main ingredients of the extract are *Inonotus obliquus* and alcohol.

Rungna Sci-Tech Company
Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 0085-02-18111-8135
Fax: 0085-02-381-4608





Anju Pump Factory

Korea Mining Machine Trading Company
 Add: Songyo District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111(ext)341-8904
 Fax: 850-2-381-4410

The Anju Pump Factory produces centrifugal, axial, vortex, reciprocating, rotary, injection, hydraulic and other pumps needed at coal and other mines, power stations, fishing and rural villages and construction projects.

It is channelling primary efforts into modernization of casting, processing and assembling lines, production increase and new product development by relying on its competent technological personnel.

In order to speed up the casting and improve the quality of cast products, it has reconstructed the former dry production process at the casting workshop into greensand moulding process, and introduced advanced technologies such as vacuum casting technology by means of foamed plastic model combustion and rare earth composite modifier. It has also introduced CNC technology into technical characteristics testing equipment, thus putting the test on a scientific footing, improving the technical capabilities and guaranteeing technical operation of the pumps.

The energy-saving single-stage centrifugal pump recently developed

by the factory enjoys popularity for its low manufacturing cost and power saving in operation.

The high-pressure centrifugal pump and other pumps of the factory are well commented at several sectors of the national economy for their excellent performance.

The factory produces ordered goods and spare parts as well.





Pukchonggang Trading Company

Add: Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province, DPR Korea
 Fax: 850-02-381-4410/4416

The Pukchonggang Trading Company inaugurated in October Juche 105 (2016) is located in Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province, which is one of the country's major fruit producers.

The company mainly engaged in fruit production and export has thousands of hectares of orchards and large-capacity storehouses.

With production put on a scientific, modern and intensive basis, it produces good quality fruits at a high level.

It has applied scientific cultivation methods to newly-bred good species suitable to local conditions, and established a manuring system based on huminite and organic fertilizer.

In addition, it works to set up a production cycle that links pomiculture to fruit processing and livestock farming, and has introduced a dripping irrigation system to supply water to each tree.

The intensification of the cultivation areas and the enhanced rate of the operation of the powered sprays, transport vehicles and other machines are attributable to the boost in per-hectare yield.

The company pushes the expansion of its processing and storage capacities on a long-term basis with an eye to increasing output.

The portfolio of exported apples includes Pukchong, Ryongjon-2, Aeguk-2,

Hwangju, Unryul and Kumgang, each weighing 170 - 300g in average.

Pukchong, a bluish-red, cone-shaped species, is fragrant and delicious. Ryongjon-2 is sweet and tastes fresh. And other species are all original and fragrant.

These apples are exported to European and Southeast Asian countries, packed in containers whose net weights are 10kg and 20kg.

The company also processes and exports mushrooms, edible herbs and agricultural crops.

It channels great efforts into developing new products such as sea cucumber essence.

The sea cucumber essence is a health food that is made by extracting the active components of the "ginseng under the sea" by an advanced technology.

It won a DPRK patent in Juche 106 (2017) for its high protein content and efficacy in the prevention and treatment of vascular diseases.

The company is promoting exchange and cooperation with foreign partners on the credit-first principle.



Anti-obesity Tablet

The Institute of Koryo Medicine developed anti-obesity tablets with *scutellaria* root and other locally-available natural medicinal materials by relying on latest science and technology. The medicine with no side-effects helps fat people lose their body weight.

It is an ideal Koryo medicine that

reduces fat around chest, belly and hips and in the abdominal cavity, while adding vigour to the human body.

Five or six tablets are recommended at once, three times a day 30 minutes before meals.

It was registered as an invention of the DPRK in Juche 105 (2016).



Institute of Koryo Medicine
 Add: Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 E-mail: koryomed@star-co.net.kp

Popular Facial Products

Sungjin Trading Company
 Add: Sosong District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 0085-02-18111-381-6146
 Fax: 0085-02-381-4410 ICC388

A variety of facial products under the brand name of *Hukjinju* (black pearl) include soap, moisturizer, mask and sauna lotion, and they are made of skin-effective extracts from sulphuric mud.

These natural skincare products contain natural sulphur, vitamins B1, B2, B6, C, E, and A, gold, selenium, mineral matters, antibiotic substances, and biogenstimulator.

Therefore, they prove effective in keeping skin healthy and beautiful, retarding ageing, curing acne, ringworm, allergy and other skin diseases, and treating and preventing radiation-related skin damage.

Using them in proper combination produces more effective results.



Pyongyang Terrapin Farm

The Pyongyang Terrapin Farm situated on the picturesque banks of the upper stream of the Taedong River is the country's largest terrapin farm.

Terrapin is generally known for its tonic properties.

The farm occupies an area of hundreds of thousands of square metres with indoor and outdoor breeding grounds

and ponds for raising tropical catfish and goldfish as feed.

With an integrated manufacturing system, the farm has put the production on a scientific, industrial and intensive basis at a high level and produces good species that consume less feed, gain weight faster and lay more eggs.

It applies advanced farming solutions to improve the species and increase output.

Spawning, young terrapin raising, fattening and other production processes are all automated, with each breeding ground monitored in real time in terms of water temperatures, oxygen content, pH values and feeding times.

The quality of the water of the breeding grounds is ensured by filtering the water of the upper stream of the Taedong River. Much water and energy have been saved since the introduction of a water recycling process based on bio-filtering. Breeding grounds are heated by geotherm.

Tropical fish and loach are widely raised to make assorted

feed rich in starch, vitamins and minerals. And various fungi are cultivated to diversify the feed.

Microbes are cultivated to help filter the ponds and enhance the immunity of terrapin, and a strict hygienic system for controlling feed and water quality is in place to ensure the stability of the farming.

The farm also directs great efforts into raising terrapin in

outdoor places that are arranged in a natural setting.

The farm's annual output amounts to hundreds of thousand.

Add: Samsok District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 0085-02-18111-8545/8333

Fax: 0085-02-381-5809



Regulations on Insurance in Economic Development Parks

*Decision No. 65 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK
June 10, Juche 104 (2015)*

Chapter 1. General

Article 1 (Mission)

The regulations shall contribute to protecting the rights and interests of parties to insurance by establishing a strict system and order in insurance work in the economic development parks.

Article 2 (Application)

The regulations shall apply to insurance companies, enterprises, branch offices and agencies (body corporate hereafter) that are engaged in insurance business in the economic development parks.

The regulations shall also apply to foreigners and overseas Koreans residing, staying and travelling in the economic development parks (individual hereafter).

Article 3 (Undertaker of insurance business)

Insurance business in the economic development parks shall be undertaken by the branch office or agency of the insurance company approved by the central insurance guidance organ.

Article 4 (Principle of insurance)

Where a body corporate or an individual is to be insured, they shall take out a policy in the insurance company that undertakes insurance business in the economic development parks.

Article 5 (Classification of insurance)

Insurance in the economic development parks is classified into personal insurance and property insurance.

Personal insurance consists of insurance of life, accidents, children, passengers and travelers, and property insurance comprises fire insurance, construction and equipment assembling insurance, marine insurance, agricultural insurance, ship insurance, technology insurance, vehicle insurance, credit insurance, freight insurance, completed structure insurance, indemnity and liability insurance and surety insurance.

Article 6 (Principles of voluntariness and compulsoriness)

Insurance business in the economic development parks shall be carried out on the principles of voluntariness and compulsoriness.

Article 7 (Objects of compulsory insurance)

Objects of compulsory insurance in the economic development parks are as follows:

1. Insurance for compensating for damage caused by fire to such property as building and machinery
2. Insurance for compensating for damage caused to the life, body and property of a third party by a gas accident, a vehicle accident and an accident that occurs during construction and assembling or during business management
3. Insurance for compensating for damage caused by a tourist to such property as cultural relics and natural monuments
4. Insurance for compensating for damage caused by an industrial accident to a DPRK citizen working at a foreign-invested enterprise

Article 8 (Application of related laws and regulations)

Matters that have not been specified in the regulations may be dealt with according to regulations or articles related to insurance work and contents of the insurance policy.

Chapter 2. Insurance contract

Article 9 (Parties to insurance contract)

Parties to an insurance contract are the insurer and the insurance contractor. The insurer is a relevant insurance company and the insurance contractor is a body corporate or an individual that is to be insured or the one that contracts insurance for them.

Article 10 (Insurable interests)

An insurance contract can be made only when there are insurable interests. An insurance contract made without insurable interests shall be ineffective.

Article 11 (Form of making insurance contract)

An insurance contract is made in written statement.

Article 12 (Application for insurance contract)

The contractor to be insured shall send a written insurance application to the insurer. In this case, the application form given by the insurer shall be used.

Article 13 (Obligation to explain standard terms of insurance contract)

When making an insurance contract, the insurer shall present the standard terms of the insurance contract to the insurance contractor and explain their main contents.

Where the insurer fails to fulfil the obligation to explain and makes an improper insurance contract, the insurance contractor may cancel the contract within one month after its conclusion.

The insurer is obliged to explain only when the insurance contractor contracts insurance for the first time.

Article 14 (Obligation of insurance contractor to notify insurer of objects of insurance)

At the time of making an insurance contract, the insurance contractor shall inform the insurer of the main points of the objects of insurance as they are.

Where the insurance contractor fails to inform the insurer of the main points as they are but incorrect information to affect the decision-making related to the receipt of application or premium, the insurer may cancel the insurance contract within one month after finding out the truth and demand the return of insurance compensation in case it has already been paid.

Article 15 (Points to be specified in insurance policy)

Points that should be specified in an insurance policy are as follows:

1. Name and address of the insurance contractor
2. Objects of insurance
3. Amount insured
4. Secured risk and unsecured risk
5. Period of insurance
6. Premium and method of its payment
7. Method of payment of insurance compensation
8. Other points agreed between the insurer and the insurance contractor

Article 16 (Time of effectuation of insurance contract)

An insurance contract shall be effectuated at the time when the insurer agrees on the application for an insurance contract and issues an insurance policy.

An insurance policy is a document confirming the conclusion of an insurance contract.

Article 17 (Reissuance of insurance policy)

The insured who lost or spoilt the insurance policy in the period of insurance can ask the insurer to reissue the insurance policy.

Expenses for the reissuance of insurance policy shall be covered by the insured.

Article 18 (Obligations of parties to insurance contract)

After the effectuation of an insurance contract the insured is obliged to pay premium and the insurer is obliged to pay insurance compensation.

Article 19 (Payment of premium)

The insured shall pay premium specified in the insurance policy within a fixed period.

Premium can be paid at once or in instalments according to insurance contract.

Article 20 (Currency to pay insurance premium and compensation)

Premium and compensation shall be paid in a fixed currency.

Article 21 (Validity of insurance contract)

An insurance contract comes into effect after the insured pays premium.

An insurance contract shall lapse, where the insured fails to pay fractional premium in a fixed period after it comes into effect. But the lapsed insurance contract comes into effect again, where the insured pays the unpaid premium and relevant arrears.

Article 22 (Modification of insurance contract)

An insurance contractor may modify the insurance contract in one month after the conclusion of the contract, subject to the insurer's consent. In this case, the modified contents shall be appended to the insurance policy.

Article 23 (Notification of change in insurance risks)

Where the risks that may affect the insurance contract alter in the insurance period, the insured shall notify the insurer of it without delay.

Where the insured fails to fulfil the obligation to notify the risk change, the insurer shall be under no obligation to compensate for the damage caused thereof, and can demand the return of insurance compensation in case it has already been paid.

The insurer shall receive additional premium or return relevant premium in one month after being notified of increase or decrease in insurance risks.

Article 24 (Transfer of objects of insurance)

The insured may transfer the objects of insurance to a third party.

Where the objects of insurance and insurance policy are transferred to the third party with the written consent of the insurer, the relevant insurance contract shall continue to take effect.

Article 25 (Figuring out of the state of management, use and safety of objects of insurance)

The insurer may figure out the state of management, use and safety of the objects of insurance so that accident prevention measures can be taken.

Where the insured takes no accident prevention measures despite the insurer's advice, the insurer may cancel the insurance contract in one month after giving advice, and shall be under no obligation to compensate for the damage caused thereof.

Article 26 (Cancellation of insurance contract)

Insurance contract can be cancelled under the following conditions:

1. Where the objects of insurance has ceased to exist in the insurance period
2. Where the insured has failed to pay premium in the fixed period
3. Where the insured has failed to notify changes in insurance risks in the insurance period
4. Where the insured has failed to accede to the insurer's inquiry or to take relevant measures according to the insurer's advice
5. Where a party to the insurance contract has been merged, separated or dissolved, or has gone bankrupt
6. Where there are other good reasons

Article 27 (Return of premium)

Where an insurance contract is nullified or cancelled for the reasons irrelevant to the responsibility of the insured, the part of premium pertaining to the remaining period shall be returned.

Article 28 (Renewal of insurance contract)

Where the insured fails to notify the insurer of the intention to annul the contract until three months before the expiry of the insurance period, the insurance contract shall be extended by one year automatically. In this case the insured shall pay relevant premium and the insurer shall issue a new insurance policy.

Article 29 (Notification of insurance accident)

The insurance contractor and the insured shall notify the insurer of insurance accidents without delay.

Article 30 (Obligation to mitigate damage)

The insurance contractor or the insured shall take measures to mitigate damage that has been caused by insurance accident.

Reasonable expenditure on mitigating damage shall be paid by the insurer. In this case, the expenses and sum of insurance compensation shall not exceed the amount insured.

The insurer shall be under no obligation to compensate for the damage increased due to the insured's nonfulfilment of obligation to mitigate damage.

Article 31 (Ascertainment of the cause of insurance accident and the extent of damage, and request for appraisal of loss)

The insurer may ascertain the cause of insurance accident and the extent of damage on the spot and ask a relevant institution to appraise the loss.

The institution that is asked to appraise the loss shall make a correct appraisal and send a report on loss appraisal to the insurer.

Article 32 (Sending of written claim for damages)

The insured shall send a written claim for damages to the insurer in 30 days after the occurrence of insurance accident. In this case, the document shall contain information conducive to ascertaining the cause of the accident and the extent of damage.

Where a written claim for damages cannot be sent in a fixed period, the insured shall inform the insurer of the reason.

Article 33 (Day of payment of compensation)

After examining and confirming the written claim for damages, the insurer shall pay compensation in 30 days.

Article 34 (Payment of damages in liability insurance)

In case of an accident in liability insurance the insurer shall pay indemnities directly to a third party, or to the insured if the insured has already paid indemnities to the third party.

Article 35 (Transfer of the insured's rights)

Where the total or partial amount insured was paid, the insured's rights pertaining to that is transferred to the insurer.

Article 36 (Claim on the third party)

Where an insurance accident occurs due to a third party, the insured shall have the right to make a claim on the third party.

The insurer that has paid compensation shall have a claim on the third party within the limits of the compensation.

Article 37 (Prescription period for claim)

The period of prescription pertaining to insurance accident is two years since the occurrence of the accident.

Article 38 (Reinsurance contract)

A reinsurance contract shall be made and performed in the form and method specified by the central insurance guidance organ.

The reinsurance contract does not affect the original insurance contract.

Chapter 3. Establishment and operation of insurance branch office or agency

Article 39 (Organ empowered to approve the establishment of branch office or agency)

Approval of the establishment of an insurance branch office or agency in the economic development parks shall be made by the central insurance guidance organ.

Without approval, no insurance branch office or agency can be established.

Article 40 (Presentation of written application for the establishment of branch office or agency)

Should an insurance company wish to establish an insurance branch office or agency in an economic development park, it shall send a written application for it to the central insurance guidance organ.

The form and content of the written application shall be fixed by the central insurance guidance organ.

Article 41 (Examination of written application)

After the receipt of a written application for the establishment of an insurance branch office or agency, the central insurance guidance organ shall make a thorough examination of it and approve or reject the establishment within 30 days.

Article 42 (Issuance of business licence)

In case it has approved the establishment of an insurance branch office or agency, the central insurance guidance organ shall issue a business licence.

Article 43 (Registration of branch office or agency)

An insurance branch office or agency shall register with a management board within 20 days after obtaining approval for its establishment. In this case, it shall present a written application for registration and a copy of its business licence.

Without registration with the management board, it cannot do business

activities.

Article 44 (Condition for cancellation of approval for establishment)

The central insurance guidance organ may cancel the approval for the establishment of an insurance branch office or agency, where the branch office or agency fails to register with a management board with no good reason within three months after the receipt of a business licence.

Article 45 (Accountability for business activities of branch office or agency)

The relevant insurance company shall be accountable for the business activities of its branch office or agency.

Article 46 (Scope of business of branch office or agency)

An insurance branch office or agency shall conduct business activities within the scope approved by the central insurance guidance organ.

A change of name, place of business, etc. shall also be subject to approval.

Article 47 (Sending of data on business activities)

An insurance branch office or agency shall send data on its business activities to the relevant insurance company on a monthly basis.

The relevant insurance company shall send data on the business activities of its branch office or agency established in an economic development park to the central insurance guidance organ on a quarterly basis.

Article 48 (Insurance agent)

The relevant insurance company may make an insurance contract through an insurance agent in an economic development park. In this case, the company shall draw up a list of insurance agents and register them.

The insurance agent shall do business within authority given by the insurance

company and put the state of business activities on record accurately.

The relevant insurance company shall be accountable for the business activities of its insurance agent.

Article 49 (Insurance broker)

Insurance brokerage business in the economic development parks shall be undertaken by the insurance broker approved by the central insurance guidance organ.

The insurance broker shall be accountable for the damage caused to the insurance contractor by negligence and entitled to brokerage.

Article 50 (Approval for dissolution of branch office or agency)

An insurance company shall get the approval of the central insurance guidance organ in order to dissolve its insurance branch office or agency established in an economic development park.

Chapter 4. Sanctions and settlement of dispute

Article 51 (Sanctions)

Where a violation of the regulations has caused a hindrance to insurance work or infringed the rights and interests of parties to the insurance contract, such sanctions as imposition of fine and suspension of business shall be applied in consideration of circumstances.

Article 52 (Settlement of dispute)

A dispute that arises as regards insurance work shall be settled through consultation between the parties concerned.

Where a dispute cannot be settled through consultation, it may be settled through mediation, arbitration or judgment.

Portable AC Welding Machine

It is designed for welding with electrodes of various sizes, and is small and light.

Thanks to its thyristor-controlled power management, it can save much electric power.

Technical specifications:

Voltage: 120V - 220V

Frequency: 35Hz - 60Hz

On-load welding: Primary current: 25A – 100A

On-load welding: Second current: 90A – 400A

No-load power: below 0.08kW

Size of welding rod: up to 5mm

Output power: 15kW

Weight: 38kg

Diplomatic Corps Friendship Import Company

Add: Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-381-8998

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



Rajin Beverage Factory

Add: Rajin Area, Rason, DPR Korea

Fax: 850-085-29-0040



The Rajin Beverage Factory was inaugurated in September 1958.

The factory has furnished ample conditions for producing liquor, sweet drink prepared with rice and malt, beer, soy bean milk, mineral water and other scores of kinds of beverages.

Its specialties including sweet drink prepared with rice and malt, traditional Korean beverage, and carbonated barley drink are very popular among the customers for their national flavour as well as unique tastes.

The factory exerts continuous efforts into improving the quality of the beverages suited to the growing demand of the people for taste, while setting the development of new products of our style and with competitive edge as a main task and dovetailing research work and business management.

To this end, it formed a development team and made painstaking efforts for several years. *Paekhwasil* made of over a hundred flowers distilled by means of unique method is a priority task of the development team. The liquor has distinctive taste and strong pharmacological effects, thus attracting the specialists.

Distilling methods of *Paekhwasil* (a hundred flowers liquor) and *Ogalphisul* (*Acanthopanax* liquor) were inscribed on the list of the national intangible cultural heritage in October Juche 105 (2016), and highly appreciated at the seventh national liquor and condiment exhibition and other domestic exhibitions.





Masikryong Ski Resort



In Kangwon Province of the DPRK, there is a pass called Masik in a meaning that the geographical features of mountain are so steep that even horses have to take a rest to go over it.

The pass is now the favourite haunt of sports tourists since the emergence of the Masikryong Ski Resort in a picturesque place that preserves the ecological environment of deep mountain as it is.

This comprehensive base for winter sports covers a total area of 14 square kilometres.

The resort consists of 10 high-, middle- and primary-level ski courses, including the one that stretches down over 5 000 metres from Taehwa Peak rising more than 1 360 metres above the sea, a snow playground for children and a skating rink.

Each ski slope is furnished with a ski lift and travelator for skiers, fans and tourists that run 600 to 2 000 metres, and resting places, helicopter landing sites, observation posts and first-aid stations are provided in different places.

The Masikryong Hotel and other service buildings are nestled around the terminal to blend in well with the resort, offering convenience to the sports tourists.

Rich fauna and flora resources, fresh air, beautiful forests and natural spring water add more to the charm of the resort as a sports tourist attraction.

After having a good time in the ski resort, a place linking the east to the west in the central part of Korea, tourists can visit Myongsasimni and other scenic spots in the East Sea of Korea.

Korea International Travel Company
 Add: Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 0085-02-18111-381-8375
 Fax: 0085-02-381-4516
 E-mail: kitc-1@silibank.net.kp



Berberine Thrombolytic Injection

Berberine thrombolytic injection developed by the Unjong Pharmacy is a natural Koryo medicine for relieving dysphasia, obdormition and paralysis.

Made of berberine extracted from Korean barberry, Amur cork, poppy, parsley and other plants, the injection helps lower blood sugar to reduce blood pressure, dilate peripheral blood vessels and reactivate cerebral metabolism.

It inhibits platelet aggregation, carcinolysis and proliferation of abnormal cells.

It also protects liver and sedates and alleviates pain.

One ampoule (5ml) is administered intravenously once or twice a day.

This injection should not be applied to pregnant women and patients with Werlhof's and other hemorrhagic diseases.



Korea Songsan Economic Trading Corporation
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 Tel: 0085-02-18111-8339/8393 Fax: 0085-02-381-4388
 E-mail: SongSan@star-co.net.kp

Phellinus Yucatanensis Liquor

It is made of such pharmacologically active substances as β -glucan, glycoprotein and nucleic acid extracted from *Phellinus yucatanensis*.

Known as a rare medicinal mushroom, *Phellinus yucatanensis* improves immunity, prevents cancer, represses the rise of blood-sugar levels and detoxifies chemical drugs and enhances resistance against cancer by maintaining immune antibody on a normal level.

Main ingredients of the liquor are *Phellinus yucatanensis* and its alcoholic content is 40%.

Rungna Sci-Tech Company
 Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang,
 DPR Korea
 Tel: 0085-02-18111-8135
 Fax: 0085-02-381-4608



Short-Infrared Analyzer

This analyzer examines the contents of organic elements in foodstuffs, medicines, fodder, and fuel oil, without using analytical reagents and in a short time.

Mirae Science and Technology Company
 Add: Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Fax: 0085-02-381-4410/4416
 E-mail: kut@star-co.net.kp

Technical specifications:

Analyzing time: 2min
 Analyzing accuracy: below 1.5%
 Wavelength section: 1 000 – 2 500nm
 Working voltage: 220V

The instrument was awarded the WIPO diploma and gold medal for best invention in August Juche 103 (2014).



