

FOREIGN Trade

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- 16th Pyongyang Autumn International Trade Fair
- Koryo Electric Engineering Joint Venture Company
- Law of Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Processing Trade
- Riding and Mountain Biking Base

2024 4



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FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

2024 No. 4 (473)



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Photo: Jon Son Il

The quarterly journal "Foreign Trade of the DPRK" is available in English, Russian, French, Spanish, Chinese and Japanese versions.



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DPR Korea

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16th Pyongyang Autumn International Trade Fair



제16차 평양가을철국제상품전람회
THE 16TH PYONGYANG AUTUMN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

16-PITF

The 16th Pyongyang Autumn International Trade Fair took place in Pyongyang from November 19 to 25. It drew more than 160 businesses and companies of different countries, including the DPRK, Russia, Belarus, Italy and Thailand.

Presented to the fair were over 16 800 goods of 1 300-odd kinds based on advanced science and technology and with international competitiveness.

An official from the Ministry of External Economic Relations of the DPRK said: “Independence and friendship, common development and prosperity are the eternal theme of the Pyongyang international trade fair. The current trade fair served as a good opportunity to promote friendship between countries, expand external economic relations and contribute to the economic development and improvement of the people’s living standards.”

On display were electronic goods, machinery, building materials, medicines, foodstuffs and other products.

During the fair functional health foods made with rare tonics and agricultural produce available in the DPRK captured the rapt attention of visitors.

Visitors, locals and foreigners alike, thronged to the booths of the Korea Kaesong Koryo Insam Trading Company and Korea Jangsu Trading Company which had on display various Kaesong Koryo hongsam products, newly developed by combining traditional processing methods and modern science and technology, and tens of Kaesong Koryo insam products such as tea, juice, and Kyongokko tonic jelly.

Yun Jong Ho, minister of the External Economic Relations of the DPRK, made a congratulatory speech at the opening ceremony. He extended enthusiastic welcome to the members of the foreign delegations and stressed that the trade fair would promote friendly relations among the countries and make a substantial contribution to the development of economic cooperation.



Honeys, *Ganoderma*, *Codonopsis lanceolata*, boletus and other dried agricultural produce collected in Mt Kungang and drinks made with spring water of the mountain were highly praised as efficacious health foods.

Smart phones presented by the Korea Mangyong Trading Company, LED TVs by the Phurunhanul Trading Company and Pyongyang Moranbong Trading Corporation, and other products such as cosmetics, bags, hemp fibre goods and building materials of several trading companies attracted visitors.

Various goods of Russian and other foreign businesses and companies were also highly appreciated by the visitors.

During the fair there was an explanation session of CNC machine tools, mobile phones, insam products, bayans, accordions and other Korean specialties and export goods.



Taeon Friendship Glass Factory



The Taeon Friendship Glass Factory is making enormous contributions to the construction projects going full steam ahead in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by demonstrating its great potentials.

Equipped with production lines of plate glass and secondary processed glass as well as raw materials bases, it turns out various kinds of glass products by relying on raw materials abundant in the country.

The plate glass production line with an annual capacity of over ten million square metres is operated by an integrated manufacturing system. Plate glass is transparent, smooth on the surface and 3-12mm thick.

Recently, the factory has successfully solved technical problems in selecting raw materials and determining

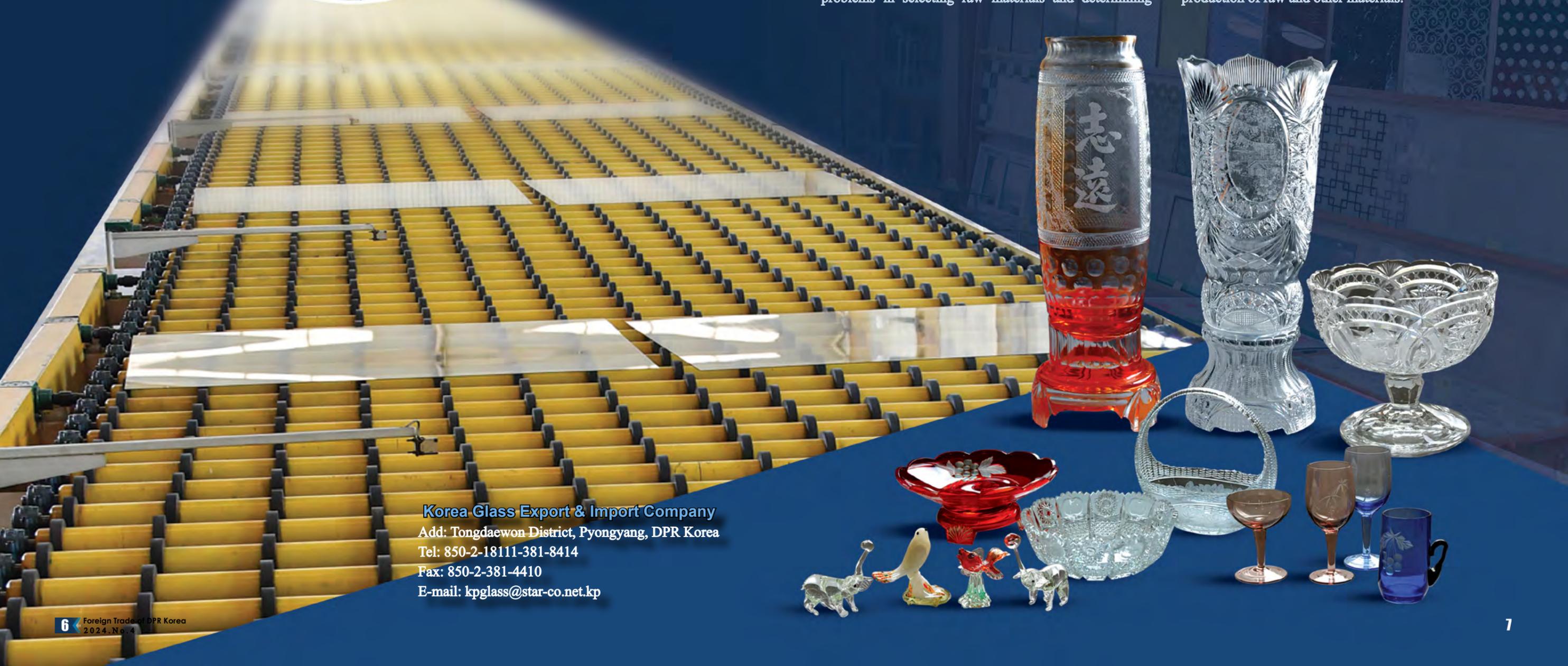
quantitative mixing ratios for the production of processed glass products in new kinds.

Its glass products, such as plate glass, heat-resistant tempered glass, bronze- or blue-coloured glass, heat-ray reflection glass, and double-clad glass, are enjoying growing demands at many construction projects.

Curved surface, double-clad, stained, figured and various other glass are used in different fields of the national economy.

Plate glass of the factory is exported to several countries.

The factory is making dynamic efforts to strengthen its own technical capability so as to improve the quality of goods, increase their varieties and realize domestic production of raw and other materials.



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The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the basis of its economic potentials, is focusing efforts on increasing the range of products high in demand in international markets and expanding their export.

The government ensures that the metallurgical, mining, machine-building, building materials and other economic sectors expand their production capacities and new bases are built for producing processed exports.

The metallurgical industry has increased its production capacity markedly by building energy-saving oxygen blast furnaces, 15 000m³/h oxygen plants, induction furnaces, vertical oxidizing roasting pellet furnaces and others.

The mining industry is making efforts to maximize production by improving the performance of equipment, setting up new production lines and introducing advanced technologies. To this end, it has established lines of producing high-quality magnesia clinker based on light burned magnesia briquettes and baking refractory bricks by means of high-temperature air combustion technique, and expanded the electrocasted magnesia clinker production line. By directing efforts to developing new mines, it commissioned a branch mine with large deposits in the Sohari area in Unnyul County, guaranteeing a high level of ore mining.

The machine-building industry is realizing modernization of its core equipment of great machining accuracy on a higher level while developing modern vehicles.

The Sangwon and Suncheon cement complexes, Taean Friendship Glass Factory, Chollima Tile Factory and other building-materials production bases have increased their production capacities or installed new production lines.

Strenuous efforts are being made to increase the production of processed exports, like steel, ferroalloy, lead, zinc, copper, magnesia clinker and light burned magnesia.

The work of exporting on a large scale granite, marble, gem and various other quality dressed stones is briskly conducted.

Projects of building new bases for producing various processed ferrous and nonferrous metal exports, like graphite, ferrotitanium, rare earth metals, ferrosilicon and magnetite concentrate, which are in great demand in international markets, and prospecting for their reserves in a long-term way are under way.

The government ensures that factories, enterprises and companies, while increasing the production of processed exports, put business management on a highly scientific, IT and modern level and set up a production system that relies on cutting-edge science and technology.

The factories, enterprises and companies are proactive in introducing the achievements in the country's sci-tech sector including new materials engineering and the advanced technologies of others countries, so as to produce hydraulic and steam electric generating sets, turbine blades of various shapes, transformers and other electrical equipment, excavators, loaders, drills and other mining and prospecting equipment,

machines for producing chemical goods and building materials and for building and repairing vessels, NC and other machine tools and other machines and equipment of high performance to export them.

The government is encouraging the work of introducing nanotechnology, bioengineering and other cutting-edge technologies into the production of processed exports.

The sci-tech festivals and invention and new technology exhibitions, held every year, contribute to brisk collaboration between the sci-tech sector and enterprises and also propel the development of black pearl superfine goods, four-axle roller crusher of ores and scrap glass, card mortise lock, infrared moisture meter and others.

The government is conducting economic cooperation projects to ensure that domestic and foreign enterprises invest in the Hyesan Economic Development Zone, Jindo Export Processing Zone and other economic development zones.

It strives to renovate the enterprises that produce and export the specialties of the country.

It ensures that the varieties of processed goods of Kaesong Koryo insam, world-famous Korean specialty, such as liquor, hongsam and extracts, are increased and presented to exhibitions and trade fairs held in other countries to intensify

technical exchanges and economic cooperation and, through them, pushes ahead with the work to gain access to international markets.

It has mapped out a long-term plan for exporting *Eleuterococcus senticosus* of Mt Paektu,

pine mushroom, matrimony vine fruit, *Schizandra chinensis* fruit, bracken, aralia shoots, broad bellflower roots, bog bilberry, mint and other agricultural produce, kimchi, one of five health foods in the world, Kaesong Koryo insam peppered bean paste and other health-promoting foods, silk thread, world-renowned Koryo celadon, embroideries and other traditional handicrafts, and is making efforts to export them abroad.

The government has taken other measures for expanding the export of processed goods.

It has granted the right to export not only to the trading companies but also to sci-tech research units, manufacturers of processed goods for export and even to provinces, cities and counties, and is streamlining procedures to encourage them to engage in foreign trade.

In addition, it gives priority to providing them with manpower and material resources for the production of processed exports and favourable conditions for management, like the use of infrastructure including railways, sea routes and harbours.

Banks give preferential treatment to the companies, factories and enterprises that have gained access to international markets to export processed goods or produce processed exports with the cutting-edge technologies.

The government of the DPRK will further develop export of processed goods, so as to give an impetus to building the country into an economic giant and improving the people's living standards and to expanding economic relations with many other countries.

Efforts Directed to Expanding Export of Processed Goods

Scented Candles



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Sonbong Trading Company

The Sonbong Trading Company, founded in September 2012, engages in the development and manufacture of products, bonded processing and so on. It is staffed with excellent business personnel and has modern processing bases.



Managing Director Kim Chung Jin

Its Sonbong IT Development Station has software talents in their 20s, who have developed the latest software products by applying AI, cloud computing and other cutting-edge technologies and are also conducting joint development with other enterprises at home and abroad.

The company's processing bases turn out a variety of foodstuffs including Sonbong liquor and draft beer that have received food safety management system certifications, electronic goods and building materials. They also take orders from abroad for garment production and bonded processing.

The company has several commercial and welfare service establishments, which are well-known throughout the country for satisfying the demands and convenience of customers with good service environment, delicious foods and perfect food safety and preferential treatment.

It will constantly update itself and advance by dint of cutting-edge technologies and conduct brisk exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries on the credit-first principle.



They are conducting a consultative meeting to improve the quality of products



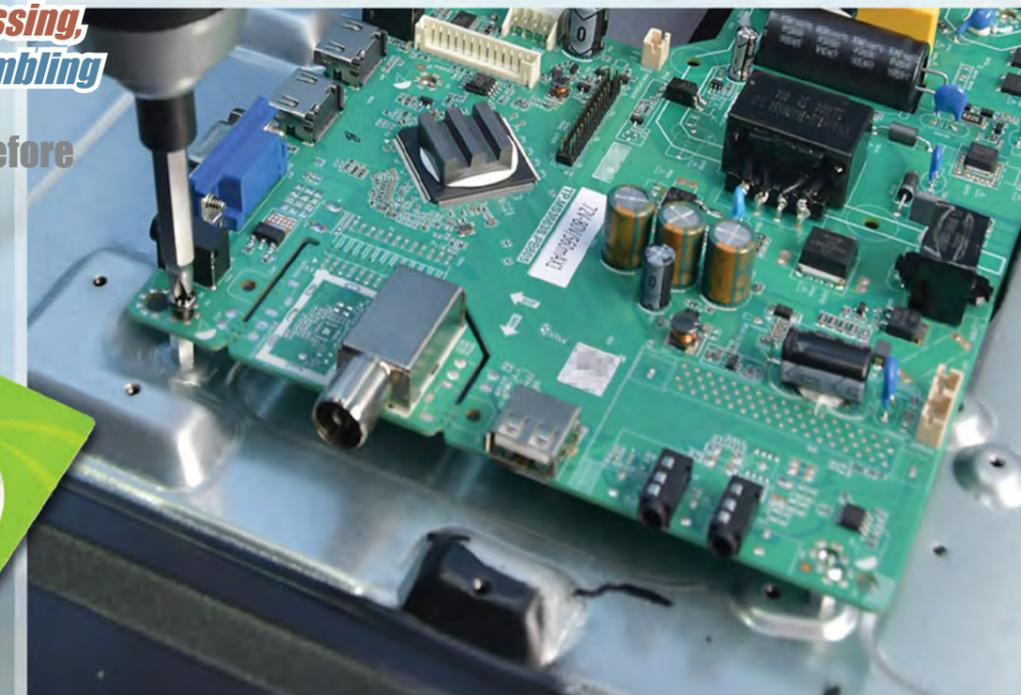
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The company, founded in 2006, has developed into an enterprise capable of studying and developing world-class power electronic equipment as well as introducing them into practice, thus satisfying the domestic demand.

By concentrating efforts on possessing world-level development capacity and producing the Korean-style power electronic equipment, it has established sufficient material and technical foundations of manufacturing various power electronic appliances, including reactive power autocompensators, SBW-type automatic voltage regulators, constant voltage frequency stabilizer (3kVA, 200kVA, 2 000kVA and 16 250kVA) and 40 000- and 90 000-kVAr compensators.

Relying on its competent technical personnel, the company has developed a new technology of high-voltage frequency conversion, which had been the monopoly of a few countries.

The H-bridge cascaded high-voltage inverter developed by the company was registered as a high-tech product of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The company's products applied with advanced technologies are widely used in several national economic sectors and highly appreciated for their accuracy and reliability in operation ensured by field service of the technicians. Based on its material and technical foundations, the company is making efforts to develop more power electronic facilities with world competitive edge and introduce them to practice.





Korea Songhung Trading Company

Managing Director Kim Jong Chon

Established in February 1977, the Korea Songhung Trading Company conducts trading activities in various business categories with several production and IT development bases and dairy farm at home as well as joint-venture companies in foreign countries.

Dressed norite, serpentine and marble, aquatic and agricultural produce, grassworks, wigs and others in the company's portfolio of products are very popular at home and abroad for their good qualities and are marketed in large quantities.

In particular, the Chonjungryong Spring Water, produced by the Chongjin Spring Water Factory with quality water gushing out of over 230m deep under the ground, is exported to several countries.

The company is constantly improving its management from creative and innovative viewpoints and based on the principles of creditworthiness and profitability.

It is staffed with a qualified force of talents in their 20s to develop IT products that are marketable at home and abroad. It is also pushing ahead with the work to increase the types of business, including ceramic ware, and find domestic and international markets for them.

The company is paying attention to joint ventures with investors at home and abroad who are interested in economic cooperation and technical exchange.



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Law of Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Processing Trade

Adopted by Decree No. 1978 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on December 26, 2000, and revised and supplemented by Decree No. 1066 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on April 7, 2016

Chapter I Fundamentals of the Law on Processing Trade

Article 1 (Mission of the Law on Processing Trade)

The Law of the DPRK on Processing Trade shall contribute to increasing foreign currency revenues and developing external economic exchanges by establishing a strict system and order in processing trade.

Article 2 (Definition)

Terms in this law are defined as follows:

1. Processing trade is an economic activity to earn foreign currency by importing raw and other materials, semi-finished goods or parts from a foreign country free of customs duties, processing or assembling them and then exporting them.

Processing trade is conducted in the forms of bonded processing trade and processing export trade.

2. Bonded processing trade is a form of processing trade whereby raw and other materials, semi-finished goods or parts are shipped in from a foreign enterprise without paying price and processed or assembled as requested in exchange for a processing fee.

3. Processing export trade is a form of processing trade whereby raw and other materials, semi-finished goods or parts are imported, processed or assembled and then exported.

Article 3 (Principle of encouragement of processing trade)

The State shall encourage processing trade.

Processing trade shall be carried out on the principles of increasing foreign currency earnings and sustaining credit by properly selecting transaction partner, form of transaction and processing indices and estimating processing capacities and demand in international markets.

Article 4 (Dealer of processing trade)

Processing trade shall be conducted by institutions, enterprises and other organizations that secured licences to operate from the central trade guidance organ.

Article 5 (Application of law)

Any matter not provided for in this law shall be governed by relevant laws and regulations.

Article 6 (Exchange and cooperation in the field of processing trade)

The State shall develop cooperation and exchanges with foreign countries and international organizations in the field of processing trade.

Chapter II Selection of Project and Conclusion and Performance of Contract for Processing Trade

Article 7 (Selection of processing trade project)

Selection of a processing trade project is a priority in processing trade.

An institution, enterprise or other organization that intends to conduct processing trade shall select projects with economic and technical potentials and favourable credit conditions,

projects that can produce profits by using their capacities, projects that can contribute to the development of science and technology and to the renewal of equipment of the unit concerned and projects that are in great demand in international markets.

Article 8 (Conclusion of processing trade contract)

An institution, enterprise or other organization shall select the form and project properly and conclude a processing trade contract correctly pursuant to the external economic contract law.

Article 9 (Matters to be stated in processing trade contract)

A processing trade contract shall state the names of the parties, the items and quantities of raw and other materials, semi-finished products and parts, the items, quantities, specifications and quality of products to be processed, trademark, place of origin, period of production, scope of processing fee or export and import prices and method of their payment, liability for breaches and damages, settlement of disputes, and the like.

Article 10 (Application for registration of the category of business of processing trade)

An institution, enterprise or other organization that concluded a processing trade contract shall submit an application for the registration of the category of business of processing trade to the central trade guidance organ. In this case, a business licence, contract and feasibility study report shall be submitted together.

Article 11 (Registration of the category of business of processing trade)

The central trade guidance organ shall examine and register the relevant category of business in time after receiving an application for the registration of the category of business of processing trade.

The category of business of processing trade shall be registered by entering the relevant business category in the business licence.

Article 12 (Registration at customs)

An institution, enterprise or other organization shall make customs registration within 15 days of the registration of the category of business of processing trade.

Article 13 (Amendment of processing trade contract and notification of it)

An institution, enterprise or other organization may change provisions of the contract through consultation with the contract partner. In this case, the central trade guidance organ and relevant customs shall be notified of such change.

Article 14 (Implementation of processing trade contract)

An institution, enterprise or other organization shall implement a processing trade contract to the letter.

Article 15 (Requirement for contract performance guarantee)

An institution, enterprise or other organization may request the contract partner to establish a contract performance guarantee for the fulfilment of a processing trade contract.

Article 16 (Conditions of claim for penalty for breach and damages)

An institution, enterprise or other organization may claim to the contract partner a penalty for breach and damages in any of the following cases:

1. Where the performance of the contract has been delayed or rejected without any valid reason,
2. Where packaging, quality, quantity and the like does not conform to terms of the contract,
3. Where the processing fee has not been paid or the payment for the products has not been made in time as specified in the contract, or
4. In case of any other breach of the contract.

Chapter III Operation of a Processing Trade Project

Article 17 (Requirement of establishment of operational order)

Establishment of a proper operational order is an important requirement for processing trade.

An institution, enterprise or other organization engaged in processing trade shall conduct business activities pursuant to relevant laws and regulations.

Article 18 (Import of materials needed for processing trade)

An institution, enterprise or other organization may receive or import from a foreign enterprise raw and other materials, semi-finished products, parts, packaging materials, machinery, equipment and items for labour protection, which are necessary for processing trade. In this case, no permission of the central trade guidance organ shall be necessary for carrying them in and out.

Article 19 (Registration of the state of warehousing and delivery of materials and the state of production of goods)

An institution, enterprise or other organization shall enter correctly in an account book the state of warehousing and delivery of raw and other materials, semi-finished products and parts brought in under processing trade contract and the state of production of goods.

Article 20 (Processing of goods according to terms of contract)

An institution, enterprise or other organization shall process goods under a processing trade contract qualitatively as per the contract.

Article 21 (Processing on commission)

An institution, enterprise or other organization may commission other institution, enterprise or other organization to process goods under processing trade contract.

Article 22 (Payment of money due to the State)

An institution, enterprise or other organization shall pay to the State a specified portion of its revenue earned from processing trade.

Article 23 (Utilization of foreign currencies earned)

An institution, enterprise or other organization shall deposit in

its bank foreign currencies earned from processing trade and use them. In this case it may use specified portions of them for the procurement of machinery, equipment, management supplies and bonus goods and to cover the expenses of trade negotiation, technological exchange, research and training.

Article 24 (Ban)

An institution, enterprise or other organization engaged in processing trade shall not:

1. Misappropriate foreign currencies earned or deposit them in a foreign country,
2. Change or expand the category of business or indices without approval,
3. Sell processed or assembled products in the domestic market, or
4. Misuse the materials brought in for processing trade.

Article 25 (Requirements for notification to the customs)

Where an institution, enterprise or other organization is to use the materials for processing trade for other purposes or sell the processed goods in the domestic market as may be required by a national measure, it shall notify the relevant customs after reaching agreement with the contract partner in advance.

Article 26 (Invitation of technician and apprenticeship)

An institution, enterprise or other organization may receive technical assistance from a foreign enterprise for the processing of goods. In this case, it may invite foreign technicians or send its technicians and workers to a foreign country for technical training after undergoing relevant procedures.

Article 27 (Quality inspection)

An institution, enterprise or other organization shall have its processed goods undergo quality inspection.

Quality inspection of goods may be made by the contract partner on the processing site as per the contract.

Article 28 (Period of carrying processed goods out)

An institution, enterprise or other organization shall process the raw and other materials, semi-finished goods and parts and take them out within six months of bringing them in.

In an unavoidable case, it may extend the period of taking them out by requesting the relevant customs.

Article 29 (Request for cancellation of customs registration)

Where the period of a processing trade contract expires or the category of business of processing trade is cancelled, an institution, enterprise or other organization shall request the relevant customs to cancel its registration within three days of the expiry and cancellation.

Article 30 (Meeting of liability)

Any liability arising in the course of processing trade shall be satisfied at the expenses of an institution, enterprise or other organization.

Chapter IV Guidance and Control over Processing Trade

Article 31 (Requirements for strengthening guidance and control over processing trade)

Intensification of guidance and control over processing trade is an important guarantee for the proper implementation of the

processing trade policy of the State.

The State shall strengthen its guidance and control over processing trade in step with its development.

Article 32 (Guidance organ)

The central trade guidance organ shall provide unified guidance over processing trade under the leadership of the Cabinet.

It shall control and guide the work of processing trade on a regular basis.

Article 33 (Preferential treatment)

Bonus and other preferential treatment shall be given to the institutions, enterprises and other organizations that have brought great benefits to the State through processing trade.

Article 34 (Tightening of customs control)

The central customs guidance organ shall tighten customs control as processing trade is carried out in various forms and methods.

The customs shall exercise control to ensure that no materials brought in for processing trade are misappropriated or no processed goods are sold in the domestic market.

Article 35 (Suspension of operation, cancellation of

approval for processing trade, confiscation and imposition of fine)

Where materials brought in for processing trade are used for other purposes, or processed goods are sold in the domestic market, or foreign currencies earned are misappropriated or deposited in a foreign country, or the category of business of processing trade is changed or expanded without approval, thereby hindering the work of processing trade, such measure shall be taken as the suspension of operation, cancellation of the category of business of processing trade, confiscation of the materials in question or imposition of a fine.

Article 36 (Administrative or criminal punishment)

Where a grave consequence has been ensued in processing trade as a result of breach of this law, officials of the institution, enterprise or other organization responsible for it and individual citizens concerned shall be subjected to administrative or criminal punishment depending on its gravity.

Article 37 (Settlement of dispute)

Any disagreement arising in connection with processing trade shall be settled through consultation.

Where it cannot be settled through consultation, it shall be brought before an arbitration body or a court of the DPRK for settlement.

Hyesan Economic Development Zone

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has designated economic development zones, and the Hyesan Economic Development Zone, located in the area bordering China, is one of them.

The zone, located in the city of Hyesan, Ryanggang Province, was established according to Decree No. 3450 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on November 12, 2013, and expanded in territory by embracing the Yonphung-dong area in the city of Hyesan according to Decree No. 1356 of the Standing Committee of the SPA on July 13, 2023. The period of its development is 50 years.

At present it includes two development areas respectively in Sinbo-ri (formerly Sinjang-ri) and Yonphung-dong, which are to be built into the bases specializing in tourism and relaxation, processed goods export, and technical exchange and frontier trade between the DPRK and China.

It is planned to build the Sinbo-ri area into a comprehensive development zone, which focuses on eco-tourism of Lake Samsu and conducts such projects of constructing export processing bases, lodgings, hotel and amusement hall. A unique scenic forest is to be created there.

At the same time, a vocational technical school is to be established in the zone, as part of scientific and technological exchange, so as to train technicians and skilled personnel for

the operation of the zone and economic development of the province.

Modern production bases will also be built to process agricultural produce, medicinal herbs and wild fruits abundant in the province and make tourist articles peculiar to the region for the sale at home and abroad.

It is planned to set up a new border-crossing point in the Yonphung-dong area adjacent to the border as well as build structures, such as general trade exchange ground, bonded warehouse and so on, for frontier trade and a modern hotel with a great accommodation capacity.

E-commerce trade is also in contemplation.

The Ryanggang Provincial Economic Development Bureau that oversees the development of the areas is pushing ahead with the effort within the framework of above-mentioned plans by arranging field surveys and interviews for domestic and foreign investment enterprises and concluding agreements and contracts with them.

Any investor, Korean or foreigner alike, who is interested in the development will make investment directly or indirectly and on a long- or short-term basis by contacting with the Korea Economic Development Association and the Ryanggang Provincial Economic Development Bureau.

Korea Economic Development Association

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Kilju Plywood Factory

The Kilju Plywood Factory in Kilju County of North Hamgyong Province is a comprehensive wood processing base.

Occupying a wide area, the factory is equipped with presses for plywood and particleboard, machines for excelsior-cutting and PVC covering, and other large-capacity processing machines. It has also large areas of woodland and is staffed with several hundred technicians and workers.

It has directed efforts to producing wooden materials for construction and furniture-making, thus manufacturing and selling large amounts of semi-finished goods annually.

It is recycling by-products of wood processing and making knockdown furniture pieces with particleboards.

A series of achievements have been made in normalizing production and renovating production lines as well as expanding production capacities.

At the same time, it is bolstering economic ties with relevant enterprises at home and abroad to introduce advanced technology into wood processing.



Rimop Trading Company

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Batteries

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- Normal operation at temperatures between 30°C below zero and 50°C



Koryo Natural Graphite Trading Company

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Oxide Insulated Aluminum Wire



Developer Jon Chol Ho

The oxide insulated aluminum wire developed by the Paekjon Joint Venture Company is a high-tech product to replace the enameled copper wire and nichrome wire, which have long been used as coils for various kinds of electric and heating facilities. It lowers the production cost and ensures greater stability and longer lifespan, thus making a great economic profit.

The newly developed wire can be used as the coil and heating wire in various kinds of electric facilities for its excellent insulation and heat resistance.

1. Wire for Coiling

Using oxide insulated aluminum wire as coiling wire for motors and transformers lowers the production cost by 65% and reduces the weight to a third of the previous one as compared to copper wire. It also prevents burning of insulating coverings caused by overheating because of long hours of operation, voltage variations above and below the normal level, and frequency fluctuations, thus ensuring smooth operation of electrical equipment.

△ Technical specifications

- Heat resistance of insulating covering: 2 045°C
- Thickness: 20-30µm
- Insulation resistance: above 500MΩ

2. Wire for Heating

It is used for the facilities which are heated below the temperature of 500°C in nonferrous metallurgical, machine-building, light industry, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, fish farming, public catering and welfare service sectors.

- It can increase the speed in heating materials four times faster than the existing equipment.
- It can reduce the power consumption by 50%.
- It can cut the cost of manufacturing down to below 30%.

△ Technical specifications

- Heat resistance of insulating covering: 2 045°C
- Thickness: 30-50µm
- Resistance: above 500MΩ

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Paekmu Trading Company

The Paekmu Trading Company specializes in the export of processed non-ferrous metals and agricultural produce.

It has mines in Kim Hyong Jik, Kapsan and Paegam counties in Ryanggang Province, and their non-ferrous metal products of primary and secondary processing take lion's share of export of processed goods for high quality.

Based on rich forest resources in the province, it has created various bases in mountainous areas to process mushrooms and agricultural produce, including boletus, *Lentinus edodes*, *Codonopsis lanceolata*, *Fructus Schizandrae*, bracken, adzuki bean, and barrenwort.

As it is situated near a border area, it is also conducting resale trade through several exchange stations under it.

It is channelling efforts into bolstering economic relations with foreign enterprises and securing international markets to broaden the scope of trading activities.



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New Technical Products



Air sampler for virus examination

It is used in examination of virus in the air.

Technical specifications

Suction capacity: 25-35L/min
 Number of suction and time: 3 times a day,
 8-12 minutes per time
 Suction amount per number: 1m³
 Diameter of filter paper: 80mm



Omnidirectional autonomous unmanned vehicle

The vehicle, outfitted with visual, auditory and other sensors, can identify and recognize environment actively and transport workpieces to necessary places.

Technical specifications

Body height: 700mm
 External dimensions (L×W×H): 1 100×900×1 800 (mm)
 Speed change: 3 gears
 Motor output: 100W
 Voltage: DC 24V



Graphen far infrared heater

For lower power consumption and greater heating efficiency, the device is effective to use at home and in offices.

Technical specifications

Working voltage: AC 220V
 Power consumption: first-level 400W
 second-level 800W
 Heating temperature: 200-250°C



Salt aerosol generator

Medical salt with a purity of 99.9% is dissolved into solid, ultrafine particles to form aerosols. It is used in the treatment and prevention of bronchial asthma, tonsillitis, chronic rhinitis, and other respiratory and ENT diseases.

Technical specifications

Particle size: 0.15-35µm
 Salt aerosol release: 250-1 000L/min
 Salt consumption: 0.1-5g/h



Air purifying and oxygen generating device

It is used in purifying the air and adding oxygen to the places with poor ventilating conditions.

Technical specifications

Blowing capacity (large, medium and small sizes):
 300, 100, 50 (m³/h)
 Poisonous substances dissolving power (large, medium and small sizes): 98.7, 97.5, 95.8 (%)
 Power consumption (large, medium and small sizes):
 300, 120, 60 (W)
 Working voltage: AC 160-240V
 Sterilizing rate: 86-98%
 Anion concentration: 260 (particle/cm³)
 NH₃ removal capacity: 2.4mg/h (in 50m³)
 Life span: over 10 years



Gas plasma air sterilizer

It is used in sterilizing the air indoors to check contamination and spread of infectious diseases.

Technical specifications

Working voltage: AC 220V, DC 24V, 12V
 Power output: 5-150W
 High-pressure intensity: DC 4-8kV

Riding and Mountain Biking Base

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the mountainous areas occupy almost 80% of territory. Taking advantage of such geographical features, the country is directing efforts to developing mountain tour, regarding it as a promising industry.

Recently a riding club with mountain biking added to the categories of service was newly established in the city of Nampho. The club is furnished with a riding knowledge learning space, riding course, basic training ground and jumping training ground.

Visitors to the Nampho Municipal Riding Club are unanimous, after riding along the course, in saying that they feel refreshed and relieved of the accumulated fatigue.

The locals say that they are most pleased with the fact that such a wonderful riding club has been built in their city.

Some people, seeing others on the horses

trotting or cantering, feel an urge to jump into the world of riding, but after the first try, they say that seeing others riding is one thing and riding on their own is another.

What attracts the visitors' attention is cycling, a sort of mountain tour.

The biking course, along the slopes of the hill, is 2.2km long and 1.5m wide. The ingredient is 5-6°, and 20° in some sections.

As the course runs through dense forests, the bikers can breathe fresh air while biking. They use various types of bicycles, including one- or two-saddle ones.

Spring sites and pavilions are laid out along the course.

While biking and taking rest, people enjoy the beautiful scenery of Mother Nature, rich in biodiversity,



as well as plants and animals. This helps them to feel the preciousness of Mother Nature, broaden the horizon of their knowledge about it, raise their awareness of the necessity to conserve the ecological environment and take a voluntary part to it.

The club is a favourite haunt for the people.

Holidays and off-days are crowded with those who are desirous of training themselves physically and mentally.





Samjiyon Bog Bilberry Beverage Factory



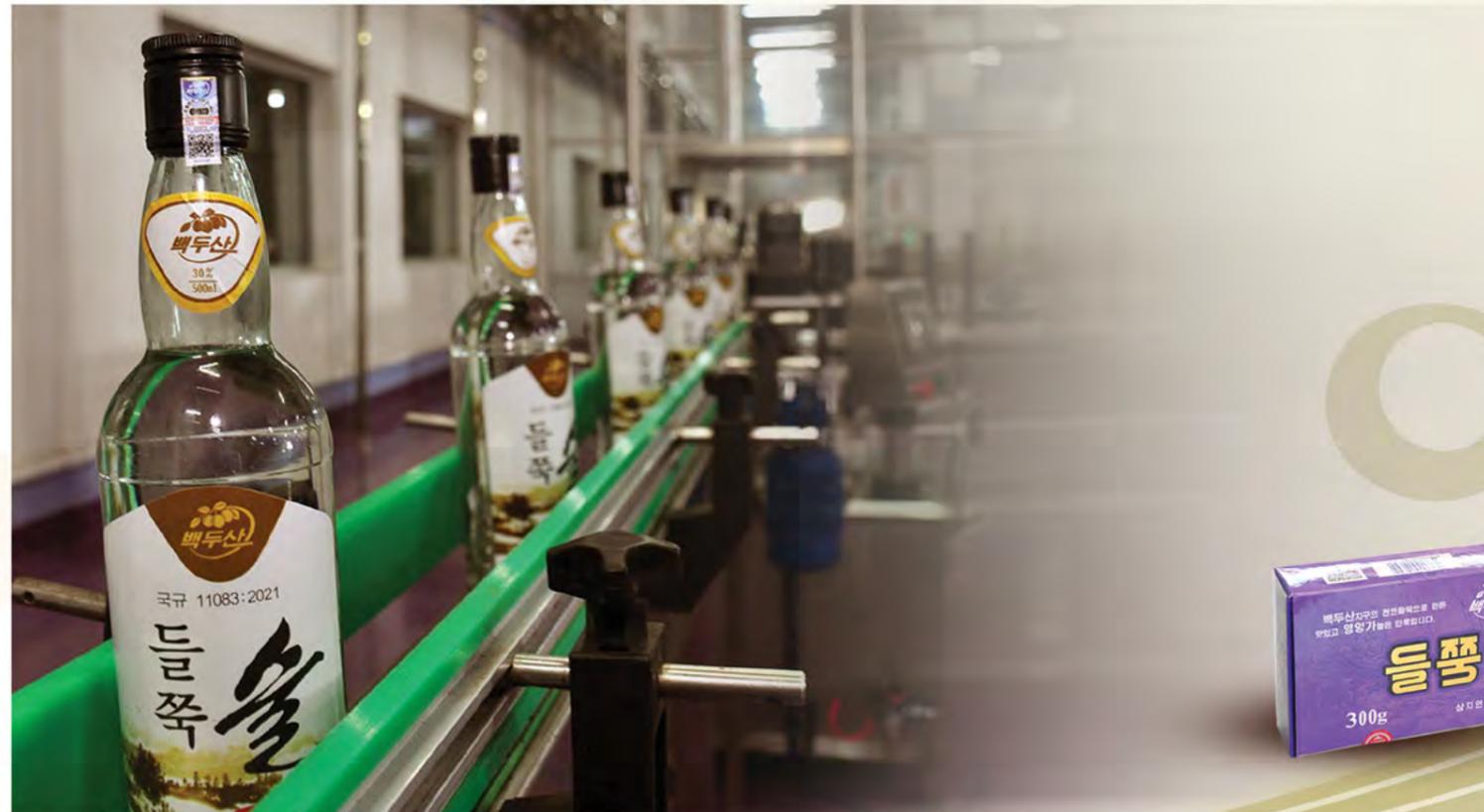
Bog bilberry drinks are favoured by the people, as bog bilberries are rich in sugar, proteins and vitamin C, etc.

The Samjiyon Bog Bilberry Beverage Factory, located in the city of Samjiyon, Ryanggang Province, processes bog bilberries into a variety of goods.

With an annual production capacity of several thousand tons, the factory has made all production lines automated and flow-lined and introduced the integrated manufacturing system into business management.

Various beverages made of bog bilberry, such as liquors with alcoholic contents of 40% and 14%, carbonated drinks, fermented sour soft drinks, jams and jellies, are very delicious and highly nutritious, so they are in great demand and exported to foreign countries.

The factory is directing primary efforts to procuring and storing raw materials for the production growth and paying close attention to increasing the varieties.



Ssangdubong Trading Company
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Propolis extract lotion

This lotion contains large amounts of vitamins, 60-odd microelements, flavonoid, and essential oil, so it makes skin clean, refreshing, soft and glossy.

Applying the lotion before going to sleep will produce best cosmetic effects.

Tolerance-free natural toothpaste

It is a high-tech product with natural propolis as its main ingredient and other Koryo medicinal substances.

It eliminates bacteria in the mouth, prevents and treats dental diseases like pyorrhea and foul breath. As it removes tooth deposits without damaging its enamel, it whitens and cleans teeth and leaves refreshing feelings in the mouth.

One minute's brush with this toothpaste will relieve pain from toothache.

Products of Propolis Extract



Korea Sangwon Trading Company

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E-mail: sw2012@star-co.net.kp



Products of Hakbong Trading Company



Ribonucleic Acid Injection

Made by decomposing yeast ribonucleic acid, the injection has a strong cell regenerating power, so it produces remarkable effects in the treatment of chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, diabetes, senile diseases, digestive disorders and so on.

Garlic and Nanosilver Injection

Newly developed by applying cutting-edge nanotechnology, the injection is a natural broad-spectrum antibiotic containing nanosilver and diallyl trisulfide, a principal component of garlic.

As it gives no negative effects on the liver and other internal organs, it is widely used in the treatment of tuberculosis. It is also effective in treating cold and other respiratory diseases.



Pyritum Tablets against Osteoporosis

It shows marked effects in the treatment of pain in knee joints, cervical spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis caused by osteoporosis. It also accelerates the growth of children and helps their health promotion.



Hakbong Trading Company

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Combine Harvesters

Hwanggumppol 1-1



Technical specifications

Trademark	<i>Hwanggumppol 1-1</i>	<i>Hwanggumppol 1-5.0</i>
Size	3 000×1 300×1 640mm	5 000×2 380×2 550mm
Power	14hp	106hp
Working capacity	0.1ha/h	0.3-0.4ha/h
Feed quantity per second	1kg/s	5kg/s
Running mode caterpillar	caterpillar	caterpillar
Weight	750kg	3 450kg

Hwanggumppol 1-5.0

