



FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

JUCHE 105
(2016)

3



KUMKHOP

General Foodstuff Factory for Sportspeople

The Kumkhop General Foodstuff Factory for Sportspeople mass-produces delicious and nutritive foods.

Hundreds of kinds of foodstuffs are produced, including processed meat, confectionery, bread and rice cakes.

Especially those including cocoa, chocolate and peanut biscuits, which contain sufficient amount of butter, egg, oil, protein, starch, saccharinity and tannin, are good for the growth of children, and the biscuits of pumpkin seeds that contain amino acid, vitamin, oil and protein are efficacious for treating and preventing

diseases and good for health of women in pregnancy and children.

The products of the factory including biscuits such as wafer, assorted biscuits and vanillin-flavour biscuit, and soft drinks of various kinds such as carbonated juices with flavour of strawberry and cocoa are enjoying a good reputation among customers.

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Contents

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FOREIGN TRADE
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

2. Namhung Youth Chemical Complex
4. Immortal Exploits Performed for the Development of Foreign Trade
4. Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone
6. Korea Economic and Trade Information Company
7. Insam Lotion
8. Jinung Solar Panel Manufacturing Station
10. Branch of Hyangmanru Shop
12. Hungryon Joint Venture Company
14. *Pomhyanggi*-brand Kaesong Koryo Insam Cosmetics
16. *Okkaedongmu*-brand Bags
18. Hungnam Manson Trading Company
22. Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill
24. Legal Environment of the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone
25. Law of the DPRK on the Kumgangsán Special Zone for International Tourism
29. Environmental Gas Analyzer
29. HG-AFS
29. Surface Alloy Device
30. Sosan Hotel
32. Pyongyang Musical Instrument Factory



Kumkhop General Foodstuff
Factory for Sportspeople



Permanent Magnet
Synchronous Motor



Namhung Youth Chemical Complex

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NAMHUNG Youth Chemical Complex



The Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, situated in Anju, South Phyongan Province, is a modern and comprehensive large-scale base of chemical industry.

The complex has a combined chemical factory which produces urea fertilizer, polyethylene, orlon, polypropylene and so on, sodium carbonate factory and other auxiliary branches.

In the initial days of operation it was a small factory that produced only a few chemical goods but it has now developed into a complex which turns out hundreds of kinds of chemical products of high quality.

The complex concentrates its primary efforts on consolidating its material and technological foundations and producing goods with locally-available materials.

It has recently built a large-scale process of anthracite gasification to push ahead with Juche fertilizer production.

Perfect are the processes of gas cleaning, stick coal moulding, gas generating and fertilizer forwarding which are needed for anthracite gasification.

Scientists and technicians developed control programs for each process including gas generation and ammonia production, so as to establish a computer-aided control system with automatic control, sequential control, and information and cutoff, and self-diagnosis functions. They also made it possible to monitor and

analyse all the real-time indexes including temperature, pressure, flux, level and others in a comprehensive and intensive way and control them respectively.

The development and introduction of DCO helped the complex achieve big successes in fertilizer production and opened up a prospect for establishing integrated control systems in the country's leading chemical bases.

The completion of first-line gasification process contributes to agricultural development and improvement of people's living standards by relying on the raw materials abundant in the country and less electricity.

The complex is redoubling its efforts to fully supply raw and other materials badly needed for the different sectors of the national economy including the rural economy and light industry by putting production on normal track at a high level, improving equipment and technology in the spirit of self-reliance and self-development and establishing modern production processes more.



Immortal Exploits Performed for the Development of Foreign Trade

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has maintained developing foreign trade as an important requirement for consolidating the independence and strength of its economy and putting it on a highly Juche-oriented, modern and scientific footing.

Foreign trade of the DPRK has been constantly developed under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

President Kim Il Sung put forward ideas and theories on developing independent foreign trade and led sagaciously work for its implementation.

After advancing unique ideas and theories on foreign trade, the core of which is that, on the basis of building a self-supporting national economy, it has to serve the purpose of further strengthening its foundations, he established national trade structure system and ensured that trade relations were built up with various other countries after the liberation of Korea.

The year after the founding of the DPRK, he led its government delegation to visit the Soviet Union and concluded an agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

This brought about a radical development in the bilateral trade transactions.

During the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950 - July 1953), he gave instructions on the principle of foreign trade, problem of export resources and its items and guided the work of conducting foreign trade without letup according to wartime conditions.

As a result, Komdok, Hungnam, Yangdok, Munphyong and other major ore mines and factories and enterprises in industrial areas have been restored and the production of export goods increased to render great services to achieving victory in the war.

In the postwar period, he had the government

of the DPRK adhere to independence in foreign trade relations and contribute to the successful completion of socialist industrialization by developing foreign trade with the method of fulfilling each other's needs.

At that time, in the field of foreign trade, the DPRK was biased to the socialist countries including the Soviet Union and China. But he led this field to expand its external market to other countries in the Middle and Near East, with the result that the government made foreign trade multilateral and diversified and increased its scope in a short period, and actively encouraged the completion of socialist industrialization by conducting brisk trade activities with many other countries.

In this period, the government concluded trade agreements with over 120 countries, produced and exported many types of machines including machinery and equipment, iron and steel, cement, electric apparatus and nonferrous metal products, and imported crude oil, raw rubber, ginned cotton, cokes, tin, etc.

The President stressed the need to conduct a profound study of the international market and maintain the credit-first principle firmly, conclude trade contracts properly and implement it unconditionally, pack the export goods well and observe the date of delivery. He also ensured that trade activities were conducted with the Southeast Asian countries while paying due concern to East European countries in accordance with the changed situation in the 1990s.

Under the leadership of Kim Jong Il, foreign trade of the DPRK ushered in a new era of its development.

Based on his close analysis of the relationship between self-supporting national economy and external economic activities, he had the external economic activities conducted briskly.

He took positive measures to develop

foreign trade in conformity with the situation in the early 1990s when the socialist market disappeared and the US and other imperialist powers grew more vicious than ever before in their attempts to unleash a war and impose economic blockade against the DPRK.

Under the wise leadership of Kim Jong Il who ensured that the foreign trade relations were developed with all countries respecting the sovereignty of the DPRK regardless of the differences in socio-political systems, the government pushed forward trading in consumer goods, technology and service, by braving heinous economic blockade and isolate-and-stifle schemes of the hostile forces. At the same time it conducted various forms of exchange by establishing many-sided economic relations with them in the fields of finance, currency, investment, insurance, transport and others.

It also expanded the scope of export in many fields such as scientific and technical research, coal and ferrous and nonferrous metal, iron- and steel-making, chemistry, machine building and cement. On the other hand, it made sufficient supply of materials needed for the building of an economic giant.

It launched electronics, bioengineering, new material engineering, CNC technology, nano technology, genetic modification technology, space technology and other fields of science and technology, and stepped up the establishment of hi-tech industries. It also took several measures to encourage and give preference to the activities of trading companies contributing to them.

In this way a radical turn has been brought about in the development of foreign trade.

Today, foreign trade of the DPRK is contributing to the building of a socialist economic giant by glorifying for ever the immortal leadership exploits of the great leaders for its development, and following the line of Kim Jong Un to expand and develop the relations of the external economy.

Prof. and PhD Jo Chang Jun, a section chief at University of National Economy

Wonsan-Mt Kungang International Tourist Zone

Establishment of the Wonsan-Mt Kungang International Tourist Zone was proclaimed by Decree No. 48 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 11, 2014, as a measure of the state to activate international tourism in the scenic spots on the eastern coast including the Wonsan district and Mt Kungang, one of the celebrated mountains in Korea, which are being developed into an international tourist resort.

The development of the zone is under brisk way thanks to the close concern of the DPRK government.

With abundant tourist resources and solid economic foundations, the zone has good prospects for development.

Although it is not long since the proclamation was made public, interest of foreign tourists and enthusiasm among investors are growing day by day.

Situated in the central part of the Korean peninsula, the zone includes some areas of the

city of Wonsan and Anbyon, Poptong, Chonnae, Thongchon, Kosan and Kungang counties in Kangwon Province. It is also within a 3-hour flight distance from over 40 metropolitans, each with a population of over one million, including Khabarovsk and Vladivostok in Russia and Beijing, Shanghai and Shenyang in China.

As it has good climatic and natural conditions for tourism, including Mt Kungang, a world-famous mountain, tourism in the zone is winning popularity at home and abroad.

There are hundreds of scenic spots including over one hundred historical relics, sand beach, natural lakes and mineral water resources, as well as millions of tons of mud, efficacious for neuralgia, enteritis and colitis.

Increasing worldwide demand for visit to this zone constitutes an economic guarantee for the interests of investors.

The foundations and infrastructure of industry

(electricity, shipbuilding, foodstuff, footwear, etc), agriculture, fishing industry, tourism and service industry built already in this zone ensure its fast development.

As Kangwon Province has long been developed into an international tourist zone and the special zone for international tourism in Mt Kungang has been operated for over ten years, officials and residents of this zone have a good understanding of tourism and are friendly towards tourists, and also the service industry is on a high standard.

The specialist tourism course at Wonsan Jong Jun Thae University of Economics, and other universities, including those of agriculture, fishery, medicine and education train talented persons for the development of the zone.

Development Plan of the Wonsan-Mt Kungang International Tourist Zone

The zone will be developed, divided into the

districts of Wonsan, Masikryong Ski Resort, Ullim Falls, Sogwang Temple, Thongchon and Mt Kumgang.

The general direction of the zone development is to build up Wonsan as a world-level tourist district whose various recreational and cultural facilities blend well with its ecological environment, and at the same time develop and operate the districts of Mt Kumgang, Thongchon and Sogwang Temple as districts for sightseeing historical relics with well preserved ecological environment, as districts for international tourism and for medical treatment.

The zone will observe in its development the principles of developing by stage according to the plan, inviting investment from various countries, protecting the natural and ecological environment of the zone and its surroundings, utilizing the land and resources rationally, enhancing the international competitive edge in production and service, and providing both convenience for the economic activities and interests for the public.

Development of the Wonsan District

Wonsan is the seat of Kangwon Province and a cultural, port city.

At the moment, there are the Songdownon bathing resort, Songdownon International Children's Camp, Korean-style park and recreation ground, zoo, botanical garden and Jangdokdo recreation ground, and the Songdownon and Tongmyong hotels and other lodgings in the downtown area.

The development of the central part of Wonsan induces the building of its central axis and the dwelling and industrial areas and tourist facilities, laying out of green areas and modernization of lodgings.

Construction of the central axis is planned to preserve the characteristics of the central part of the modern city by building the axis long and wide from the foot of Mt Sambong to the coast and distributing the areas around it for commercial service, cultural recreation and science and technology exchange and by making the day and night scenery colourful.

Tourist facilities and public buildings including a swimming pool, aquarium, cultural recreation hall and restaurant will be concentrated in the central part of the city along the coast. Service facilities that can accommodate 12 000 more persons will be established in the Songdownon bathing resort.

The industrial district will be built with the main emphasis on the projects necessary for operating the tourist resort.

Development of Masikryong Ski Resort and Ullim Falls Districts

The Masikryong Ski Resort is situated in Poptong County, Kangwon Province.

It has a skiing area with ten ski slopes, outdoor skating ground and outdoor swimming pool, and the Masikryong Hotel with the capacity of 300 visitors.

In the Ullim Falls district, there is the 75-metre-high Ullim Falls, one of the noted falls in Korea, which covers an area of over 1 000 hectares.

In the valley opposite the falls are the exquisite tourist attractions including the Kusul Falls, Pidan Falls and six pools. The area also has various tourist facilities including the mountaineering path, spillway dam, bridge, aquatic farm and parking lot.

These two districts plan to expand the accommodation, gymnastic and public catering

facilities while efficiently operating the already-built service facilities.

Development of the Sogwang Temple District

The Sogwang Temple is situated in Solbong-ri, Kosan County, Kangwon Province.

The temple district has many famous historical relics, mountaineering paths, mineral springs, facilities for medical treatment and tourism and lodgings that can accommodate over 1 000 persons.

The district plans to open up a new mountaineering path from the Sogwang Temple to the Pomun Hermitage and renovate the existing lodgings and the surrounding tourist facilities.

Development of the Thongchon District

Chongsokjong, known as one of the eight scenic spots in the east, and the beautiful lagoons of Tongjong and Sijung are in the Thongchon district. There is also the Sijung bathing resort on the coast.

Lagoon Sijung, situated between Kangdong-ri and Songjon-ri in Thongchon County, Kangwon Province, was formed by the wave motion of the sea.

There are various cultural and recreational facilities including a bathing resort, boating-ground and angling site, a hotel and other lodging that can accommodate over 1 000 persons and welfare service facilities, as well as several sanatoria and holiday camps including the Sijungho Sanatorium.

As a beautiful place where the mountains, sea and natural lakes blend well, the district has been known historically as a holiday-making and tourist area. It is planned to be developed to serve various tourist purposes all the year round, including sea bathing, golf, physical exercise, hotel, restaurant, cultural recreation, treatment by mud baths and so on. Foreign investors are allowed to rent land in this district so that they can develop infrastructure and conduct real estate business.

Lodgings that can accommodate over 5 600 persons and tourist and service facilities are to be built in area around Lagoon Tongjong and tourist service facilities including a bathing resort, boating-ground and passenger quay near the natural park in the Chongsokjong area.

Development of the Mt Kumgang District

The Mt Kumgang district is located between Kosong and Kumgang counties in Kangwon Province.

Mt Kumgang is world famous for its queerness, magnificence and beauty. It has over 30 natural monuments, over ten historical relics, two nature reserves, bathing resort and Kumgangsang hot spring.

The district plans to increase various tourist facilities, expand the capacity so that it can accommodate more than 10 000 persons and build more natural parks, a folklore street, traditional martial arts hall, aquarium and other recreation facilities.

Facilities along the mountaineering paths, including a cableway, will be built or reinforced, and the Mokran and Tanphung restaurants and the other existing service facilities will be renovated.

Development of Port, Railway, Road, Electricity and Ecological Environment

The Port of Wonsan will be renovated, and small- and medium-sized passenger terminals

built.

The existing Wonsan-Mt Kumgang railway will be renovated for freight transport, and a new high-speed tourist railway will be built parallel to the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang tourist road.

The existing Wonsan-Mt Kumgang tourist road will be upgraded and a new one will be built. The road in the central part of Wonsan is planned to be expanded, and various other sections reconstructed so that they can form a ring road in each district.

For electricity supply, a new substation with tens of thousands of kVA capacity will be built, the existing hydraulic power generating capacity increased, and renewable energy used in an effective way so as additionally to produce hundreds of thousands of kW of electricity.

Wonsan plans to prevent sea pollution completely. To this end, it intends to raise the level of disposal of sewage into the first class by building a large-scale solid waste treatment plant, renovating sewage treatment plants and improving the urban sewage network management system.

Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone Development Process

After its groundbreaking on May 20, 2015, a large building force has been engaged in the construction projects of the Wonsan district; like water supply, drainage, electricity supply, the Port of Wonsan, railway and other types of infrastructure, as well as apartment houses.

In late May, 2015, the 2015 Seminar on Investment in the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone was held on Mt Kumgang. Over 100 overseas compatriots and foreigners attended there. Various documents reflecting the investors' will and memoranda of understanding and agreements were concluded during the seminar. Some of the agreed projects are being intensified in the form of contract while some others actually started investment. Later, some businesses have presented proposals to hold the seminar on a larger scale.

Tourism in the zone has gained new aspects. In addition to the sightseeing of the sea, lake and Mt Kumgang it is planning various other themes including mountain marathon, race, mountain biking, and aerial sports. These kinds of tourism are being prepared with foreign travel agencies.

The Wonsan District Development Corporation hopes that competent foreign investors will take part in the development of the tourist zone and actively cooperate with it.

The zone plans to actively introduce foreign investment while pushing ahead with the zone construction and tourism development in parallel. To this end, foreign investors are provided with many privileges in various aspects including taxation and land use by the law of the DPRK on economic development park. Especially, more privileges will go to those who invest in advance on the condition of getting reward later or accept the overall land developing method until 2017.

The Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone will turn into a base for the tourist zone development that combines the comprehensive natural beauties of the sea, mountain, valley, lake and city on the basis of the potentials of world-level tourist resources, and provide an opportunity for the foreign investors participating in the development to gain satisfactory economic profits.



KOREA ECONOMIC AND TRADE INFORMATION COMPANY

The Korea Economic and Trade Information Company, established on November 19, Juche 34 (1945), is the DPRK's authoritative service agency for economic and trade information.

Staffed with competent economy and market analysers and computer experts, the company provides necessary information for the development of foreign trade to the trading companies and economic organs throughout the country.

Its information includes everyday news of exchange rate of main currencies and transaction of goods, trends and fluctuations in international markets, world's economic development and trade activities, activities and meetings of international economic organizations, market situation (production, consumption, stock and amount of dealings of the individual products) of leading producer and consumer countries, laws and regulations of various countries related to trade, investment, equity and contractual joint ventures, taxation and customs duty and international trade fairs and exhibitions.

The company also provides in real time official rate of the world's main banks, fluctuations in price in the world's leading stock exchange, standards and common knowledge of international trade and latest sci-tech hits.

Through the study of trends of

and changes in the world's main currencies, product exchanges and international markets, the company predicts the prospects of the international markets and provides advice and assistance for trading companies and economic organs to work out reasonable management and business strategies in line with the change in the world economy and trade environment.

In order to promote many-sided trade transactions, it exchanges information on introduction of various foreign businesses, their products and price, equity and contractual joint ventures and investment attraction with domestic trading companies and renders advisory service to them through its network "Saeppeyol."

It also develops cooperation with international organizations, trading companies from other countries and information service agencies which desire friendly economic and trade relationship including investment, equity and contractual joint ventures, development of new products, making inroads into a new market, etc.

To ensure promptness and correctness in the economic and trade information service on a scientific footing and make it diversified and multilateral—this is the business strategy of the company. By so doing, it makes a great contribution to the development of the economic and trade relationship with other countries.





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Insam Lotion

Insam lotion, whose main ingredient is Kaesong Koryo insam extracts, provides balance between oil, fat and moisture of the skin by controlling sebum secretion from the oleaginous skin.

It also promotes blood circulation in the skin, thus preventing skin side effects, including hypersensitivity and allergy, and skin disorders like inflammation.

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Jinung Solar Panel Manufacturing Station



The Jinung Solar Panel Manufacturing Station at Kim Il Sung University is engaged in turning out solar products and the generating systems.

In close cooperation with the science and research groups at the university, the station is producing solar products of high quality by positively introducing valuable research findings.

It is equipped with advanced facilities needed for the production of the cell chip inspector, laser chip cutter, laminating facilities, layer pressure, frame assembling machine, EL inspector, sunlight simulator and others.

It produces perfect and quality products through inspection of quality of raw and other materials by using modern measuring facilities, EL inspection of finished products and sunlight simulation.

The products include highly-effective solar panel with the transforming efficiency of 17.5-18.5 % and the rated output of 100, 150, 200, 250 and 300W, various capacities of converters for households, institutions, service facilities and industrial establishments, charging controller, sunlight follower and so on. The lifespan of the highly-efficient solar panel is 25 years; it can

provide 100% of rated capacity for the first 15 years and 80% for the next 10 years.

The station produces 10-500kW-capacity solar energy generating system for institutions and industrial establishments and 1-10kW-capacity generating system for households and service facilities, and installs them on the spot to order. The illumination inspection, load control and battery charging and discharging inspection of the systems are controlled by computer. These systems enjoy a good reputation among clients for their high quality and capacity and technical stability.

In order to follow the trend of developing solar energy, it is directing efforts to establishing production processes of the second- and third-generation solar panels and increasing the proportion of domestically-produced parts of generating systems in a prospective way.

Adhering to the credit-first principle, it has set it as its goal to become an enterprise with a competitive edge in the world market by providing technical guarantee for

the customers' needs and interests in keeping with the development of natural energy sector.

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Branch of Hyangmanru Shop



Located in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, the branch of Hyangmanru Shop is a comprehensive service centre of glasses.

Its service includes eyesight test, selection of frames, production and sales of various glasses and contact lenses to help customers protect their eyes and see things more clearly.

With an integrated automatic sight test facility controlled by computer, it conducts correct test on customers' visual conditions including short sight, far sight, heterotropia, general astigmatism and complex astigmatism.





It exhibits over 200 kinds of frames (high, middle and normal grades) of various shapes, colours and materials including white gold, gold, titanium, jewel, mahogany, buffalo horn and plastic, over 100 types of sunglasses, goggles and angler's glasses and various contact lenses.

With the help of CNC-lens cutting machine the shop is processing omnifocal, aspheric and polarized lenses which widen the sight of the users and give convenience to them.

The shop assistants help customers to select light but strong and smart frames suited to their complexion and shape, age, aptitude and hobby as well as lenses with high index of refraction and good ultraviolet rays screening.

The shop satisfies the demands of the customers in manufacturing artificial pupil, colourful, far sight, complex astigmatism and other contact lenses to order, cleaning lens by means of supersonic waves and repairing.

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Hungryon Joint Venture Company

The Hungryon JV Co specializes in manufacturing wooden products including office and household furniture.

The company's production processes have been automated and flowlined. It is also equipped with computer information room where designs can be processed by image files and such facilities as PVC layering machine and CNC carving machine necessary for turning out wooden products.

By using linden, castor aralia, oak and other trees abundant in Korea, the company is mass-producing various kinds of furniture, both good looking and convenient to use.

Flooring boards and panels of various sizes, pedestal desks and computer desks made of hollow boards and other products are beautiful as they retain natural colours and patterns and are unchangeable.

They enjoy a good reputation among customers for their lightness and durability.

The company exports block boards, sill plate and other products to many countries in Asia and Europe.

Improving quality and developing new variety of products is the invariable management principle of the company.

The company will further promote multilateral exchange and cooperation on the credit-first principle.



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Pomhyanggi-brand Kaesong Koryo

As products of the Sinuiju Cosmetics Factory the *Pomhyanggi*-brand Kaesong Koryo insam cosmetics, main ingredient of which is the world-famous Kaesong Koryo insam, are winning top popularity in the DPRK.

Kaesong Koryo insam protects five viscera, has a good influence on cerebrovascular and cardiovascular systems and plays the role of activating skin metabolism and retarding skin aging.

The factory uses spring water in Mt Soksu, which has clearly been filtered through natural layers for making cosmetics.

Various *Pomhyanggi*-brand cosmetics are functional cosmetics which make skin healthy and sleek. As a result they are enjoying a good reputation among customers and exported to foreign countries.

-Third-series Cosmetics

These cosmetics are suitable for oily skin. They maintain balance between oil and moisture and, through astringent and disinfection, make skin look fresh and healthy.



Insam Cosmetics



- Fourth-series Cosmetics

They improve effectively the physiological character of parched skin.

- Fifth-series Cosmetics

They are aimed at protecting normal skin, which is not too oily or dry. They have no side effects.

- Seventh-series Cosmetics

Thanks to the deliberate cooperation between anti-aging materials including precisely separated grape stone polyphenol, apricot stone oil, plant clarification elements, these cosmetics retard skin aging.

- Ninth-series Cosmetics

As multifunctional cosmetics which improve theoretically the permeating effect of the functional materials and nutritive elements for skin, they improve metabolism of the skin cells, increase immunocompetence, restrain melanin formation, accelerate antioxidation and provide good nutrients, so as to retard skin aging and moisturize and whiten the skin.



Sinuiju Cosmetics Factory

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Okkaedongmu-brand

어깨동무

Bags

The Sangmyong Trading Corporation designs and produces different kinds of bags including handbags, briefcases, rucksacks, schoolchildren's satchels, bags for ladies and suitcases.

Its *Okkaedongmu*-brand bags are made of leather, cloth, synthetic leather and other materials, and their forms and types vary according to the liking and aptitude of the customers.

Bags with long straps give convenience to the customers as they can carry them on shoulders and those assorted with some ornaments enhance their aesthetic value.



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As they are designed and manufactured suited to the sex, ages and psychological features, and constitutional features, the bags are enjoying a good reputation at Pyongyang Department Store No. 1, Kwangbok Area Supermarket and other shops.

By setting it as its business operation and management strategy to produce small amounts of bags in many kinds, the corporation is designing new and diversified forms of bags and improving their quality while directing efforts to the modernization of facilities.

Its products will become close friends and companions for users as its impressive brand means.





Hungnam Manson Trading Company

The Hungnam Manson Trading Company, situated in Hamhung on the east coast of the Korean peninsula, is a seafood producer which has realized the integration of production, processing, packaging and other processes.

With many production bases, the company turns out processed marine products including Alaska Pollack, halibut, squid, swellfish and various kinds of shells and crabs.





Its Hungnam Kwangmyongsong fish processing plant, fully equipped with steam-drying oven, steam drier and infrared electric roaster, has some fish processing shops for seasoning, steaming and canning.

Fresh water cooling machine, ice machine and underground water tank are installed to supply cold water and ice on a regular basis.

The plant is equipped with sanitary facilities such as ozonizer, water absorber and ozonic water tank to make workplaces germ-free.

Maintaining security of the products through flowline system for thorough inspection of metals and impurities, it has established a strict product management and hygienic system.

It is mass-producing a wide assortment of fish balls and sausages and fermented and pickled fish.

The package-making base equipped with foamed plastics moulding machine and PP packing machine, produces plastic coolers, plastic plates, cooling agent





and plastic containers for pickled fish.

Hundreds of kinds of processed seafood such as canned, sliced and roasted fish and fish powder are winning popularity among customers for they are highly nutritious and have unique tastes and colours.

As it is fully equipped with a large-capacity facility for storing and exporting fish alive, the company is providing service to order of the customers.

Its products are exported to several other countries and the demand for these products is increasing for their perfect hygienic safety and unique fragrance.

To increase seafood production by fish farming on the basis of the solid productive and technological foundations—this is the business strategy of the company. For it, the company is making effort to produce fresh fish and develop more kinds of processed fish.

The Hungnam Manson Trading Company is also conducting a brisk activity to promote exchanges and cooperation with seafood producers at home and abroad.



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Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill



The Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill, established in October Juche 37 (1948), has been called a mother factory of the textile industry in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The mill has over 50 workshops, including the general ones of spinning, silk-spinning, weaving, chemical fibre, and dyeing and knitting workshop. It also has a textile branch mill and some other auxiliary workshops.

The mill is increasing its production by solving many scientific and technological problems arising in the production as required by the developing reality.

The processes of weaving rayon yarn by elastic staff looms and hydraulic weaving machines have been renovated and the PLC system introduced to the production processes.

Spinning and weaving, dyeing, printing and all other production processes of the mill are running at full capacity to ensure the mass production of quality spun rayon fabrics, prints and other cloths.

Recently, the technicians of the mill have set up



a new process of producing quality cloths for bags by relying on locally-available materials in collaboration with relevant units including the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory and Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry.

Produced with these cloths are various types of bags suited to the sex, ages and psychological and physical features of the students ranging from primary school to university.

The mill is striving to contribute to the improvement of the people's standard of living by producing more high-quality cloths and other textile fabrics.

On July 10, 1957 the mill was twinned with a Vietnamese textile mill and the general dyeing workshop was renamed the Cuba Che Guevara Twin Workshop on October 26, 1989.



Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill

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DPR Korea

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Legal Environment of the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone

The DPRK is paying close concern to providing favourable legal environment in line with the positive development of Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone and the growing enthusiasm among investors.

1. Favourable Legal Environment for Investment

The DPRK fully provides legal guarantee for foreign investment and business activities.

Firm guarantee is provided by the Constitution, the major law of the state, for the equity and contractual joint ventures with foreign investors and for the establishment and operation of various types of enterprises in special economic zones including Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone.

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK stipulates in its Article 37, Chapter 2: “The state shall encourage institutions, enterprises and organizations in our country to conduct equity or contractual joint ventures with foreign corporate bodies and individuals, and to establish and operate enterprises of various kinds in special economic zones.”

Scores of laws and regulations related with foreign investment including the Law on Foreign Investment, the Law on Equity Joint Venture, the Law on Contractual Joint Venture, the Law on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises, the Law on Foreign-invested Bank, the Law on Foreign-invested Enterprises and Foreign Individual Tax and the Labour Law on Foreign-invested Enterprises were enacted in the DPRK.

Having started the development of special economic zone with the Rason Economic and Trade Zone in Juche 80 (1991), the DPRK has so far instituted over 20 special economic zones, and in this regard have enacted relevant laws and regulations including the Law on the Rason Economic and Trade Zone, the Law on the Kumgangsán Special Zone for International tourism and the Law on Economic Development Parks.

With the conclusion of bilateral agreements on encouraging and protecting investment and agreements on preventing double taxation with scores of other countries, the DPRK provides international legal environment worldwide.

2. Legal Measures to Develop the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone into a World Tourist Zone

The Law on Economic Development Parks, the major law applied to special economic zones in the DPRK including the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone, has been adopted. And for its enforcement various regulations were enacted, including those on operating management organs in the economic development parks, on the establishment and management of businesses, on labour and on real estate, etc.

The law on Kumgangsán Special Zone for International Tourism was adopted and regulations and rules were enacted for its enforcement.

3. Legal Guarantee by the State on the Rights, Interests, Property and Safety of the Foreigners Investing in the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone

The DPRK provides legal guarantee on the legitimate rights and interests of the foreigners in its territory.

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK stipulates in its Article 16: “The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea shall guarantee the legal rights and interests of foreigners in its territory.”

The Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone is a special economic zone and so the vested rights, invested property and legal incomes of the investors in the zone are legally guaranteed according to the specially stipulated legislation. The state shall not nationalize or confiscate investor’s property. If it is going to confiscate or temporarily use it for unavoidable reasons, it sends notice to the investor in advance and makes full compensation in time.

In case of infringement upon his rights and interests in the zone, the investor can get legal protection through various settlements such as petition, mediation, arbitration and trial. Arbitration can be settled by the arbitration organs in the DPRK or in other countries according to the agreement between the disputing parties.

The personal safety of the investor is fully provided by the law of the DPRK.

4. Legal Privileges for the Foreigners Investing in the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone

The foreign corporate bodies, individuals and economic organizations and overseas compatriots are free to conduct economic activities by investing in the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone and establishing their businesses, branches or offices, and can be provided with privileged conditions for the economic activities in such sectors as land use, labour employment and taxation.

Special encouragement is given to the infrastructure construction, state-of-the-art science and technology and the sectors that provide products and services with high international competitiveness, and these sectors enjoy greater privilege.

An enterprise investing in these sectors in the zone will enjoy preference in choosing land, and be exempted from rent for a certain period.

In addition, the businesses operating for over 10 years will get reduced and exempted in their income tax and if they reinvest their profits, the income tax for the reinvested profits will be reduced or exempted. The corporate income tax rate is 14 per cent, and 10 per cent for the priority sector.

The businesses investing in the infrastructure sector in the zone enjoy preference in obtaining management for favourable businesses including tourism and hotel service, and tax is not imposed on the property of these businesses and the infrastructure operation.

Preferential taxation is enforced in the zone; materials for construction and processing trade and daily necessities for investors, materials needed for production and management of the businesses and their products for export are free from customs duty.

5. Legal Guarantee for Conditions for the Economic Activities of Foreign Investors in the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone

Foreign investors are allowed to establish and operate equity and contractual joint ventures or wholly foreign-owned enterprises by making investment in the zone and are provided equal status.

They can invest in the form of cash, in kind or property, and are allowed to bring into the zone materials needed for development and operation and bring out products.

Products manufactured in the zone can be sold outside the zone in the territory of the DPRK by making a contract with the enterprises outside the zone and purchase from them raw and other materials, equipment and other goods.

Investors can choose modes of development that suit the characteristics and development condition of the zone and that can contribute to its long-term development.

The zone is managed by the management committee, and investors are provided with all the conditions for their economic activities through the committee.

The committee is independent in managing the zone, and is duty bound to draw up guidelines for the development and management of the zone, create the environment for investment, invite investment, approve establishment of enterprises, register them and approve their operation, approve construction projects, inspect them upon their completion and keep their designs, register the rights to use

land and to own a building, cooperate with the enterprises for their management activities, supervise and cooperate with the construction and management of infrastructures and public facilities, and take measures for environment protection and fire fighting.

Investors may lease land in the zone. The term of land lease is 50 years to the maximum, and when the term comes to an end, enterprises may use the land continuously if they want.

Investors are allowed to transfer, mortgage or lend the right to use land and building within the period of lease, and the price and rent may be fixed according to the agreement of the relevant parties.

Prices of products and services among enterprises in the zone are fixed by the parties according to the international market price, and the investor can freely take in and out foreign currency and take out profits and other incomes and property.

Intellectual property rights are under legal protection in the zone, and securities may be transacted as stipulated.

Immigration and emigration, customs and medical inspection organs shall provide convenience for the exit and entry of the personnel, means of transport and materials needed for the development, operation and economic activities in the zone.

Enterprises in the zone are entitled to employ both Koreans and foreigners and decide the wage level independently according to the minimum monthly wage level fixed by the DPRK.

They are also entitled to ask the relevant organ of the DPRK for labour, and refuse to employ them if they do not conform with their situation or dismiss them for good reason.

Law of the DPRK on the Kumgangsán Special Zone for International Tourism

Adopted by Decree No. 1673 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on May 31, Juche 100 (2011)

Chapter 1. Fundamentals of the Law

Article 1 (Mission of the law)

The Law of the DPRK on the Kumgangsán Special Zone for International Tourism is formulated to contribute to developing Mt Kumgang into a world-class special zone for tourism by establishing a proper system and order in the development and management of the Kumgangsán Special Zone for International Tourism (hereinafter called the special zone for international tourism).

Article 2 (Position and location of the special zone for international

tourism)

The special zone for international tourism is a special zone for tourism in the DPRK where tourism and other related economic activities can be conducted freely.

The special zone for international tourism includes Kosong County town, part of Onjong-ri, the Lagoon Samil and Sea Kumgang areas, Inner Kumgang area in Kumgang County and part of Thongchon County.

Article 3 (Principle of development of the special zone for international tourism)

It is a policy of the state to develop

Mt Kumgang, a famous mountain in the world, into a special zone for international tourism.

The state shall develop Mt Kumgang into a comprehensive tourist resort that can serve various tourist objectives and functions, and actively promote tourism.

Article 4 (Principles for the provision of investment encouragement and conditions for economic activities)

Foreign corporate bodies, individuals and economic organizations may invest in the special zone for international tourism.

Compatriots in the south and abroad and relevant organs and associations of the DPRK may invest in it.

The state shall actively encourage investment in the special zone for international tourism and guarantee preferential conditions for economic activities by investors.

Article 5 (Principle of property protection)

The state shall protect by law the capital invested by the investors, their lawful income and their vested rights.

Article 6 (Undertaker of the management of the special zone for international tourism)

The special zone for international tourism shall be managed by the Kumgangsan Special Zone for International Tourism Management Committee (hereinafter called the special zone for international tourism management committee) under the unified guidance by the central guidance organ for the Kumgangsan Special Zone for International Tourism (hereinafter called the special zone for international tourism guidance organ).

Article 7 (International exchange and cooperation)

The state shall intensify exchange and cooperation with international tourist organizations and tourist organizations of other countries in relation to the work of the special zone for international tourism.

Article 8 (Application of the legislation)

Development, management, sightseeing, tourist industry and other economic activities in the special zone for international tourism are subject to this law and the regulations and detailed rules for implementing the law.

Chapter 2. Management of the Special Zone for International Tourism

Article 9 (Position of the special zone for international tourism guidance organ)

The special zone for international tourism guidance organ is the central organ that provides unified guidance over the development and management of the special zone for international tourism.

Article 10 (Duties and authority of the special zone for international tourism guidance organ)

The special zone for international tourism guidance organ shall:

1. Guide the work of the special zone for international tourism management committee;
2. Work out detailed rules for implementing the law and regulations for the special zone for international tourism;
3. Deliberate and approve the general blueprint for the development of the special zone for international tourism;
4. Receive and keep the copies of designs for construction projects;
5. Manage taxation in the special zone for international tourism; and
6. Conduct other undertakings as entrusted by the state.

Article 11 (Position of the special zone for international tourism management committee)

The special zone for international tourism management committee is the field executive organ that manages the special zone for international tourism.

Head of the special zone for international tourism management committee is its chairman.

Article 12 (Duties and authority of the special zone for international tourism management committee)

The special zone for international tourism management committee shall:

1. Work out and implement the general blueprint for the development of the special zone for international tourism;
2. Survey, develop and manage the tourist resources;
3. Give publicity to tourism, invite tourists and arrange tourism;
4. Maintain order and protect personal safety and property;

5. Lease land and buildings;
6. Invite investment, approve incorporation of businesses, register them, and license their operation;
7. Register the land use rights, buildings and vehicles;
8. Provide labour needed for business activities;
9. License construction and inspect it upon completion;
10. Manage infrastructure in the special zone for international tourism;
11. Take environmental protection and fire-fighting measures in the special zone for international tourism;
12. Cooperate in the entry and exit of personnel and means of transport and bringing in and out materials; and
13. Conduct other undertakings as entrusted by the special zone for international tourism guidance organ.

Article 13 (Organization and operation of joint consultative body)

A joint consultative body involving the special zone for international tourism management committee, investors and representatives of businesses may be organized in the special zone for international tourism.

The joint consultative body shall discuss and coordinate the important problems arising in the development and management of the special zone for international tourism and the operation of businesses.

Article 14 (Management of entry and exit in the special zone for international tourism)

A visa-free system shall be enforced in the special zone for international tourism.

Personnel and means of transport may enter or exit the special zone for international tourism from outside of the territory of the DPRK through designated routes with passports or entry/exit certificates that can take place of passport.

Order of entry into or exit from the special zone for international tourism through other areas of the DPRK and entry into the special zone for international tourism from other areas of the DPRK or exit from the special zone for international tourism to other areas of the DPRK shall be stipulated separately.

Article 15 (Control and medical inspection)

Personnel, animals and plants and means of transport shall be subject to border control, customs control and medical inspection.

The control and medical inspection organs shall carry out control and medical inspection promptly by scientific and technical methods so as not to cause hindrance to the security of and entry into and exit from the special zone for international tourism.

Article 16 (Environment management)

In the special zone for international tourism cutting trees in scenic forests, damaging scenic spots, pine forests on seashore, sea bathing areas, queer cliffs, elegant and unique mountains, picturesque islets and other natural beauties, caves, waterfalls, old fortress sites and other natural monuments and spots of scenic beauty and historical interest, and construction of buildings and other structures that may cause difficulties in environment protection shall not be permitted, and the fixed standards for the release of pollutants, noise, vibration and other standards for environment protection shall be ensured.

Article 17 (Use of the means of communications)

Post, telephone, fax, Internet and other means of communications may be used freely in the special zone for international tourism.

Chapter 3. Tour and Tourist Service

Article 18 (Those eligible for tour)

Foreigners shall be allowed to tour

in the special zone for international tourism.

Citizens of the DPRK and compatriots from the south and abroad can also make a tour.

Article 19 (Forms and methods of tour)

Tour can be made in various forms and by various methods, including mountaineering, sightseeing, sea bathing, holidaymaking, experiencing, recreation, sports and medical treatment.

Tourists can make a tour of the special zone for international tourism freely.

Article 20 (Provision of tourist environment and conditions)

The special zone for international tourism management committee shall provide satisfactory environment and conditions for tour to be made on a high level.

Article 21 (Service for tourists)

Investors are allowed to build various tourist service facilities like hotel, restaurant, shop, casino, golf club, nightclub and medical treatment and recreational facilities and provide various services for tourists.

Article 22 (International events)

International conference, exposition, exhibition, seminar, artistic performance, sports games and other colourful events are allowed to be held in the special zone for international tourism.

Article 23 (Provision of transport)

The special zone for international tourism guidance organ and special zone for international tourism management committee shall construct international airport, harbour and tourist railway and road to ensure satisfactory provision of transport for tourists.

Chapter 4. Establishment, Registration and Operation of Business

Article 24 (Establishment of business)

Investors are allowed to establish various forms of businesses

by investing solely or jointly in infrastructure construction and tourism industry like travelling, hotel, restaurant, casino, golf course, recreation and public welfare facilities for the development of the special zone for international tourism.

Article 25 (Observance of the general blueprint for the development of the special zone for international tourism)

The special zone for international tourism shall be developed according to the general blueprint for its development.

Investors who wish to construct infrastructure or establish businesses in the special zone for international tourism shall satisfy the demands of the general blueprint for the development of the special zone for international tourism.

Article 26 (Approval of establishment of business and its registration)

Investors who wish to establish and operate businesses in the special zone for international tourism shall obtain approval for the establishment of businesses from the special zone for international tourism management committee.

Investors who have obtained approval for the establishment of businesses shall make business, tax and customs registration within the set period.

Article 27 (Approval of infrastructure construction)

Construction of such infrastructure as airport, railway, road, harbour and power station for the development and management of special zone for international tourism shall be approved by its guidance organ.

Investment in the construction of such infrastructure as airport, railway, road, harbour and power station shall be specially encouraged.

Article 28 (Establishment of branch, agency and representative office)

Branches, agencies and representative offices are allowed

to be established in the special zone for international tourism. In this case approval of the special zone for international tourism management committee shall be obtained.

Article 29 (Opening accounts)

Businesses and individuals are allowed to open their accounts at the DPRK banks or foreign banks set up in the special zone for international tourism and use them.

Article 30 (Transactions on securities denominated in foreign currency)

Businesses and individuals are allowed to conduct transactions on securities denominated in foreign currency in the designated places in the special zone for international tourism.

Article 31 (Taking out policy for insurance)

Businesses and individuals are allowed to take out policies in the insurance companies of the DPRK or other countries set up in the special zone for international tourism.

Article 32 (Disposal of wastes)

Businesses shall equip themselves with modern sewage treatment plants, settling basins, garbage treatment plants and other environment protection and hygiene facilities and purify or dispose of wastes so that they do not cause hindrance in the way of tourism and environment protection.

Chapter 5. Provision of Conditions for Economic Activities

Article 33 (Employment of labour)

Businesses in the special zone for international tourism may employ the labour of the DPRK and foreigners. They may also employ Koreans from the south or abroad.

Article 34 (Currency in circulation)

The currency in circulation in the special zone for international tourism shall be the convertible foreign currencies.

The kinds of convertible foreign

currencies and the standard currency shall be designated by the special zone for international tourism guidance organ upon agreement with the relevant organ.

Article 35 (Bringing in and out and remitting foreign currency and bringing in and taking out property)

Investors may bring into or out of the special zone for international tourism foreign currency and remit their lawful profits and incomes.

They are allowed to take out of the territory of the DPRK the property they brought into the special zone for international tourism from other countries and the property they have earned lawfully in the special zone for international tourism when the duration of operation expires.

Article 36 (Taxation)

Businesses and individuals in the special zone for international tourism shall pay prescribed taxes according to the relevant legislation.

Taxes shall be reduced or not paid for the enterprises engaged in specially encouraged sectors including construction of airport, railways, road, harbour and power station.

Article 37 (Bringing in and taking out materials)

Materials needed for management activities, except for prescribed contraband ones, are allowed to be brought into and taken out of the special zone for international tourism freely.

Article 38 (Exemption and imposition of customs duty)

A preferential tariff system shall be enforced in the special zone for international tourism.

No customs duty shall be imposed on the materials needed for the development and business management in the special zone for international tourism and prescribed amounts of office articles and consumer goods needed by investors.

Customs duty shall be imposed on the materials which are on the list of materials exempted from

customs duty but to be sold outside the special zone for international tourism and those which are to be brought into the special zone for international tourism but restricted by the state.

Article 39 (Provision of conditions for entry and exit of personnel and means of transport and bringing in and taking out materials)

The special zone for international tourism management committee and relevant organs shall satisfactorily provide conditions for the entry and exit of personnel and means of transport and bringing in and taking out materials so as not to hinder the development and business activities in the special zone for international tourism.

When they enter or exit through designated airports, airport charges shall not be imposed.

Chapter 6. Sanctions and Settlement of Dispute

Article 40 (Sanctions)

Those that have hindered management and tourism in the special zone for international tourism or brought damage to businesses and individuals shall be required to restore the objects in question to their original state or compensate for the damage, or fines shall be imposed, depending on the degree of offence.

In case the security of the DPRK is infringed upon or its social order seriously violated, those responsible for it shall bear administrative or criminal penalties according to the relevant legislation.

Article 41 (Settlement of dispute)

Dispute arising in relation to the development, operation and business activities in the special zone for international tourism shall be settled through consultation.

Any dispute which cannot be settled through consultation shall be settled through arbitration agreed by those concerned or by a court of the DPRK.

The environmental gas analyser is a device that measures and displays SO₂, NH₃, CO₂, O₃, O₂ and Cl₂ in real time and transmits the value of their concentration to a computer through wire and radio.

This analyser is used to detect fuel and exhaust fumes, prevent leakage of harmful gases, measure the concentration of environment-polluting gases, and measure the concentration of inflammable gases.

Detecting gas	Measuring band mg/l	Accuracy
SO ₂	0-1 000	0.01
NH ₃	0-1 000	0.25
CO ₂	0-4%	0.01%
O ₃	0-20	0.001
O ₂	0-22%	0.1%
Cl ₂	0-1 000	0.001

Mode of communication: RS-485

Environmental Gas Analyser

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



HG-AFS

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

The HG-AFS is an analyser which combined hydrogen compound generating and atomic fluorescence analysis techniques.

It analyses heavy metal elements contained in foodstuffs, feeds, cosmetics and others with high accuracy.

Technical specifications

Measuring elements	AS, Pb, Sn	Cd, Hg
DL: ng/mL	<0.03	<0.01
RSD	<0.8%	

Analysing time: 5-10s



Surface Alloy Device

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

The surface alloy device alloys metal surface through micro electric discharge. Through electric spark discharge between the alloy electrode (positive) and the processed metal product (negative), the device covers the product with alloy coating of wear resistance.

As this alloy coating forms metallographic combination with the metal, it has much stronger intensity of combination than ordinary metal coatings.

Not only metal and its alloys but also synthetic materials can be used as cover materials without any preparations on the surface.

No deformation is found even in small components of low intensity while alloying the surface.

The surface alloy device has such a simple structure that it is easy to operate.

It is used in machine-building, mining, foodstuff, textile, chemical, building materials and automotive industries to increase lifespan of tools and components and recycle various kinds of machine components.

Technical specifications

Working voltage: AC 220V
 Output voltage: 15-50V
 Max. discharge current: 40A
 Max. output: 3kW
 Thickness: 10-1 500µm
 Hardness: Hard alloy electrode 19.5GPa
 Mo electrode 14.5GPa



Sosan Hotel



The Sosan Hotel, situated in the Sports Village on Chongchun Street, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, is one of the service centres in the DPRK for foreign tourists and travellers.

The scenery of fresh pine forest and the nearby Taedong River, sports games which every one can watch at any time and satisfactory services—these are attractions that draw guests to the hotel.

The hotel, 30-storey building with lodging capacity of some 1 000, covers a total floor space of over 50 000 sq m. It has guest rooms, restaurants, souvenir and sporting apparatus shops, meeting rooms, a cinema, a wading pool and other service facilities.



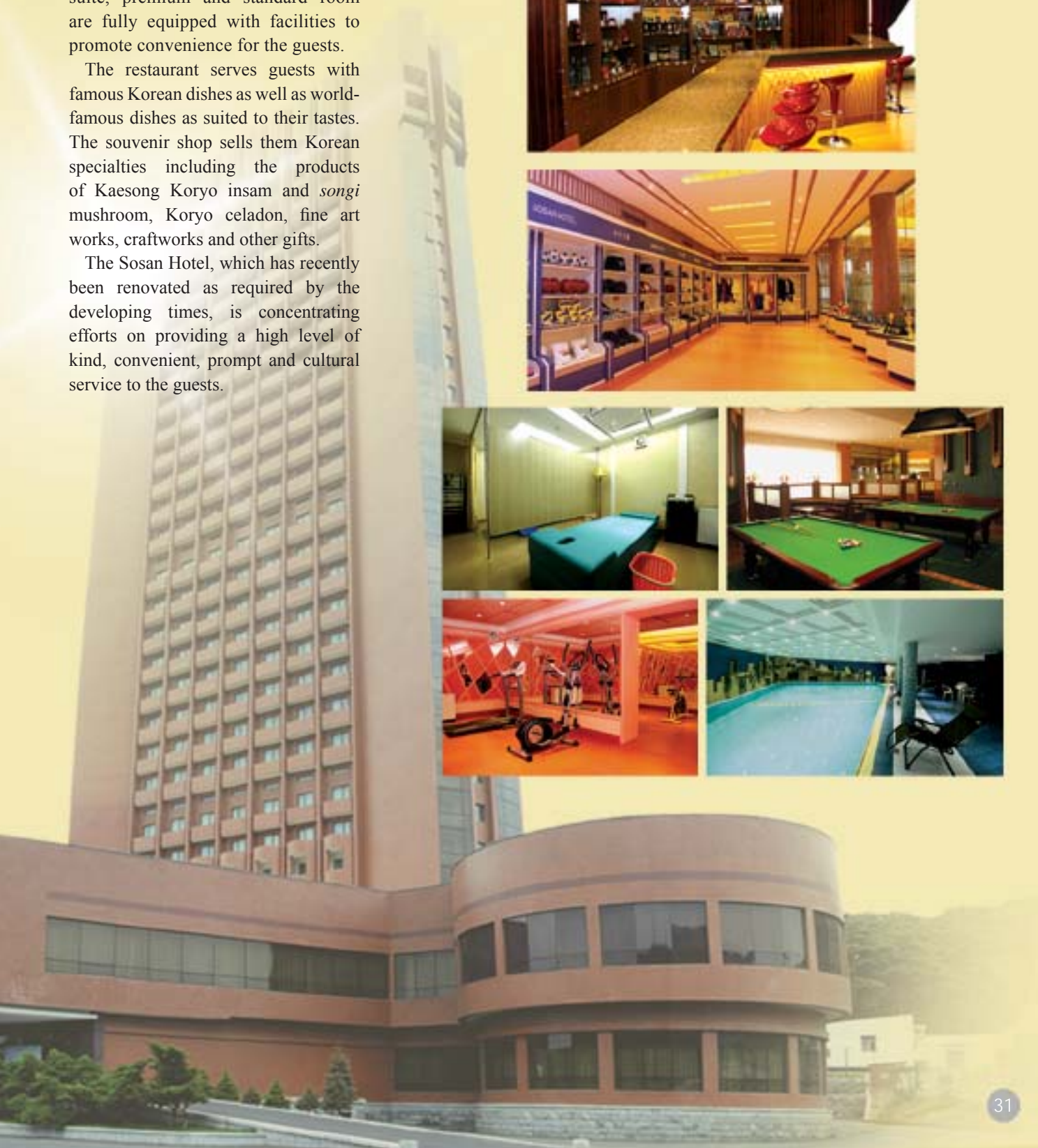


Add: Mangyongdae District,
Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-341-6212
Fax: 850-2-381-4410

The guest rooms divided into deluxe suite, premium and standard room are fully equipped with facilities to promote convenience for the guests.

The restaurant serves guests with famous Korean dishes as well as world-famous dishes as suited to their tastes. The souvenir shop sells them Korean specialties including the products of Kaesong Koryo insam and *songi* mushroom, Koryo celadon, fine art works, craftworks and other gifts.

The Sosan Hotel, which has recently been renovated as required by the developing times, is concentrating efforts on providing a high level of kind, convenient, prompt and cultural service to the guests.



Pyongyang Musical Instrument Factory

Accordion	120-13/4	120-13/7	120-15/5
Treble key	41	41	45
Register	13	13	15
Vocal part	Bass, Mean, Mean, Treble	Bass, Mean, Mean, Treble	Bass, Mean, Mean, Treble
Compass	F1-A3	F1-A3	E1-C4
Bass button	120	120	(58) 120 Converting chord to monotony
Register	4	7	5
L×H×W	525×441×284(mm)	525×441×284(mm)	570×474×314(mm)
Weight	12kg	12.5kg	15.3kg

Bayan	120-15/5	100-0/1
Treble button	(106)64	(92)55
Register	15	0
Vocal part	Bass, Mean, Mean, Treble	Mean, Mean
Compass	E2-G4	G2-C#4
Bass button	(58)120 Converting chord to monotony	(55)100 Converting chord to monotony
Register	5	1
L×H×W	475×475×252(mm)	410×410×221(mm)
Weight	15.4kg	10.1kg



The Pyongyang Musical Instrument Factory specializes in producing *Unbangul*-brand accordions and bayans.

All the production lines, ranging from the production of outer boxes to ejection of reeds, keys, bellows and various other plastic parts, are streamlined, and the sophisticated and precise assembling ensures the quality of the products.

Accordions of 120-13/4, 120-13/7 and 120-15/5 types and bayans of 120-15/5 and 100-0/1 types are exported to some foreign countries.



Pyongyang Musical Instrument Trading Company

Add: Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang,
DPR Korea

Fax: 0085-02-381-4410/4416/4427/2100

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

Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor

Mirae Science and Technology Company

Add: Central District, Pyongyang,
DPR Korea

Fax: 0085-02-381-4410/4416

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

The permanent magnet synchronous motor of 150kW capacity is less inferior to the direct-current motor of good mechanical character. It is 65-70% smaller in volume than the induction motor with the same output, but 8-9% higher in efficiency and power factor.

Intensity of noise and vibration is 5-10dB lower as compared to induction motor.

Technical specifications

Rated output: 150kW

Rated voltage: 390V

Rated current: 400A

Rated rotational speed: 835r/min

Maximum rotational speed: 1 948r/min

Number of poles: 8

Rated moment: 1 716N·m

Maximum moment: 2 574N·m

Efficiency: 0.96

Insulation class: H class (180□)

Weight: 800kg

