



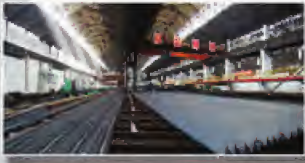
FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

JUCHE 101
(2012)

1

1. Outstanding Leadership for Development of Foreign Trade



2. Heavy Industry, a Guarantee for Development of Foreign Trade

8. Foreign Trade Contributive to Improving People's Living Standards



12. For Diversification of Foreign Trade

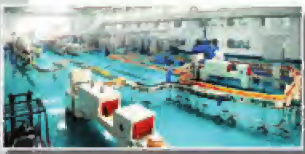
14. Korea Rason Taehung Trading Corporation



18. High-performance Tractor "Jongang"

19. Summary of the Law on Mt. Kumgang Special Zone for International Tour

21. A Full Range of Medicines from KJJVC



22. Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory

26. Mt. Chilbo



28. Production of Spun Rayon Fabrics

30. Carbon Plastic Pipes



31. Ragwon Kangsong Technical J-V Company

32. Movable Radiator



"UNSAN" Drills for CNC Lathes

DIA-STAR Kumgang Engine



Taeon Heavy Machine Complex

Editor: Kim Yong Sik
Kim Son Ok

Photo: Kang Chol Song
Kim Ju Son

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

P.O.Box 89

Add: Jungsong-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-3815926

Fax: 850-2-3815827

e-mail: micom @ silibank.net.kp



Leader Kim Jong Il gives on-site guidance at the stone dressing factory.

Outstanding Leadership for Development of Foreign Trade

Today the DPRK's foreign trade makes a steady advance along its own track of development and it makes a tangible contribution to the building of a prosperous and powerful socialist country and promotion of the people's well-being.

The proud history of development of independent foreign trade is associated with sagacious leadership of leader Kim Jong Il.

He conducted energetic ideo-theoretical activities to staunchly defend and maintain and develop in depth the

President Kim Il Sung's ideas on foreign trade and indicated the orientation and ways for development of foreign trade, wisely leading the work for their implementation.

As a result, foreign trade in the DPRK is conducted under a well-ordered system established in keeping with the requirements of state monolithic trading system, and the economic and trade relations with different countries all over the world are promoted at an extremely fast rate as international position of the DPRK has been

enhanced and its solidarity with other countries consolidated.

In the DPRK, lots of modern export production bases relying on the solid foundations of its independent national economy were set up in all sectors of the economy so as to mass-produce internationally competitive goods, thus making a positive contribution to improvement of the people's standard of living.

The DPRK's foreign trade is sure to make a brilliant development under the wise leadership of the dear respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

HEAVY INDUSTRY, A GUARANTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Heavy industry constitutes the foundation for development of the national economy.

The DPRK government set forth the line of building independent heavy industry as a revolutionary line after its founding to secure political independence of the country and its independent development, and has directed its primary efforts to development of heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core.

President Kim Il Sung had early laid down the line of building independent heavy industry in reflection of lawful requirements of the revolution and construction.

Its keynote is: first, all domains of heavy industry shall be equipped with advanced technology; second, it shall be developed relying on domestic natural resources and raw materials; third, it shall be developed in a comprehensive way.

And he had indicated the orientation and ways for its implementation.

According to this line, machine-building industry, the core of heavy industry, chemical industry, fuel and power industry and iron- and steel-making industry made a rapid progress, and thus, firm material and technical foundations geared to developing light industry and agriculture were laid.

DPRK's heavy industry today is making great strides in accordance with the line of economic construction in the Songun era put forward by leader Kim Jong Il, the line that the development of defence industry is given priority, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

Ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries have been put on a Juche-oriented basis.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Songjin Steel Complex, the Chollima Steel Complex and other metallurgical bases have introduced CNC system into their production lines and completed Juche-based iron- and steel-making systems that ensure to radically boost iron and steel output, and remarkably lower the norm of materials consumption per unit of output, which put them in a position to mass-produce rolled steel and



other ferrous metal products.

The modernization of production lines has been propelled at the non-ferrous metal production bases, including Tanchon and Munphyong refineries, resulting in producing high-grade lead, zinc and other non-ferrous metal products in a large quantity.

The Korea Ferrous Metal Export and Import Corporation and the Korea Zinc Industry Group continue to increase the volume of export in reliance on their ferrous and non-ferrous metal production centres.

Machine-building industry is a growth industry in the DPRK.

CNC-system-applied factories mushroom everywhere in the country, particularly in Huichon.



Machine-building giants in Taean, Ryongsong and Ragwon have introduced CNC system into large-sized machines and built modern casting processes, thereby turning out green-energy facilities, hydropower



generators and turbines, large-sized oxygen plants, excavators, expellers and other machines and equipment.

The Ryonha Machinery Corporation and the Korea General Machine Trading Corporation renovated their production bases, and are manufacturing CNC machines, generators, turbines, transformers and other different machines. Their products are now making inroads into the world markets.

Strengthening the foundation of chemical industry is a prerequisite for sufficient supply of raw and other materials to light industry and other sectors.

The February 8 Vinalon Complex and the Sunchon Chemical Complex have been put on a modern basis to mass-produce Juche fibre and a variety of basic chemical goods, and mammoth chemical bases in Hungnam and Namhung updated to open a bright vista for production of PP fibre, orlon, tetron and various other kinds of chemical goods.

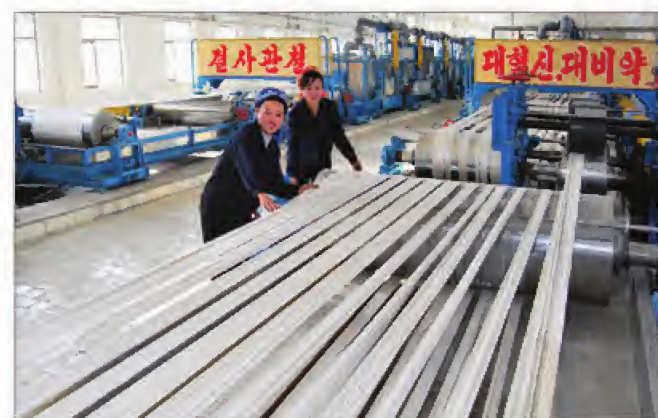


The February 8 Vinalon Complex has introduced CNC system into vinalon production lines and is mass-producing vinalon fibre, agrochemicals, dyestuffs and other chemicals needed in different sectors of the national economy.

The Korea General Chemical Trading Corporation backed up by firm foundations of chemical industry promotes many-sided exchange and cooperation with other countries for plastic goods, textile goods, acid and alkali products and basic raw materials for chemical industry.

Magnesia clinker industry is also prospering.

The Taehung Youth Hero Mine and Ryongyang Mine are endowed with a world-leading deposit of magnesite ore. They researched and introduced a new method of open-cut mining that provides a guarantee for mass mining while remarkably reducing the amount of overburden. And they built second-stage processing bases of light-burnt magnesia.



With an increase in production of magnesia clinker, the Tanchon Magnesia Factory is turning out magnesia goods and several kinds of building materials in large quantities by making good use of dust ores and anthracite which are abundant in our country.



The Korea General Magnesia Clinker Industry Corporation, relying on magnesia clinker industry bases, increases production and export of high-grade magnesia clinker, light-burnt magnesia clinker, magnesite-carbon brick, silica brick, magnesite-chrome brick, magnesia brick and other magnesia goods.

As a result that the solid foundations of heavy industry have been laid and favourable investment climate created in all its domains, heavy industry in Korea provides a sure guarantee for promotion of foreign trade.

Korea's foreign trade will, in future, make a rapid development in reliance on firm foundations of Juche-based industry.



Foreign Trade Contributive to Improving People's Living Standards

It is the supreme principle of the activities of the Workers' Party of Korea to constantly improve the people's standard of living.

The DPRK's foreign trade takes it as its mission to consolidate the foundations of the independent national economy and make a positive contribution to improvement of the people's standard of living.

The DPRK government makes efforts to fully provide light industry with all its necessary raw

and other materials by putting all sectors of the national economy on a modern basis in keeping with the requirements of the era of knowledge-based economy and to mass-produce varieties of commodities needed for betterment of people's life by enhancing the role of trading corporations in the sector of light industry.

In recent years leader Kim Jong Il gave on-site guidance at the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill, the Sonhung Foodstuffs Factory, the Pyongyang



Cornstarch Factory, the Phyongsong Synthetic Leather Factory, the Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory and other light industry factories and stressed that they should produce a wide assortment of quality goods from which people may benefit in their life.

Today, trading corporations and joint ventures in the sector of light industry play their due role in satisfying the demands of the people for living necessities, while increasing their trade volume.

The Korea Textile Trading Corporation has 20-odd affiliated factories equipped with up-to-date

facilities, where different kinds of cloths, threads, underwear, knitwear, hosiery and towels are turned out to meet home and foreign demand for them.

Maansan blanket, velvet and silk produced by Pakchon and Nyongbyon silk mills are drawing cards in the international markets.

The Korea Shoes Trading Corporation has Pyongyang Shoes Factory, Ryuwon Footwear Factory, Sinuiju Footwear Factory, Pothonggang Footwear Factory, Phyongsong Synthetic Leather Factory and other production bases as well as



a research institute, thereby producing quality shoes of diverse styles for men and women, including sports shoes, canvas shoes, vinyl shoes, boots and leather shoes.

The Korea Daily Necessities Industry Corporation runs scores of factories that produce high-grade daily necessities of hundreds of items and, relying on them, conducts credible trade dealings with partners in several countries.

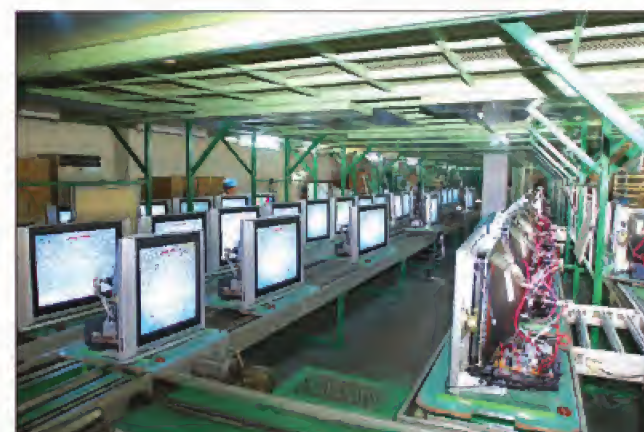
Pomhyanggi cosmetics, in particular, are in growing demand at home and abroad.

The Korea Unha General Trading Corporation and the 6.17 Trading Corporation are well known for their products conducive to health promotion.

People's favourites---Taedong-gang beer of seven assortments each of which has unique taste, refreshing Raengchon soda pop, mineral water of Mt. Ryongak that contains a variety of mineral substances and ions and Kangso mineral water efficacious for several diseases--- are turned out on a normal basis.

All the successes are attributable to the leader Kim Jong Il's policy of loving people that is intended to ceaselessly improve the people's standard of living by promoting foreign trade on the basis of the independent national economy.

The DPRK government will further promote foreign trade with all friendly countries on the principle of independence, equality and mutual benefit for making an active contribution to improvement of the people's standard of living.



FOR DIVERSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TRADE

It is the DPRK's consistent policy to expand and promote foreign trade with different countries.

The government of the Republic has so far developed economic and trade relations with many countries all over the world on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit and based on the credit-first principle.

Having put forward the line of making foreign trade multilateral, the government is now expanding economic and trade collaboration and ties under the bilateral and multilateral agreements made with different countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and the rest of the world, as well as with neighbouring countries.

It is making endeavours to further strengthen the South-South cooperation with the developing countries.

The government maintains the policy of diversification in trade as suited to the developing trend of the global market.

The DPRK does its best to raise the production, processing and assembling of a wide variety of goods, including textile, clothes, machines and equipment, electronic and other products, while stepping up transit trade and frontier trade.



Much attention is being paid to creating favourable investment climate for joint ventures and any other forms of businesses.

Attaching great importance to fair, reciprocal

trade and economic cooperation with many countries of the world, the DPRK is now channelling efforts into further developing and expanding it.



조선라선대흥무역회사

Korea Rason Taehung Trading Corporation

The Korea Rason Taehung Trading Corporation is located on the coast of Changjin Bay in the East Sea of Korea.

The corporation has a breeding ground of hundreds of hectares for a variety of marine products such as shellfish, seaweed, trepang and sea urchin, and a modern fishery processing base with an annual processing capacity of thousands of tons.

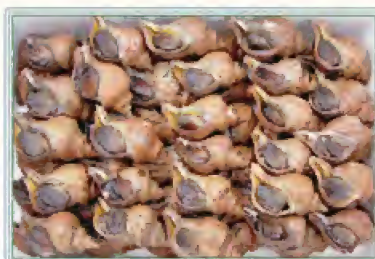
Refined chitin and chitosan which are over 99% in purity as well as processed mushroom are the staple articles in its export.

It is channelling more efforts into development of new products.

The corporation has several subsidiary factories for processing raw and dried marine products, and for producing tonic and liquor made from Songi mushroom.

All its management and production lines installed with sophisticated processing and freezing equipment and sea water depurators were put on a scientific and hi-tech basis.





The corporation, availing itself of its favourable location in the Rason Economic and Trade Zone and relying on existing firm foundations, is promoting exchange and cooperation with partners of different countries.

Add: Sinhae-dong, Rason City, DPR Korea
 Tel: 0085-085-293065
 Fax: 0085-085-293064



High-performance Tractor "Jonggang"

Technical specifications

Standard tractive force	1 800N
Min. turning radius	1 300mm
Wheel track	760 - 1 200mm
Loading capacity	1 000kg
Gross weight	280kg
Outer dimensions (LxWxH)	2 350 x 930 x 1 280mm

The tractor "Jonggang" of 185 and 195 models is designed to be driven by diesel engine. It is featured by simple structure, easy operation and wide usage. Therefore, it is suitable for various farm work such as ploughing, levelling, sowing, harvesting and irrigation in mountainous regions.



Rason Jonggang Processing Corporation

Add: Anju-dong, Rason City, DPR Korea

Tel: 0085-085-210707

Summary of the Law on Mt. Kumgang Special Zone for International Tour

The DPRK adopted the Law on Mt. Kumgang Special Zone for International Tour by Decree No. 1673 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on May 31, 2011.

The law is aimed at developing Mt. Kumgang into a world-famous special zone for tourism.

The Mt. Kumgang Special Zone is a special zone for tourism in the DPRK that provides free tour and economic activities related to it.

The zone covers parts of Onjong-ri and county town, the areas of Lagoon Samil, Sea Kumgang in Kosong County, Inner Kumgang in Kumgang County and some parts of Thongchon County, in Kangwon Province.

In the zone, a visa-free system comes into effect. Any person and transportation means entering the special zone from outside of the territory of the DPRK with passport or other equivalent certificate of entry are allowed to travel to it through an appointed route without visa. But, the order of entering the special zone from other parts of the DPRK, or vice versa, is subject to other regulations especially prescribed.

Persons in the zone can make free use of communication means such as post, telephone and internet.

There are the international tourism guidance organ of the special zone (the special zone guidance organ) and the international tourism management committee of the special zone (the special zone management committee) in the Mt. Kumgang Special Zone. The special zone guidance organ is the central guidance organ which is responsible for unified guidance of the development of the special zone, and its management and operation, and the special zone management committee is the field executive organ which is in charge of its management.

The special zone guidance organ undertakes guidance over the special zone management committee, formulation of detailed regulations for the Law on the Mt. Kumgang Special Zone for International Tour, screening and approving of the master plan for the zone's development, receipt and custody of copies of project designs, tax

management, and other affairs authorized by the State.

The special zone management committee takes charge of formulation and execution of the master plan for the zone's development, survey, development and management of tourist resources, advertising for tourism, recruitment of tourists, arrangement of tour, maintenance of order in the zone, protection of persons and their assets, lease of land and buildings, invitation of investment, approval and registration of incorporation of enterprises, licensing of businesses and the right to use land, registration of buildings and vehicles, organization of labour force needed for business operation, permission of construction of buildings and inspection of their completion, management of infrastructure, protection of environment and preparation for fire fighting, cooperation in the entry and exit of persons, transportation means and commodities and other affairs entrusted by the special zone guidance organ.

A joint consultation body consisting of the special zone management committee, investors and representatives of enterprises may be organized in the zone. It deliberates and arbitrates the major problems arising in its development, management and business operation.

The special zone guidance organ and the special zone management committee assume the duty for providing traffic facilities to tourists by building an international airport, harbour, railways and road for tourism.

Tour is arranged in diverse forms and methods, including mountaineering, sightseeing, sea bathing, recreation, experience, amusement, sports and medical treatment.

Colourful functions such as international meeting, exposition, exhibition, seminar, art performance and sports game may be organized in the zone.

Corporate bodies, individuals and economic organizations from foreign countries, Korean compatriots from south and abroad, and institutions and organs of the DPRK can make their investment in the zone. They are

allowed to invest and establish businesses independently or jointly in the sectors of infrastructure construction and sectors of tourist industries like travelling, hotel, restaurant, casino, golf course, amusement and communal amenities, and render tourist service through them.

Tourism-related development in the zone is undertaken according to the master plan for its development.

Investors who intend to build infrastructure or establish businesses in the zone should strictly observe the requirements of the master plan.

An investor who is going to set up and operate an enterprise in the zone must receive the approval of its incorporation from the special zone management committee and, upon receipt of its approval, make registration for business, tax and customs within the specified period.

Commodities for the needs of business activities, except contraband goods set by the State, may be brought into or taken out of the zone.

The special zone management committee and other relevant organs provide necessary conditions for the entry and exit of persons, transportation means and commodities so as not to hinder the development of the zone and business activities in it.

No airport charges are levied in case of entering the zone through the airport designated.

In the zone, a foreign-invested enterprise may employ its labour force from the host country and foreign countries, and the south and overseas Koreans.

A foreign-invested enterprise or foreign individual may open an account at a bank of the DPRK or a foreign bank which has been established in the zone and transact foreign securities at a fixed place.

In the zone, enterprises and individuals should pay tax as stipulated in the relevant laws and regulations.

No customs duties are levied on goods such as materials necessary for the development of the zone and business operation, and certain quantities of office supplies and personal articles for the needs of foreign investors.

In case duty-free articles are to be sold outside the zone or commodities restricted by the State to be brought in, customs duties are imposed on them. A foreign-invested enterprise engaged in

specially preferential sectors such as construction of airport, railways, road, harbour and power station is granted full exemption from or reduction of taxes.

A foreign-invested enterprise should furnish itself with the environment-protection and sanitation facilities like modern sewage disposal facilities, settling pond and garbage treatment places, and purify or treat waste water so as not to hinder the development of tourism and environmental protection.

Any foreign investor can bring in and remit out of the zone foreign currency, profits and incomes earned legally from business without limitations.

When the duration of business operation is expired, foreign investors are allowed to bring out of the territory of the DPRK the assets that have been taken into the zone from abroad and acquired legally in the zone.

Foreign investors can open agencies, branches or detached offices in the zone with the approval of the special zone management committee.

Foreign-invested enterprises and individuals may insure themselves with the insurance company of the DPRK or a foreign country set up in the zone.

The government of the DPRK protects by law the investment made by foreign investors.

In case of violation of this law, those who have laid an obstacle to management and operation of the zone and tourism or inflicted damage on businesses or individuals shall be required to restore the objects to their original state or compensate for the loss, or fines shall be imposed, depending on the severity of such offence.

In case of infringement of the security of the DPRK or violation of its social order, administrative or criminal punishment shall be applied.

Any disagreement concerning the development and management of the zone and business operation shall be settled through consultation.

In case of failure in consultation, it shall be settled by arbitration or legal procedures provided by the DPRK in accordance with the mutual consent.

The law is specified in the relevant regulations for its implementation.

Dr. and Assoc. Prof. Rim Yong Chan of the Law Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences



A Full Range of Medicines from KJJVC

Jangsaeng J-V Company

Add: Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Fax: 850-2-381-4410

-Kumin Pill

The pill is a specific remedy for hepatitis which has been confirmed through the long-standing clinical examinations. It is highly efficacious for preventing liver disorder and enhancing its function.

Compositions: 10-odd kinds of Koryo medicinal stuffs including active mineral substances.

Indications: Fatty liver, B-type hepatitis and chronic hepatitis.

Dosage: One pill after meals, one or two times daily.
A cycle of treatment takes 20-30 days.

-Tetrodocain Injection

Ingredient: Swellfish poison (110Mu containing in an ampoule).

Indications: Bad cold, phthisis, bronchial asthma, neuralgia and drug addiction.

Dosage: For treatment of the pain— One ampoule daily by intravascular injection.
For treatment of tuberculosis— One ampoule daily by intravascular injection for 30 to 40 days.

-Pbior-1 Injection

Ingredients: Polysaccharide, vitamins, organic acids and microelements.

Pharmacological action: It takes an effect of vitalizing and accelerating metabolism of cells, and of activating functions of somatic and sexual cells.

Indications: Cardioneurosis and other autonomic imbalance, acute and chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver.

Dosage: 2 ampoules each by intravascular injection, one or two times daily.
A course of treatment takes 15-20 days.

-Chonghwal

Compositions: 5 kinds of crude drugs and biopeptide for stimulating the sexual function.

Indications: Impotence, depression of sexual function, pain in the waste, nephritis and sterility.

Dosage: 1-2 capsules daily, 1 to 2 hours before meals or on an empty stomach.
It is recommended for serious patients to take 5-10 capsules at an interval of 2 to 3 days.

-Omija-Magamok Capsule

Compositions: Fructus Schizandrae, rowan and 2 kinds of other crude drugs.

Indications: Bronchial asthma, bronchiectasis, acute and chronic bronchitis and phthisis.

Dosage: 4-5 capsules, three times daily after meals.



Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory

The Taedonggang General Fruit Processing Factory with a total floor space of tens of thousands of square metres is now in a position to produce tens of thousands of tons of processed fruits every year, including juice, carbonated drink, jam, liquor and vinegar from apple, pear, peach, strawberry and other fruits, as well as cosmetics like perfume, shampoo and rinse.

The factory is equipped with sophisticated machines and equipment like CNC machines and introduced a flow line into its whole production processes.

With an enormous production capacity it processes in a comprehensive way fresh and enriched fruits turned out at the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm and other fruit farms in Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province, in Kosan County, Kangwon Province and in Kwail County, South Hwanghae Province.



The factory is making strenuous efforts to produce various kinds of processed fruits in larger quantities based on newly established production foundations, upgrade their quality and meet the hygienic requirements, while paying deep attention to finding their way into foreign markets.



Mt. Chilbo

Mt. Chilbo, located in the south of North Hamgyong Province along the coast of the East Sea of Korea, boasts of 15 areas of scenic beauty and a hundred and scores of tourist attractions. It is divided into Inner Chilbo, Outer Chilbo and Sea Chilbo.

A compound of all descriptions of natural beauties—mountain peaks, ravines, waterfalls, panoramic views, seas and coasts, Mt. Chilbo carries numerous legends.

Sangmae and Hamae peaks illustrative of a hawk that

is about to fly with a flap of the wings, Mansa and Chonbul peaks suggestive of a chain of a myriad of Buddhist images and temples, and Rojok, Jorong, Jangsu and Kungang peaks bearing curious resemblance to forms of a rice stack are typical mountain peaks in Mt. Chilbo.

Six-tiered Falls and Tokgol, Ryongso and Sangryong falls add much to the beauty of Mt. Chilbo.

The mountain has many pavilions named Sungson, Kaesim, Naegyong, Haemang, Joyak and Hoesang that command a panoramic view of picturesque peaks, queerly-shaped rocks and emerald waters of the East Sea of Korea.

In addition, Mt. Chilbo has numerous fantastic rocks of multifarious shapes called Mae (hawk) Rock, Tosa (monk) Rock, Thugu (helmet) Rock, Jangsu (longevity) Rock and Kiwajip (tile-roofed house) Rock.

There are many historical relics and remains in the mountain—the Kaesim Temple built in the Balhae period which has been preserved in the original state, the fossils

of ancient people and the remains of walls on a mountain built in the Middle Ages.

The mountain is also famous for over ten spas, including Hwangjin, Tokpho, Manho and Myongchon spas.

It is a habitat for about 800 species of plants and more than 30 kinds of animals. Particularly, Songi mushroom growing there is widely known for its special taste and fragrance.

At the foot of the mountain a tourist road stretches along the seashore. Tourists can enjoy themselves in the service facilities, a bathing beach and a skiing ground.

There are two routes to Mt. Chilbo; one is to pass through the seat of Myongchon County after getting off at the Myongchon Station on the Pyongyang-Rason line, cross the Paktal Pass, a gateway to Mt. Chilbo, and thus tour the mountain in the order of Inner Chilbo, Outer Chilbo and Sea Chilbo, and the other is to enjoy first the beauty of Sea Chilbo by taking an excursion boat at the Odaejin Port, Orang County, and then Outer Chilbo and Inner Chilbo.

It is much to be regretted that foreign visitors and tourists to Korea might fail to visit Mt. Chilbo.

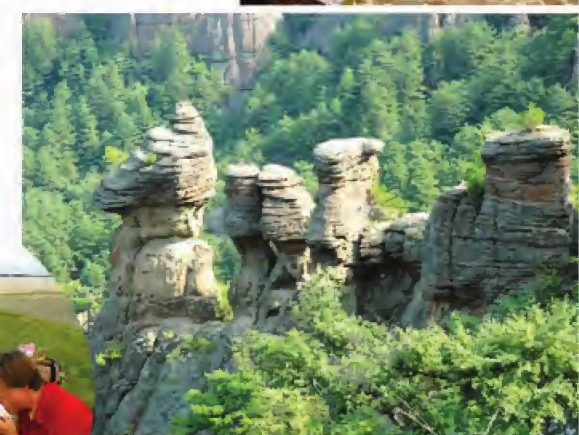
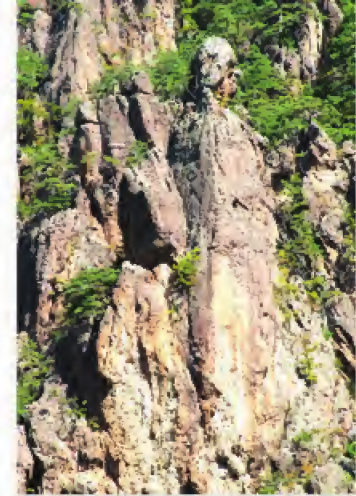
Korea International Travel Company

Add: Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8283

Fax: 850-2-381-4407

E-mail: kitc-1@silibank.net.kp



PRODUCTION OF SPUN RAYON FABRICS

High-quality spun rayon fabrics are being mass-produced at the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill.

The mill is furnished with modern production processes to directly pass rayon yarn into weaving process without going through scutching, carding, drawing, reeling, spinning and other processes.

It is equipped with scores of high-performance hydraulic weaving machines which are designed to feed the weft by means of water pressure.

Rayon yarn to be used for fabric production is thinner than the former one, and is almost free from lump and superior in technical indexes such as elasticity and tensile strength.

The mill is now in a position to turn out high-grade fabrics with beautiful colours and patterns that are soft to the touch like pure silk and have a glossy lustre.

Fabrics for stylish shirts and suits are winning popularity among the people.

All its production processes are controlled by computers.

The mill plans to further modernize its processes under a long-range programme.



Carbon Plastic Pipes

These pipes are wide in application and ensure a long service life. Following are specifications of pipes and joints.

Pipes for water supply and drainage: Ø 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 63, 75, 90 and 110 mm

Pipes for central heating: Ø 20 and 25 mm

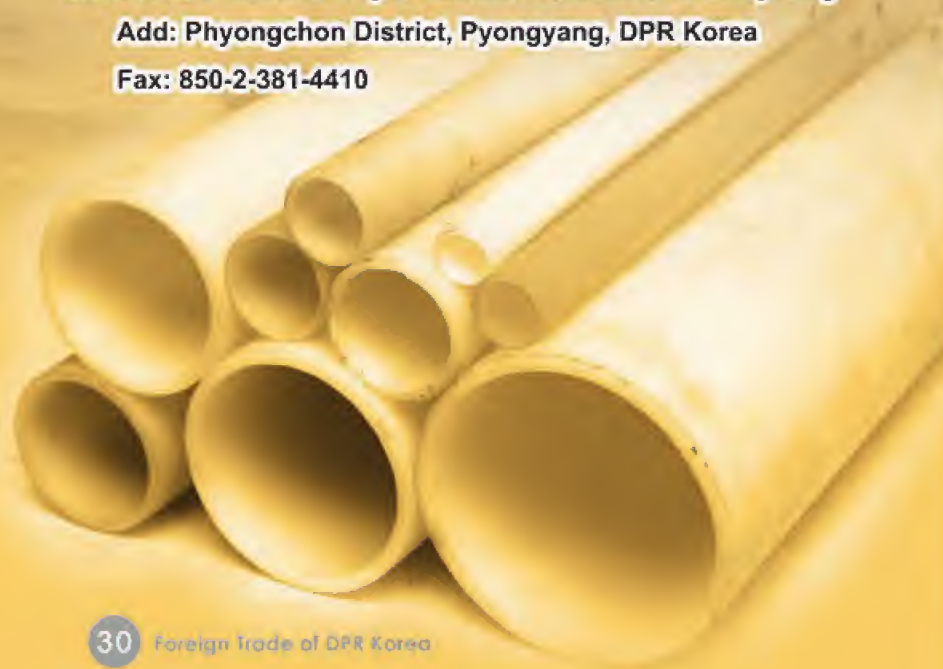
Joints: T-shape joints, T-shape deformed joints, L-shape joints, straight joints, straight deformed joints, pipe sockets and joints with brass screw



Carbon Plastic Pipe Joint Venture Company

Add: Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Fax: 850-2-381-4410



Add: Pothonggang District,
Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Fax: 850-2-381-4410

RAGWON KANGSONG Technical J-V Company

The Ragwon Kangsong Technical J-V Company, established in 1997, specializes in the production of a rich selection of building materials.

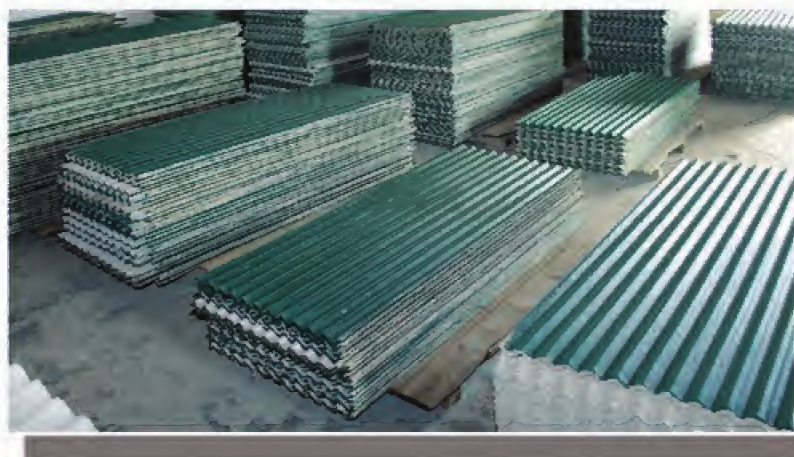
It has a production base for building materials such as asbestos slates, Korean-style cement roofing tiles, 900-type steel-sheet roofings, PVC pipes of different sizes, plastic window sashes and wall paintings.

The asbestos slate which is 1 800x730x60mm (LxWxH) in size and 18N/cm²x12N/cm² in bending strength fully conforms to KPS in cold resistance and water absorption.

Furnished with modern production process, the company mass-produces high-quality PVC pipes of 10-130 mm in diameter.

The Korean-style cement roofing tiles that have unique shapes and patterns and stand discoloration are the principal items of the company. They are now produced on order.

The company directs much effort to meeting the increasing demand for building materials, relying on its solid foundations.



Movable Radiator



This radiator ensures high heat efficiency for its compact size, and is very convenient for use.

It is designed to reduce electric consumption to the maximum as it keeps set temperature and operates within the output of 0-1kW/h.

Korea Industrial Technology Corporation

Add: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang,
DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6133

Fax: 850-2-381-4410

“UNSAN” Drills for CNC Lathes

KCC Member News



Diverse kinds of high-performance UNSAN drills are available. They include 10HSS ($\text{\O}10\text{mm}$), D8mm ($\text{\O}8\text{mm}$), D5mm ($\text{\O}5\text{mm}$), D3mm ($\text{\O}3\text{mm}$) and the like.



Ryonha Machinery Corporation
Add: Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Fax: 850-2-381-4410
E-mail: ryonha@silibank.net.kp

DIA-STAR

Kumgang Engine

Technical Specifications

Model	KH-18D	KH-21D
Engine type	Air-cooled 4-stroke overhead valve (OHV)	
Cylinder dia. x stroke (mm)	69x48	73x51
Displacement (cm ³)	179	213
Compression ratio	8	8
Max. output (PS/rpm)	6/4 000	7/4 000
Rated output (PS/rpm)	4.5/3 600	5.2/3 600
Specific fuel consumption (g/PS-h)	230	
Fuel tank capacity (lit.)	4	
Oil capacity (lit.)	0.7	
Dimensions (LxWxH) (mm)	335x380x356	345x380x360
Dry weight (kg)	17.5	18



Kumgang Engine Joint Venture Company

Add: Rangnang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-381-8176

Fax: 850-2-381-4652

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