

FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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2

Contents

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2. Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex
4. Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory
6. Making the Metallurgical Industry Juche-based
6. Booming Economic Development Park
7. News from DPRK Chamber of Commerce in 2015
7. Development of Special Economic Zones in the DPRK
and Specialists Training
8. Phurunhanul Electronics JV Co Ltd
10. A Large Cement Production Base-Sunchon Cement Complex
12. Kalma Foodstuff Factory
14. Ryongak Trading Company
16. Taedonggang Beer
18. Pyongyang Catfish Farm
20. Korea Koryo Medicine Technical Company
22. Taeon Sinthae JV Co Ltd
24. Unha Daesong Trading Company
26. Regulations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on
Environment Protection in Economic Development Parks
29. *Maebongsan*-brand Footwear
30. Full-service Ship *Mujigae*
32. Epimedium Herba Tea
32. Comprehensive Water Analyzer for Fish Farming

Natural Graphite Brush

Unhasu-brand Cosmetics

FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA



Phurunhanul Electronics JV Co Ltd

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**The respected Kim Jong Un gives field guidance at the Wonsan Footwear Factory
in November Juche 104 (2015)**



Hwanghae

Iron and Steel Complex



The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex is a comprehensive steel production base.

Having made a big stride in making the metallurgical industry Juche-based, it has renovated all its production lines like iron- and steel-making and rolling in line with the demands of the era, and is stepping up production of various types of products like pig iron, steel and heavy-duty rail.

It produces pig iron, a major material for steel production, by oxygen-blowing method.

The oxygen-blown blast furnace that introduced bath resolution method was built last year thanks to the efforts, technology and wisdom of its employees.

Towering as high as five-storey building, equipped with an integrated manufacturing system for controlling all the production processes and furnished with PLC, the furnace is fed and tapped continuously by only two persons.

It produces iron with iron ore and coal



abundant in the country and oxygen from a large-sized oxygen plant.

The complex, has modernized the UHP electric arc furnace on a higher level, introduced high-temperature air combustion techniques by relying on its own efforts and technical force and made full preparations for heavy-duty rail.

It is also producing ferromanganese with low-grade manganese ore which is rich in the country.

The complex, whose productivity has increased many times greater compared to investment, renders a great contribution to economic development of the country with increased steel production.



Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory



Situated in Phyongchon District in Pyongyang, the Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory was inaugurated in October Juche 66 (1977).

It has several workshops, like those producing milk powder for babies, soyabean milk powder, soyabean-yogurt and nutritive rice powder, and tens of workteams under these workshops.

As all its processes, from feeding raw materials to production, packaging, storing and transport, were automatized last year it is now capable of remarkably increasing production while saving labour at the maximum.

The equipment was made locally, and the multidimensional integrated manufacturing system can make production and business activities optimized. All the elements at production sites are germ-free and dust-free.





어린이영양 식료품

The factory turns out 30 kinds of children's foodstuff like milk powder for babies, nutritive milk powder (F-75, F-100), white rice powder, nutritive rice powder, assorted vegetable powder, nutritive powder, soyabean powder and various nutritive sweets.

The analyzing section at every production process and the general analyzing section furnished with state-of-the-art equipment guarantee the safety of raw materials and products through mechanical, physicochemical and microbial methods and enforce strict quality inspection.

It has a sci-tech diffusion room and cultural and welfare facilities.

The factory is now striving to improve the technical skills of its employees and develop world-famous products, new products of high nutritive value that can contribute to children's growth.



Making the Metallurgical Industry Juche-based

Last year in the DPRK, great successes were achieved in making the metallurgical industry Juche-based, modern and scientific.

Workers, scientists and technicians at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex succeeded with their own technology in producing iron through the method of oxygen blowing, and opened a wide road for producing Juche iron by relying only on the locally available raw materials and fuel.

They assembled a large-sized oxygen plant, and thus started operating an electric generator with the capacity of thousands of kW with waste heat. It built a new-type, large-sized oxygen-blown furnace equipped with PLC, turning out first molten iron in November last year.

With the production capacity of the Posan

Iron Plant expanded, the Chollima Steel Complex has introduced high-temperature air combustion technology, thus increasing steel production while raising the proportion of raw materials obtained domestically.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and Songjin Steel Complex built furnaces to increase ferromanganese production with mid-grade manganese ore deposited in the country.

The Ranam Coal-Mining Machine Complex succeeded in developing 2 500t electrode press, thus making it possible to produce ingenious electrodes for UHP electric arc furnace.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex renovated its production lines and equipped itself with processes for producing roofing materials and other thin metal plates. This has

made it possible for the country, which relied on imported plates, to satisfy the domestic demands for them and even export them.

The DPRK has favourable conditions and solid foundations for developing the metallurgical industry.

It has rich deposits of iron ore, large iron-production bases like the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and Chollima Steel Complex, and also has experiences and techniques of producing iron for more than 70 years.

On the basis of these conditions and environment, the DPRK is taking various measures to satisfy the domestic demands for iron and steel of high quality and export them as well.

The country is confident of the bright future of its metallurgical industry.

Booming Economic Development Park

Economic development parks in the DPRK are booming recently.

The city of Nampho is conducting processing trade by relying on the bases in Jindo and Wau Islet, taking advantage of its favourable economic and geographical conditions.

As a gate city on the coast of the West Sea of Korea, the industrial city has an international port.

The city, situated on the lower reaches of the Taedong River, boasts metallurgical, machine-building, glass-making industries, and lead and zinc refining, silk fabrics and shipbuilding bases.

It has the country's biggest salt works and a fishing station, a fishing implements manufacturing factory and a refrigerating plant.

The Port of Nampho, the biggest of its kind in the western part of the country, is at the northern shore of the Taedong's entrance to the sea. The water is deep, the port itself is far inside the estuary of the Taedong River and the dams of the West Sea Barrage stand high, assuring safe navigation by ships.

There are around ten major berths and crane ships, loading bridges and conveyor belts.

Wau Islet off the port is one of the famous tourist spots.

The port is linked with over a hundred foreign countries and regions for commercial trade.

Jindo Processing Trade Zone

The zone aims at producing various kinds of light industry and chemical goods made from duty-free raw materials for export.

Cooperation period: 50 years

Project plan: The coverage of the zone is about 1.8 sq km. By taking advantages of the Port of Nampho nearby and tens of years of development of the machine-building, electrical and light industries in Nampho, it processes various goods and exports them. Enterprises are admitted to it on the principle of conserving the environment and saving energy. It strives to develop new products and industrial fields, realize technical transfer with other countries and thus contribute to revitalizing the domestic industry. It is also making efforts to develop into a processing trade and bonded trade area.

Wau Processing Trade Zone

The zone aims at developing into an intensive processing trade zone by introducing advanced development and operation mode and by placing stress on export-oriented processing and assembling.

Cooperation period: 50 years

Gross Investment: About USD 100 000 000

Project plan: The zone covers an area of about 1.5 sq km. By utilizing its favourable conditions, it puts main emphasis on bonded processing, processing to order, barter trade and other types of export-oriented processing industry.

It aims to develop into a comprehensive zone with financial, tourist, real estate and foodstuff industry bases in the areas around the port and the scenic area around the West Sea Barrage.

Cooperation mode: Joint venture between corporate bodies of the DPRK and foreign

investors or wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

Location: Some parts of Ryongnam-ri, Wau District by the estuary of the Taedong River southwest of the city.

Infrastructure condition: Only 50km away from Pyongyang and a few kilometres between the port, the biggest international port in the country, and the railway station.

From the port it is 330km to Dalian, 332km to Weihai, Shandong, 930km to Shanghai and 695km to Tianjin, China, and 1 575km to Chinese Taipei. The Youth Hero Road between Pyongyang and Nampho facilitates the few scores of kilometres of travel to the Pyongyang International Airport. These all provide favourable conditions for domestic marine transport and entry and exit of foreign personnel, materials and funds.

A 600 000kW-capacity power station and 10 000kW-capacity tidal power station are intended to be built near Kwangnyang Bay beside the West Sea Barrage. The Taedong fully guarantees water supply.

The site was formerly occupied by a salt farm, so problem of removing structures does not arise. The area is 40m above sea level and flat.

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News from DPRK Chamber of Commerce in 2015

The DPRK Chamber of Commerce invited a delegation of the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce headed by Yan Mishra, director of the external cooperation agency, to discuss the issues related with developing non-governmental economic exchanges and trade and investment in the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone.

During their stay the delegation exchanged opinions about the practical issues arising in realizing economic exchanges and trade between the businesses of the two countries and agreed to develop bilateral relationship and cooperation to activate non-governmental economic exchanges.

And they discussed the issues about a possible visit to Pyongyang in 2016 by a delegation of the Slovenian Chamber of

Commerce comprising businesses that wish economic exchanges and trade with the DPRK and its presentation of rolling stock and electric products like tractor, timber transporter and motor generator at the forthcoming Pyongyang International Trade Fair.

Another agenda item of discussion was a possible participation by the trade companies of the DPRK in the international trade fair to be held in Slovenia in 2016 and their visit to factories in the country.

The investment policy and environment in the DPRK and the work of economic development parks like the Wonsan-Mt Kumgang International Tourist Zone were introduced, and possibilities of investment and cooperation by businesses of the two

countries in these parks were discussed.

In addition, the DPRK Chamber of Commerce arranged meetings between tens of local organs like the Korean Association for the Research and Development of Greening, Plant Import and Export Company, Kumsu Corporation, Korea Titanium Development and Trading Company, Central Imports Exchange Company and members of the Slovenian delegation so that they can exchange opinions on the matters of mutual concern.

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Development of Special Economic Zones in the DPRK and Specialists Training

The DPRK has set up various types of special economic zones like the Rason Economic and Trade Zone since the 1990s to put its favourable geopolitical conditions into effective use.

In 2013, it enabled provinces to set up their own economic development parks and develop them in a characteristic way. So, from 1993 to 2015, 26 special economic zones were set up across the country.

To further promote the development of special economic zones, the country has established a system for training

specialists in this field. Several universities like Kim Il Sung University, University of National Economy and Wonsan Jong Jun Thaek University of Economics are involved in their training. On the basis of the experiences gained by the Rason Economic and Trade Zone and Hwanggumphyong-Wihwado Economic Zone whose development started in the early 1990s, the laws and regulations of the country and the experiences of other countries, they have opened new courses like Development of Special Economic Zone, compiled many relevant textbooks

and reference books, and presented many papers.

They now teach theoretical subjects on the economic principles and effectiveness of the development of special economic zones, their types and modes of their development and methodological subjects on mapping out development strategies and general plans, selection of businesses and management of economic activities by foreign-invested businesses.

The country is also encouraging foreign investment in line with its actual conditions and the global trends of economic development and intensifying study to develop the economic zones in a characteristic way.

It takes measures to ensure that teachers and researchers visit Singapore, Sweden, Indonesia and other countries that have achieved successes in developing special economic zones, and carry on joint research and symposiums with foreign universities, research institutes and authoritative scholars.

The DPRK is determined to develop multifaceted cooperation and exchanges while developing education and intensifying scientific research for the development of special economic zones.



푸른하늘

Phurunhanul Electronics JV Co Ltd

The Phurunhanul Electronics JV Co Ltd was incorporated in Juche 104 (2015).

The company is a technology-intensive enterprise that produces electronics and electric goods. It established an advanced mode of business that organically combines research and development, production and sale. It is now producing various types of IT products including various computers, LED TV sets and portable multimedia projectors by CKD and SKD methods.

Equipped with all the elements necessary for the production, including SMT, THT and other flow lines for assembling electronic goods, the production building with a total floor space of over 10 000 sq m has an annual capacity of turning out more than 300 000 boards and 200 000 IT products of various kinds.

Having selected programing, together with production, as one of its important business categories, the company has organized a strong research team and is now developing new products and programs.

With a development team, the core of which is scores of A-level software and hardware experts, the company

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is developing source codes for electronic devices and designing boards.

The company has engineers experienced in developing products through SMT, a reflection of its enterprising and innovative spirit. These products are enjoying good reputation among customers for their fine appearance, high quality and reasonable price.

Products of the company include desktop, integrated, laptop, tablet and keyboard-separated computers of Core i series embedded with fourth- and fifth-generation CPU and SSD hard disk, LED TV sets of various sizes, portable multimedia projectors and digital TV signal converters.

Marketing and service to order are realized through commercial outlets in Pyongyang and the Phurunhanul IT exchange centres in the provinces.

The company is putting primary efforts to developing new products and improving their quality to gain access into international markets.

Aiming at becoming the leading producer in electric and electronic products, the company is striving to contribute to perfecting the national network.





A Large Cement Production Base—Sunchon Cement Complex

Korea Building Materials Trading Company

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The Sunchon Cement Complex, located in Sunchon, South Phyongan Province, is a large cement production base claiming a large share in the construction of major projects and cement exporting.

The complex, occupying an area of hundreds of thousands of sq m, has all the conditions for cement production as it is situated in a place with large deposits of high-quality limestone and favourable for rail and road transport and water supply.

Capable of producing millions of tons of cement, it has an integrated system for production, which consists of a limestone mine, gypsum mine and refractory factory.

Through a long-term and sustained technical upgrading, it now controls by means of computers in the general control room all the production lines including transport, feeding and calcinating of raw materials, transport and grinding of clinker and forwarding of cement.

While putting continuous efforts to modernizing the production lines,

the complex trains technicians and skilled workers at the factory college, and has built cultural and welfare facilities such as the Osa Health Complex, a greenhouse, a mushroom factory and a fish farm in line with the demands of its employees.

The complex is paying close attention to increasing its production capacity and modernizing its equipment to raise cement production onto a higher level.





Kalma Foodstuff Factory



The Kalma Foodstuff Factory is situated in Wonsan, a port city on the east coast.

The factory specializes in processing marine products.

It has built an integrated manufacturing system, putting business activities on an IT and computerized footing, and ensures flow line production, ranging from processing to conveying and packaging.

It has also developed a process of dehydrating quick-frozen seafoods like Alaska pollack in the form of water vapour by decreasing the temperature of vacuum furnace by stage.



These products conserve their original taste, smell and nutrients. Their flesh is good at absorbing water, and as it forms fine pore, they can be eaten as they are or cooked after being steeped in water for some minutes.

The processed Alaska pollack gives soft feeling when chewed, preserves the fish's original taste, and contains abundant nutrients including essential amino acid, vitamins and minerals. Original taste of the fish can be felt if it is cooked after being steeped for one hour in the water of 15°C or half an hour in the water of 47 °C.



Korea Daesong Trading Company No. 11

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The processed squid maintains all its nutrients and the fresh smell and savoury and sweet taste of dried squid. As the flesh is soft, it is easy to chew; when it is steeped in water for some minutes, about 70 per cent of the flesh return to its original state, so it can be cooked into various dishes.

The pickled Alaska pollack processed through combination of traditional and modern methods is appraised as a healthy fermented food, which promotes appetite and has high nutritional value.

Pickled Alaska pollack roes promote appetite with its savoury, salty and spicy tastes, and contain many nutrients including nicotinic acid, protein, carbohydrate, retinol, vitamins (A, B complex, C and E), fat, sodium, phosphorus, potassium and calcium.

Pickled Alaska pollack tripe has its unique taste. Its main nutrients include 18 kinds of amino acid, vitamins (A, B1 and B 12), magnesium, calcium and iron.

The quality and hygienic safety of the factory's products are fully guaranteed by modern equipment, advanced technology and the germ-free production lines, and always satisfy the demands of the clients.



RYONGGAK

Trading Company

The Ryonggak Trading Company is engaged in assembling vehicles and TV sets, commercial service, shipping and transport.

It has a base for assembling tractors, three-wheelers, sidecars, bicycles and TV sets.

The company's *Rungrado*-brand tractors with 12, 15, 20, 24 and 30 hp engines are useful for various purposes and their prices are reasonable.

The three-wheelers and water tankers with the loading capacity of 1.5, 2, 2.5 and 3 tons consume less fuel and have good technical specifications like the combination of strong

body and flexible engine.

The *Rungrado*-brand TV sets of various sizes are being mass-produced on a flow line. They enjoy good reputation for their various colours and shapes and high quality.



Solid material and technical foundations have been laid in the company for shipping and passenger and freight transport.

It has modern service centres in various places including Pyongyang, Wonsan and Chongjin.

Putting its main stress on securing credit, the company is expanding exchanges and cooperation for perfect production, business management and service and diversified categories of business.

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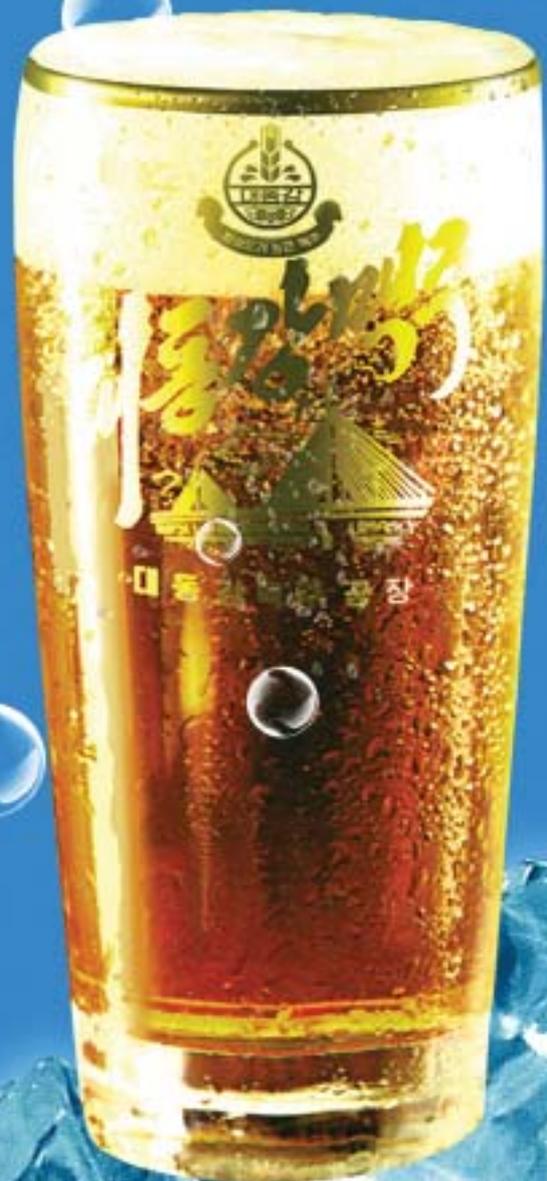


Taedonggang Beer

Taedonggang Beer is enjoying a great popularity as one of Pyongyang's famous beverages. Made from hop, barley and rice, it gives clean, refreshing, soft, aromatic and bitter tastes, all in combination.

The seven kinds of the beer brewed to suit customer needs all have their own unique tastes.

It won ISO 9001 in 2008, HACCP in 2010 and ISO 22000 in 2016.



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Pyongyang

The Pyongyang Catfish Farm is situated in Rangnang District, Pyongyang.

It has established an integrated manufacturing system, intelligent, informatized and digitized.

It is furnished with general command room, hatchery block, over 100 indoor and outdoor fish ponds, freezer, fermented feed processing shop, general feed processing shop, feed additive shop and smoking shop.

Underwater cameras are installed in the hatchery block, and water supply and feed quantity in the outdoor ponds are controlled according to the growth of the fish by facilities capable of conducting real-time survey and control of temperature, pH and oxygen quantity. These ponds also are furnished with fixed feed sprinkling devices.





Catfish Farm

As it has set up a scientific water recycling system, it conducts labour-saving and water-saving fish farming, increasing production with the existing labour force and amount of water.

The effective use of the fixed and movable feed sprinkling devices and fish harvesters makes it possible for the fish to grow to weigh 1.2-2kg on average in six months.

It has installed solar water heaters and taken measures for ensuring optimum temperature in outside ponds for normalized production in all seasons.

The farm is directing efforts to introducing advanced technology, increasing production, and reducing the rate of feed consumption and production cost.



Korea Koryo Medicine Technical

The company which has its legal address in Pothonggang District, Pyongyang was established in June Juche 81 (1992).

By playing the leading role in studying, diffusing and introducing the technology for producing Koryo medicine, it has contributed to renovating many Koryo medicine factories in the country.

Over the past 20-odd years it has achieved many successes in scientific research and technical exchanges with other countries, aimed at perfecting scientific preparation of the traditional medicines, improving their forms, and putting technical processes of their production and the production method on a modern and scientific footing.

It resolved many scientific and technological problems arising in establishing production lines that conform with GMP at hundreds of Koryo medicine factories like those in Kanggye and Hoeryong, and also designed, produced and introduced pharmaceutical equipment that satisfy the actual conditions of the relevant factories and are consistent with the world trends.



Company

The company steadily strengthens its own scientific force composed of researchers and designers and consistently improves their capabilities. In addition, it has built a large database so as to solve the scientific and technical problems promptly.

It verifies the technical



achievements at its own pilot plant before disseminating and introducing them.

The company is making efforts to develop new medicines and exchange technology with foreign pharmaceutical businesses.

The medicines produced by the company obtained the national accreditation for quality and standardization for its high quality and efficaciousness, and are very popular among clients.

The company is striving to satisfactorily perform its mission and duty not only as a centre for the study and dissemination of the traditional medicines but also as a model production base.

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Taeon Sinthae JV Co Ltd

Founded in June Juche 100 (2011), Taeon Sinthae JV Co Ltd is located in Taeon District, Nampho.

As it relies on competent management, strong technical force and solid production base, it has integrated research, production and marketing.

It is equipped with such production facilities as large, medium and small-sized winder, facilities for producing various insulating materials, equipment for 45-degree cutting of iron wire, 60kV polar drying furnace, filters of transmitter oil and 10-60kV testing boards.

The company, which is introducing fresh research results in production, is improving product stability and productivity by ensuring the accuracy of wire specifications by means of CNC dice and producing large quantities of precision copper wire of various specifications through consecutive double-dice drawing technique and vacuum oxygen-free annealing techniques.

It has raised the insulating efficiency by developing and introducing new oval winding techniques, made no-load loss conform to the international quality standards by introducing 45-degree iron wire joining techniques and thus reducing it by 60-70%, and prolonged the lifespan of transmitters by 2.5 times by improving the cooling efficiency through the introduction of the method of manufacturing corrugated outer box and unfolded cooling method.

Such products as various transformers, reactors, high-pressure isolating switches, transformer parts, insulators, turbine blades, arbors and insulating materials are popular for their stability and efficiency.

The company strictly conducts direct current resistance measuring, no-load loss measuring, short circuit loss measurement by all sorts of measuring facilities, the internal pressure test by means of industrial frequency, induced internal press test by means of internal frequency, impulsive wave internal pressure test and noise measuring.

The products of the company have been used in the construction of Changjon Street, Masikryong Ski Resort, Unha Scientists Street, Mirim Riding Club and other projects.

Regarding high quality, low cost and perfect service as its business strategy, the company strives to satisfy the demands of its clients, transports, installs and test-runs its products on spot to order, and conducts after-sale technical service.

The company, which turns out products that conform to the IEC standards, advocates credit-first principle, development and production of energy-saving products, expansion of product range, and gaining access to external markets as its management strategy.

The company will maintain close relations with the enterprises and business people that are faithful to the principles of equality, reciprocity and actual profit.



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Unha Daesong Trading

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The Unha Daesong Trading Company was established in June Juche 103(2014).

It engages in production, marketing and service by relying on its own production bases, shops and restaurants.

By actively introducing state-of-the-art food processing technology and latest scientific research achievements and setting up a thoroughgoing safety management system, it is mass-producing *Taeha*-brand tasty and highly-nutritive foodstuffs, numbering over 300 kinds including bread, processed meat and eggs and soft drinks.

Specially popular are *Rosa davurica* juice containing natural vitamin C which is efficacious for children's nourishment and retarding aging, fried



Company

glutinous rice-cakes rich in protein, and its specialties such as catfish sausage, smoked catfish and lollipop.

Inspection of product quality is very strict.

The company offers various types of service through its shops and restaurants.

Regarding it as its business principle to give priority to product quality and develop new product, the company is directing great efforts to further improving the quality of its products while concentrating its investment on long-term and sustained modernization of its equipment.

The company is developing its exchanges and cooperation with foodstuff producers at home and abroad to meet the domestic demands and gain access to international markets.



REGULATIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARKS

Adopted by Resolution No. 165 of the Supreme People's Assembly on February 19, Juche 103 (2014)

Chapter 1 General

Article 1 (Mission)

These regulations are adopted for the purpose of protecting natural and ecological environment and providing people with cultured and hygienic living environment by establishing strict discipline in creation and preservation of natural environment and prevention of environment pollution in the economic development parks (EDPs).

Article 2 (Application)

These regulations shall be applied to institutions, enterprises, organizations, foreign-invested enterprises (hereinafter called "enterprises") and citizens and foreign individuals (hereinafter called "individuals").

Article 3 (Environment Protection Organ)

Environment protection in the EDPs shall be undertaken by their management bodies under the guidance of provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority) organ of land and environment protection.

The EDP management bodies shall be responsible for environment protection in the EDPs.

Article 4 (Giving Priority to Environment Protection)

Enterprises and individuals in the EDPs shall take measures for environment protection prior to development, construction, production and service and shall not do anything hindering environment protection.

Article 5 (Abiding by Criteria of Environment Protection)

Enterprises and individuals in the EDPs shall strictly abide by criteria of environment protection like those of air, water, soil, pollutant emission, stench, noise and vibration.

The criteria of environment protection in the EDPs shall be set by the Cabinet.

Article 6 (Formulation of Plans of Environment Protection and Their Execution)

Plans of environment protection in the EDPs shall be formulated by the EDP management body and executed on approval of the provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority) organ of land and environment protection.

Enterprises shall work out and carry out a yearly plan of environment protection in the EDPs.

Article 7 (Establishment of Environment Control System and Enforcement of Environment Authentication System)

Enterprises shall establish an environment control system of production and business activities in line with the requirements of environment protection, and may obtain authentication for their environment control system and products.

Article 8 (Application of Related Laws)

Items that are not specified in these regulations and rules with regard to environment protection in the EDPs shall be determined pursuant to relevant laws and regulations.

Chapter 2 Preservation and Creation of Natural Environment

Article 9 (Basic Requirements)

Enterprises and individuals shall preserve the natural environment in the EDPs and create it so that it is conducive to the promotion of people's health and their cultural and emotional life.

Article 10 (Designation of Special Reserves and Nature Reserves)

Special reserves and nature reserves may be designated for the protection of natural environment.

The special reserves and nature reserves shall be designated by the Cabinet.

Article 11 (Adoption of Measures for Environment Protection)

The EDP management bodies shall conduct regular investigation and registration of changes in animals and plants, topographical features, water quality and climate in the EDPs and take necessary steps.

Article 12 (Land Protection)

An enterprise shall take preventive measures for land protection when carrying on construction and business activities.

The EDP management bodies shall improve rivers, plant trees and build, repair, protect and manage banks in a planned way and take measures to prevent flood damages.

Article 13 (Prevention of Loss of Land and Subsidence of Ground)

The EDP management bodies and enterprises shall prevent the loss of land in the areas under their jurisdiction caused by cutting, filling, storm and others.

Subsidence of ground shall be prevented when building structures and facilities and using underground water.

Article 14 (Laying out Forest and Green Area and Its Protection)

The EDP management bodies and enterprises concerned shall plant trees, flowers and turfs of good species that are conducive to environment protection along roads, railways and rivers, around buildings, on waste land and in public areas, and tend them in a planned way.

Afforestation shall be conducted intensively in tree-planting and urban landscaping periods.

Article 15 (Preservation of Natural Scenery)

Enterprises and individuals shall not cut down ornamental trees, nor damage nor destroy such natural scenic attractions as beauty spots, seaside pine groves, swimming beaches, oddly-shaped rocks, cliffs and mountain valleys and picturesque islands in the EDPs.

Article 16 (Preservation of Scenic Attractions and Natural Monuments)

Enterprises and individuals shall not exploit natural resources in scenic spots, tourist resorts, recreational grounds and their adjacent areas in the EDPs nor do things against environment protection, and shall preserve natural monuments and remains of historical interest in their original state.

Article 17 (Protection of Animals and Plants)

Enterprises and individuals shall not catch or collect animals and plants without approval in the EDPs nor damage their habitats, causing hindrance to the protection of the ecological system, preservation of biodiversity and growth of animals and plants.

Chapter 3 Environmental Impact Assessment

Article 18 (Institution and Principle)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the EDPs shall be performed by the provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority) land and environment protection organ (hereinafter called the EIA organ) through the EDP management bodies.

The EIA institution shall ensure scientific accuracy, objectivity and impartiality in EIA according to the state policy and standard of environment protection.

Article 19 (Obligation)

The enterprises which are going to undertake development and construction projects in the EDPs shall compulsorily receive an EIA.

The EDP management bodies shall not grant an approval for construction to an enterprise that has not received an EIA.

Article 20 (Preparation of an EIA Document)

An EIA document shall be prepared by a relevant enterprise on the basis of an exhaustive survey of the environmental conditions and specific features of development and construction in the region concerned, and the environmental change that may entail therefrom. In this case the enterprise may ask a specialized organ to produce the EIA document.

An EIA document shall specify such items as specific features of development and construction, estimation and assessment of impact on environment by development and construction, and preventive measures for environment pollution.

Article 21 (Submission of an EIA Document)

An enterprise shall submit its EIA document to an EIA organ for examination through the EDP management body.

Article 22 (Screening Period of an EIA Document)

An EIA organ shall screen an EIA document within 15 days of receipt thereof. In this case, it may ask an enterprise concerned to supply necessary materials and conditions.

The screening period of an EIA document may be extended as necessary.

Article 23 (Notification of Results of Examination of an EIA Document)

An EIA organ shall screen on the EIA document and approve or reject it.

In case it has approved an EIA document, it shall send an approval notification to an enterprise concerned, but a rejection notification with an explanation of the reason when rejecting it.

Article 24 (Submission of a Rejected EIA Document)

The enterprise that has been notified of the rejection of its EIA document shall remedy the mistakes and submit the document again to the EIA institution for re-screening.

Article 25 (Implementation of EIA Decision)

The enterprise that has obtained a notification of approval for an EIA document shall enter into procedures for development and construction and correctly execute the EIA decision.

Article 26 (Cancellation and Re-screening of

EIA Decision)

Unless development and construction plan is put into practice within 3 years of approval, the approval of EIA shall be revoked.

In case a change is to be made to the scale, feature, location, procedures of production and technology, buildings, facilities of attached buildings of the relevant project the EIA shall be made again.

Article 27 (Countermeasures for Negative Impact)

Where negative environmental impact arises in development and construction, the EIA organ and EDP management bodies shall suspend the process and take measures to remove the negative impact.

Article 28 (Confirmation of Execution of EIA Decision)

The EIA organ and EDP management bodies shall confirm the execution of EIA decision during their inspection of completion of development and construction projects.

The development and construction projects that have failed to execute the EIA decision of approval shall not pass the completion inspection.

Chapter 4 Prevention of Environment Pollution

Article 29 (Basic Requirements)

Prevention of environment pollution is a prerequisite to protecting the environment in the EDPs.

The EDP management bodies and enterprises shall regularly measure, analyze and register the emission and density of pollutants, and the intensity of noise and vibration, systematically lower them and take strict measures to prevent environment pollution.

Article 30 (Installation and Operation of Gas and Dust Collector and Air Filter)

Enterprises shall install gas and dust collectors and air filters in buildings and facilities to prevent emission of gas, dust and stench into the air, and maintain and repair tanks, pipes and other facilities on a planned basis.

Article 31 (Prevention of Noise and Vibration)

Enterprises and individuals shall prevent the occurrence of noise and vibration which are detrimental to environment protection in the course of running their equipment.

The equipment above the criteria of noise and vibration shall not be used.

Article 32 (Prohibition of Operation of Vehicles)

Operation of vehicles shall be prohibited in cases where:

1. Their gas emission is beyond the limits.
2. They may contaminate the environment as they carry unpacked goods.
3. Petrol drops on the road and the ground because of poor maintenance.
4. They look dirty for lack of cleaning.

Article 33 (Prevention of Air Pollution Caused by Abnormal Weather Conditions)

Where the gas, dust and the like that are emitted under the influence of abnormal weather conditions including rapid change in temperature may contaminate the atmosphere, enterprises and individuals shall control or suspend the use of facilities and operation of vehicles concerned.

Article 34 (Construction of Sewage Works and Settling Basins)

The EDP management bodies and enterprises concerned shall build treatment stations, settling

basins and refuse dumps to dispose of waste materials in places with no danger of contaminating water resources such as the sea, river and lake.

Article 35 (Disposal of Rubbish)

Enterprises and individuals shall throw away rubbish in designated places and not burn it in any place.

An enterprise concerned shall promptly dispose of garbage.

Article 36 (Approval for Pollutant Emission)

An enterprise which is going to discharge pollutants shall submit an application to the EDP management bodies and obtain approval from it.

In case changes have been made in the variety, amount and density of pollutants after obtaining approval, approval for discharging pollutants shall be obtained again.

Article 37 (Installation of Pollution Prevention Facilities)

In case an enterprise is going to operate pollutant emission facilities, it shall install pollution prevention facilities and obtain approval from the EDP management bodies.

Pollution prevention facilities shall not be transferred to other places or removed without approval.

Article 38 (Operation, Maintenance and Repair of Facilities of Pollutant Emission and Pollution Prevention)

An enterprise shall operate, maintain and repair facilities of pollutant emission and pollution prevention on a regular basis.

The EDP management bodies may suspend the operation of equipment concerned in case an enterprise emits pollutants beyond the limit.

Article 39 (Introduction of Pollutant Disposal Technology)

An enterprise shall use equipment and technologies that emit a small amount of pollutants and actively introduce advanced technologies of pollutant disposal.

Article 40 (Prohibitions in Aquatic Areas)

Enterprises and individuals shall not dump rubbish, waste and scrap materials, oil and other materials into the sea, river, lake and reservoir.

Article 41 (Aquatic-quality Protection Area)

Aquatic-quality protection areas may be set up in sea bathing resorts, marine cultivation grounds, salt works and harbours in the EDPs in order to place a certain expense of sea under special protection.

Designation of aquatic-quality protection areas shall be undertaken by the Cabinet.

Article 42 (Prevention of Pollution by Ships and Facilities)

The enterprises and individuals that run vessels and facilities in the territorial waters and their adjacent areas of the EDPs shall be exactly furnished with pollution prevention facilities and regularly undergo inspection of relevant organs.

The ships and facilities which discharge waste materials, rubbish, oil and the like, contaminating the territorial waters concerned shall not be operated.

Article 43 (Control over Aquatic Areas)

The enterprises which are in charge of the sea, river, lake and reservoirs in the EDPs shall make a regular inspection of the contamination of the territorial waters concerned and promptly remove oil, rubbish and other pollutants floating on the waters concerned.

Article 44 (Purification of Foul Water)

Enterprises shall set up sewage treatment

facilities for the purification of waste water and prevent it from flowing into the sea, river, lake and reservoir.

The level of contamination shall not be reduced by diluting waste water with clean water.

Article 45 (Maintenance of Waterworks, Purification of Drinking Water)

The EDP management bodies and the enterprises concerned shall regularly maintain and repair waterworks regularly and filter and sterilize drinking water according to the set standards, so as to supply drinking water that meets quality standards.

Buildings and facilities shall not be set up nor herbicide, insecticide and other harmful materials be used in the areas surrounding intakes, reservoirs, and drainage outlets.

Article 46 (Prevention of Containment of Underground Water)

Enterprises and individuals shall prevent contamination of underground water by pollutants by proper handling of the sources of contaminated underground water and control over water catchment facilities.

Article 47 (Prevention of Contamination by Chemicals)

In case enterprises and individuals are going to produce or use chemicals, they shall undergo examination of poisonous substances contained in them and assessment of their impact on environment by the EDP management bodies.

Enterprises and individuals shall strictly observe the rules on storage and use of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and other chemical materials to prevent poisonous substances from floating in the air, flowing into the sea, river, lake and reservoir, or being deposited in the soil.

Article 48 (Prevention of Pollution by Radioactive Substance)

Enterprises which are going to produce, supply, transport, store, use or scrap radioactive substances in the EDPs shall obtain approval for treating radioactive substances from nuclear safety supervision organs through the EDP management bodies.

Enterprises which have obtained the approval for treating radioactive substances shall equip themselves with adequate facilities for purification and filtering according to prescribed rules and reduce radioactivity below tolerance limits.

Article 49 (Prohibition of Import of Polluted Goods)

Enterprises and individuals shall not import into the EDPs any polluted foodstuffs, medicines, daily necessities and animal food that may exert a harmful effect on environment protection and human body.

Article 50 (Treatment of Accidents Caused by Pollution)

Enterprises and individuals shall promptly take measures to prevent damages by pollution and inform the EDP management bodies of it in case pollution has given or may give rise to accident.

The EDP management bodies shall investigate the accident and take relevant steps.

Article 51 (Record of Operation of Prevention Facilities of Environment Pollution)

Enterprises shall regularly fill in documents the operation of facilities for preventing environment pollution and the storage and disposal of scrap and waste materials and keep the documents by the date set by the EDP management bodies.

Chapter 5 Treatment and Disposal of Scrap and Waste Materials

Article 52 (Basic Requirements)

In the EDPs strict order of emission, storage, transport and disposal of scrap and waste materials, including radioactive, poisonous and general ones that are produced during development, construction, production and service activities shall be established for the prevention of environment pollution.

Enterprises shall reduce the emission of scrap and waste materials to the maximum and recycle them.

Article 53 (Application for Refuse Discharge)

An enterprise which is going to discharge scrap and waste materials in the EDPs shall prepare an application for approval and submit it to the EDP management bodies.

The application shall include the kind, amount and analysis data of scrap and waste materials.

Article 54 (Examination of Application for the Discharge of Scrap and Waste Materials for Approval)

The EDP management bodies shall examine the application for the discharge of scrap and waste materials and approve or reject it within 15 days of its receipt.

The discharge of scrap and waste materials beyond the limit shall not be approved.

Article 55 (Abiding by Discharge Criteria of Scrap and Waste Materials)

An enterprise shall strictly observe the discharge criteria of scrap and waste materials.

In case changes have been made in the kind and amount of scrap and waste materials to be discharged, development, construction, production and service activities shall be suspended, and approval of discharge of scrap and waste materials obtained again.

Article 56 (Registry and Notification of Discharge of Scrap and Waste Materials)

An enterprise shall regularly conduct technical examination of its equipment and production lines and maintain and repair them, and measure, analyze and register the density of gas, dust, waste water and other pollutants.

The results of discharge of scrap and waste materials shall be submitted to the EDP management bodies once a month.

Article 57 (Storage and Transportation of Scrap and Waste Materials)

An enterprise shall set up storage facilities of scrap and waste materials by taking their physico-chemical and biological features into account and safely keep them by dividing them according to their kind. In this case, the surface of the containers of scrap and waste materials shall be marked with their names and amounts.

An enterprise that is going to transport scrap and waste materials shall submit a document of the kind, amount, analysis data, mode and course of transport and the like to the EDP management bodies and obtain approval from them, and take necessary measures to prevent environment pollution during transport, loading and unloading.

Article 58 (Approval for and Period of Disposal of Wastes)

An enterprise that is going to dispose of scrap and waste materials shall submit a relevant application, which bears the kind, data on analysis of properties, amount, an EIA document and a warranty of environment protection, to the EDP management bodies.

An enterprise that is going to dispose of scrap and waste materials outside an EDP shall obtain approval of the land and environment protection organ concerned through the EDP management bodies.

Disposal of scrap and waste materials shall be undertaken in designated places equipped with required facilities and within the period set by the EDP management bodies.

Article 59 (Prohibition of Import and Use of Wastes and Disposal Facilities and Technology)

In the EDPs scrap and waste materials that harm people's lives and health by emitting radioactive elements or seriously polluting the environment, and the equipment and technologies for their disposal shall not be imported from other countries nor used.

Article 60 (Introduction of Renewable Resources Technology)

An enterprise shall actively introduce the technology for the recycle of by-products and scrap and waste materials from production to prevent environment pollution and increase the rate of use of resources.

Chapter 6 Supervision and Control

Article 61 (Supervisory and Control System)

Supervision and control over environment protection in an EDP shall be undertaken by the EDP management bodies and the provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority) land and environment protection organ.

Article 62 (Establishment of Environment Observation System)

The EDP management bodies shall establish a proper environment monitoring observation system, investigate environmental conditions on a planned basis and inform enterprises and individuals in time of necessary information about environment.

Article 63 (Report of Environment protection)

The EDP development bodies shall submit a written report on the work of environment protection in the EDP to the provincial (municipality directly under the central authority) land and environment protection organ every quarter.

Article 64 (Rehabilitation and Remuneration)

The enterprises and individuals that have polluted or damaged environment or destroyed environment protection facilities in the EDPs shall restore them to the original state or pay due compensation.

Article 65 (Fines)

Fines shall be imposed in the following case:

1. An enterprise has failed to install pollution prevention facilities or opened and conducted business without undergoing relevant inspection.
2. An enterprise has failed to install proper pollutant treatment facilities such as treatment stations, settling basins and refuse dumps or to run them on a regular basis.
3. Pollutants emitted by an enterprise has exceeded the prescribed level.
4. An enterprise has installed and operated facilities that emit pollutants in special, natural environment and aquatic protection areas without obtaining approval.
5. An enterprise or an individual has produced, sold or imported equipment and goods which are prohibited for environment protection.
6. An enterprise has failed to operate its pollution prevention facilities according to set rules.
7. An enterprise has explored or developed

underground resources or changed the structure of river or lake without approval.

8. An enterprise has developed resources in and around scenic spots, tourist resorts and recreational areas or set up buildings and facilities which are detrimental to environment protection.

9. An enterprise has conducted construction or business activities without obtaining an EIA.

10. An enterprise has used equipment beyond the limits of stench, noise and vibration.

11. An enterprise has violated the rules of production, treatment, use, import and export of toxic, chemical and radioactive materials.

12. An enterprise has violated the rules of discharge, storage, transport and disposal of scrap and waste materials.

13. An enterprise or an individual has cut trees or collected soil, stone and sand without approval.

14. An enterprise or an individual has killed or collected animals and plants without approval.

15. An enterprise or an individual has dumped refuse in a place other than designated one.

16. An enterprise or an individual has hampered the work of supervisory and control organs.

Article 66 (Suspension)

The business of an enterprise shall be suspended in the following case:

1. It has operated facilities without setting up pollution prevention devices.
2. It has removed pollution prevention facilities without approval of the EDP management bodies.
3. It has discharged pollutants beyond the limit.
4. It has produced, sold, imported or exported equipment and goods that are detrimental to environment protection.
5. It has failed to accept on-site inspection by the EDP management bodies or correct mistakes within the set period.
6. Its violation of these regulations is proved serious.

Article 67 (Confiscation)

Property shall be confiscated in the following case:

1. When the level of pollutant emission is seriously exceeded.
2. When incomes have been derived from sale or export of equipment and goods that are prohibited for environment protection.
3. When the rules of production, treatment, use, import and export of poisonous, chemical and radioactive materials have been violated.
4. When a business whose operation is suspended has been run without approval.
5. When a serious harm has been given to people's lives and health as a result of environment pollution.
6. When illegal incomes have been made by violation of these regulations.

Article 68 (Complaint and Settlement)

Any complaint concerning environment protection in the EDPs shall be filed with the EDP management body and provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority) land and environment protection organ.

The organ shall conduct investigation and settle the complaint within 30 days of its receipt.

Article 69 (Settlement of Disputes)

Any dispute related to environment protection in the EDPs shall be settled through consultation.

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

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Full-service Ship *Mujigae*

The new full-service ship *Mujigae*, 120m long and 25m wide, was launched on the Taedong in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mujigae with a total floor space of 11 390 sq m and a displacement of 3 500 tons, can accommodate 1 230 diners all together. It displays beautiful scenery as its name *Mujigae* (Rainbow) suggests.

The four-storey ship has Korean restaurant, belt buffet, banquet hall, dining room, shop and soft drink bar, restaurant on the deck and revolving restaurant.

They serve traditional dishes of Korea and other famous foreign dishes pleasant to the tastes of guests, and also serve tea, coffee and some other soft drinks.

The restaurant on the deck on the third floor and the revolving restaurant on the fourth floor serve the





guests well-known Taedonggang Beer and delicious meals, enabling them to enjoy a panoramic view of the Taedong and Pyongyang.

The soft drink bar is provided with acoustic facilities as well as a stage, so that the guests can give a performance at any time and without any formality.

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Natural Graphite Brush

The natural graphite brush from the DPRK, which is rich in graphite deposits, was analyzed by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) some years ago. The IEC commented that it was 7% lighter in weight, 28% higher in conductivity and 1.5 times stronger in intensity than the similar one from the US which had been cornering the market until then.

More than one thousand kinds are in use worldwide for rotating electrical machinery, and graphite brushes from the DPRK are in high demand.

The natural graphite brush is high in the conductivity of heat and electricity, heat resistant quality, acid durability and slipping quality. It can be used as a slip-ring brush for a large-capacity

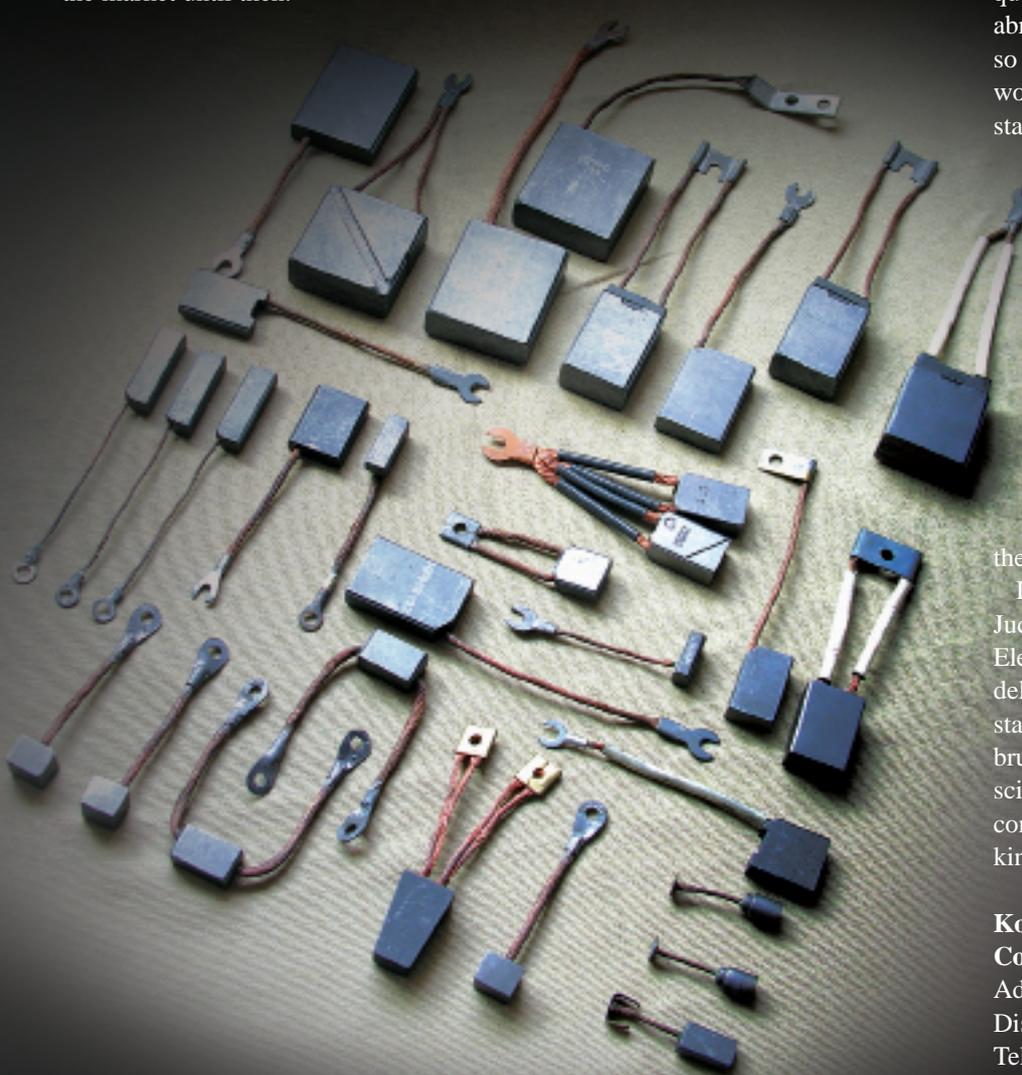
thermal power generator, as commutator brush for a large-output traction motor, and as brush for 3 600-rpm acceleration generator and 9 000-rpm gas turbine power generator.

Many foreign businessmen and specialists say: The natural graphite brush made by the Korea Natural Graphite Trading Company is made of quality materials, which are resistant to abrasion and cause little electric spark, so it lasts long even in such difficult working conditions that require repeated starting. During its 1 035 working hours, it preserves its original dielectric strength, and when it becomes worn out, it breaks into tiny pieces, not into dust, thus making its technical inspection easy. Introduction of this brush is urgent in improving the reliability of operation of equipment and reducing nonproductive expenditure. It has no negative impact on the environment.

From late July to late September Juche 104 (2015), the International Electrotechnical Commission deliberated the draft international standardization for the natural graphite brush from the DPRK amid interest of scientists and technicians worldwide, concluded that it was the best of its kind, and awarded IEC/TR 63021.

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