

FOREIGN Trade

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

자력갱생만이 살길이다!

- New Era of Socialist Rural Construction Unfolded in DPRK
- For Sustainable Development of Chemical Industry
- By Stepping Up Modernization of Production Lines
- Sungni General Motor Enterprise
- State Stamp Bureau of DPRK
- Ryongmun Cavern
- Products of Kanghung Technology Trading Company

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Korean Specialty

Kaesong Koryo Insam Products



Korea Kaesong Koryo Insam Trading Company

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Sungni General Motor Enterprise

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New Era of Socialist Rural Construction Unfolded in DPRK

The Workers' Party of Korea has made an important decision to turn all rural villages across the country into well-off and civilized ideal socialist villages in the near future and set forth a new programme of socialist rural construction at its Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee.

For the WPK, which sets it as the supreme principle of its activities to constantly improve the material and cultural living standards of the people, to transform the appearance and environment of farms is not simply an economic and technical matter of destroying old houses or public buildings and reconstructing them, but the work wished and welcomed by all the people and political work for effecting new socialist rural civilization in the era of the Workers' Party and creating a new world where the local areas change.

Thanks to its people-oriented policy, Samjiyon City of Ryanggang Province has been built as a model of mountainous city embodying

modernity, national identity and features of alpine areas in good combination, and rural villages for the workers of the large greenhouse farms in Jungphyong and Ryonpho

areas have been built as new socialist rural villages ensuring civilization as modern as in urban areas.

It is the policy of rural construction

of the WPK to change the living conditions of all the rural villages across the country and turn them into rich and cultured socialist ideal ones at the level similar to those in

Samjiyon City by actively promoting and expanding advantageous experiences accumulated in the construction of Samjiyon City.

To this end, the Party and the

government of the DPRK have set it as a fundamental requirement to be fulfilled in the rural construction to transform mountainous areas to preserve their local features and plains and coastal ones to suit their geographical features, and see to it that rural villages are laid out to go well with the surrounding scenery while making the most of natural undulations of the relevant areas and diversify the forms and shapes of dwelling houses and public building and ensure unity of the whole at the same time.

Measures are taken to select the location of rural villages well so that they would not be affected by



natural disasters like landslide, flash flood and tidal wave, to build every structure in high quality and to plant around farmhouses and villages fruit trees, cover plants and other good species of trees suitable for the climate of local areas.

A powerful system for guiding the rural construction as Party and state work has been set up, the task of regularly supplying cement necessary for rural construction to all cities and counties by the state has been adopted as a policy and

law, and rural construction is being pushed forward with preference given to dwelling houses.

Local areas have correctly defined the order of priorities for rural construction and worked out annual plans for them, while

striving to strengthen designing and construction forces in cities and counties and procure necessary construction equipment.

State measures have also been taken to provide major and finishing building materials and local areas are encouraged to create their building materials production bases.

In 2022 alone, after the WPK set forth the new programme for socialist rural construction and wisely led its implementation, great changes were effected, ushering in a

new era of rural development.

Rural villages have wonderfully been built in plain, mountainous and coastal areas, meeting socialist lines and preserving the features peculiar to relevant areas, which delight not only the farmers who have moved to new houses but also other people across the country.

The new history of construction of rural houses unfolded in the DPRK, at a time when it was in such a difficult situation to overcome innumerable obstacles and hardship including the worldwide public health crisis lasting for

several consecutive years, is a gigantic undertaking made by the courageous determination of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un to provide the farmers across the country with the most affluent and civilized life.

In 2023, too, miraculous entities are continuously mushrooming in the country, turning rural areas into the earthly paradise good to work and live in by doing away with centuries-old backwardness and making the living conditions of the agricultural workers more cultured and beautiful.



Kumgangsan Cosmetics

Biological Nano-Selenium Cosmetics

Lotion	120ml
Emulsion	100ml
Whitening Nutritious Essence	40ml
Milk Foundation Cream	40ml
Cream	30g
Nutritious Cream	30g



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For Sustainable Development of Chemical Industry

The chemical industry of the DPRK is achieving sustainable development by consolidating its independence and Juche character and stepping up modernization in accordance with the consistent economic policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government.

The DPRK has defined it as the main direction of the long-term and sustainable development of the chemical industry to rely on the locally available raw and other materials and pushed forward its implementation.

It made effective use of coal, limestone and other raw material resources abundant in the country to develop basic chemical industries and create Juche-oriented industries of vinalon fibre, chemical fertilizers, and synthetic rubber and plastics. Therefore, the foundations for producing sufficient amounts of raw and chemical materials needed in light industry, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy have been laid, nearly all sectors of modern chemical industry been arranged, inorganic and organic chemical industries been developed in a well-balanced way, and large- and medium- or small-scale chemical industries been rationally combined to ensure safe development.

Big and small chemical factories, including February 8 Vinalon Complex, Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, account a significant share in the chemical goods production.

Those factories closely combine scientific research and production so as to turn out quality products, such as artificial fibre, synthetic resin and rubber, fertilizers, proteins, and assorted feed that are needed in developing light industry and agriculture and improving the people's living standards. They also develop and produce catalysts with good activities and long lifespans, and such basic chemical goods as salt, carbide and benzene in larger amounts by their own efforts, techniques and resources.

The chemical industry is pushing ahead with the work to tap the natural resources and make the most rational and effective use of them in normalizing the production of various chemical goods.

The DPRK is rich in mineral resources with great economic value, such as coal, limestone, magnesite, graphite, quartzite, rare earth elements, glauberite, apatite, and so on, and also plant resources that can be used as raw materials for chemical goods production.

Therefore, the chemical industry is giving priority to solving a number of scientific and technical problems arising in its development based on locally available raw materials and taking appropriate measures.

It is now exerting efforts to use coal as raw material for chemical industry, establish the sodium carbonate industry whose starting material is glauberite, make effective and comprehensive use of chemical properties of plants in the production of alcohol, fibre, paper, dyestuff, perfume and other chemical goods, and increase production by setting up bases for recycling wastes and by-products.

It is reconstructing the existing production equipment and technical processes as energy- and labour-saving ones with reduced power consumption and pollution, in line with the government's policy of upgrading the chemical industry with modern technology.

It is also building new production bases fed by local resources under a long-term plan.

A phosphate fertilizer factory has been newly built while investments being concentrated on the establishment of the C1 chemical industry, glauberite-based industry and artificial fibre industry.

The government of the DPRK is strengthening economic cooperation and technical exchange with foreign countries adhering to the friendship, mutual benefit and credit-first principles.

The chemical industry of the DPRK, in line with the strategy of readjustment and reinforcement set forth at the Eighth Congress of the WPK, is increasing the motive force and potential of advance and ensuring steady growth and sustainable development of self-supporting economy by expanding production capacities and putting production on a normal footing.

By Stepping Up Modernization of Production Lines



Namhung Youth Chemical Complex is a leading producer of chemical goods in the DPRK.

Recently the complex has exerted great efforts into the introduction of advanced science and technologies. It has introduced new monitoring programs for ensuring the safety of gas generation and ammonia production lines and technically perfected the integrated control system for improving

business management.

It also concentrated investment on strengthening the material and technical foundations of production, thus modernizing the production process of sodium carbonate, a basic material for chemical products, based on glauberite abundant in the country. Thanks to the modernization of the process, the production capacity of the complex has increased markedly.

At present the complex directs efforts to upgrade

the technologies of processes and establish modern production lines while putting the production of chemical goods on a high level.

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SUNGNI General Motor Enterprise

The Sungni General Motor Enterprise is a large manufacturer of automobiles and several thousand cooperative products.

The enterprise has created the production capacity of a new-model truck by expanding relevant branch factory and workshops and enlisted its existing production potential in manufacturing efficient trucks.

As it is amply staffed with competent designers and researchers and skilled workers and has gained extensive experience in producing 40- and 25-ton lorries and 10-ton trucks, it is exerting continuous efforts to perfect the production lines of various trucks and modernize them in line with the worldwide trend of automobile industry.

It strives to ensure the best quality of trucks by actively introducing the latest sci-tech achievements and the development trends of the world, while promoting international exchange and cooperation for increased production capacity and sustainable development.



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Intelligent and Convenient Anti-epidemic and Medical Products



① Defibrillator

It administers electric shocks to the heart in order to reset normal heart rhythm in persons who are experiencing arrhythmia or whose heart function is stopped.

Technical specifications:

Energy: 30J, 50J, 75J, 100J, 150J, 200J
Discharging wave form: bipolar
exponential damped wave
Operating mode: synchronous/
asynchronous mode
Charging time: within 8s
Working voltage: DC 12V, AC 220V±20%, 50Hz

② High-concentration hydrogen & oxygen inhaler

It is used for inhalation of high-concentration hydrogen and oxygen in the treatment of various respiratory diseases, radiation damage and other chronic diseases.

Technical specifications:

Input voltage: AC 220V
Vapour generation amount: ≤3L/min
Medicine tank capacity: 100ml
Continuous operating time: ≤8h(outside
temperature being lower than 22°C)
Water amount: 150ml/h
Power consumption: ≤1kW

③ Automatic drip feed

It is used for passing the regulated amount of medicinal fluid into a patient's body through two drip feeds.

Technical specifications:

Drip feed: two lines
Pump type: motion pump
Dripping speed: 0. 1-1 200ml/h
Dripping accuracy: ±3(%)
Dripping mode: 13 modes including speed
setting, time setting, drop setting,
warning and alarming, and air sensor

④ Air sampler for virus test

It is used for confirming the presence of COVID-19 in the air.

Technical specifications:

Input voltage: rated voltage, single phase
AC 180-220V
Rated frequency: 50Hz, output 90W
Air inhalation capacity of pump:
90L/min, 0. 03MPa
Air flow measuring part: float-type
flowmeter 5-45L/min
Battery operating time: One hour/day

State Stamp Bureau of DPRK



Ho Song Gil, director of the
State Stamp Bureau of the DPRK

The State Stamp Bureau of the DPRK is a unitary postal security issuing organization in the DPRK, which engages in the design, issuance, collection, research and distribution of stamps, postal securities, philately-related publications, and 3D photos.

The bureau reflects on stamps and related publications the Republic's course of development and its ever-changing reality.

It is staffed with talented designers and editors, and has a printing house with modern equipment and bases for distribution and service such as the Korea Stamp Museum and the Korea Stamp Exhibition Hall. Based on them, it brings out stamps, postal securities and philately-related publications and distributes them, thus making contribution to cultural development of the country.

The Korea Stamp Museum attracts many stamp collectors and fans at home and abroad with its display of over 6 000 stamps including old Korean stamps with historical values and those issued by the



DPRK from the early days of its founding to the present, postal securities, and diplomas and cups which the Korean stamps won in the international stamp exhibitions and contests.

The Korea Stamp Exhibition Hall serves as a venue for various philately-related events including national stamp shows and ceremonies for either jointly issuing stamps or issuing commemorative stamps. And it sells Korean stamps, postal securities, Korean specialties and different kinds of tourist souvenirs.

The museum and exhibition hall have public service and catering facilities to provide various services to their visitors.

The State Stamp Bureau of the DPRK strengthens international cooperation through its overseas branches and agencies, and takes part in the international stamp exhibitions to conduct the sale and distribution of stamp and postal securities.

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Korea Stamp Museum and Exhibits





Stamp Exhibitions and Items on Display



조선인민혁명군창건 90돐 경축 열병식

Rason Economic and Trade Zone

Among the economic development zones and economic and trade zones either under development or in operation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the Rason Economic and Trade Zone.

Established in December 1991, the zone is located on the lower reaches of the Tuman River in northeastern part of the country, bordering Hunchun in Jilin Province of China and Khassan of Russia to the north.

For its favourable geographical and transport conditions, the zone is known as a key point of land and marine transportation in Northeast Asia and an intermediary spot linking Asia-Pacific region with Europe and North America, thus being a golden triangle.

The government of the DPRK raised the status of Rason to that of a special city in January 2010, and proclaimed the Law of the DPRK on the Rason Economic and Trade Zone and relevant regulations for investment in economic and trade zones so as to turn the city into an international zone of trade, investment, transit transportation, finance, tourism and services, thus providing legal foundations and institutional environment for foreign investment.

The law stipulates the fundamentals, development of the zone, management, establishment of enterprises, economic and trade activities, customs duties, currency and finance, incentives and preferential treatment, and so on.

The DPRK government is consistently pushing ahead with the work to create necessary economic conditions for the zone to develop into an international economic and trade zone.

Roads and ports including the Rajin Port with an annual freight throughput of 6 million tons have been newly built.

Preferential treatments are given to the investors

in the zone, and investment in the fields of industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, communications, science and technology, tourism, finance and service is encouraged.

Accordingly, many foreign-invested businesses, such as contractual or joint venture companies and wholly foreign-owned enterprises, have conducted economic and trade activities in the zone, and economic cooperation and development in the transit trade, marine processing and garment processing have become brisk.

The zone abounds with tourist resources.

There are historical relics at Pipha, Kulpho and Ungsang areas, which date back to the primitive, Paleolithic and Neolithic ages, Kongju Fort, Josanjin Fort, and Uambo Fort. Distinctive tourist destinations, bathing resorts, restaurants and hotels are found along the coast, thus offering favourable conditions for tourism.

Tourists will be attracted by diverse tour themes, such as tour of Rason (DPRK)-Hunchun (China)-Khassan (Russia), field survey tour for investment, tour by bicycle and automobile, and labour-experiencing tour.

Resorts in the zone with clean environment and beautiful scenery are very ideal for bathing, scuba diving and boating.

There are Al Islet Seabird Breeding Reserve inhabited by such unique species as seagull, common guillemot, *Cephus carbo* and cormorant, and natural living monuments including Uam fur seal, Uam wild cherry stock, and Wonjong sweet brier group.

It is a steadfast stand of the DPRK government to develop the Rason Economic and Trade Zone into an international zone so as to expand and strengthen economic cooperation and exchange with the countries in Northeast Asia and other regions of the world.

Chongnam Industrial Development Zone

Covering Chongnam District and some of the Ryongbuk area in the northwestern part of South Phyongan Province, the zone is aimed at the production, sale and export of facilities and materials for mining industry and chemicals produced with lignite as the raw material by constructing modern industrial establishments.

It is geographically convenient for taking in and out personnel and materials, and has satisfactory electric power and communications

systems. Its water supply system is based on the Chongchon River.

The investment is to be concentrated on the production of liquefied gas relying on lignite with a deposit amounting to billions of tons and the utilization of its by-products.

The development of the zone is conducted in the mode of joint venture between a DPRK enterprise and foreign investor or independent investment of foreign investors.

Korea Economic Development Association

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Sukchon Agricultural Development Zone

The zone that covers some of Unjong-ri, Sukchon County, South Phyongan Province, is aimed at setting up modern facilities for agricultural production and developing ecological tourism and processing trade.

It is convenient to transport manpower and materials by the roads leading to Pyongyang, Sinuiju and Nampho, and Sukchon County.

The Kaechon-Lake Thaesong Waterway near the zone serves as a good source for irrigation.

It is planned to build in the zone with an area of some three square kilometres modern agricultural research institutes, production bases of organic fertilizers and biochemicals, and

bases of stockbreeding and meat processing introduced with food production cycle.

Ecological tourism constitutes a part of the zone development.

A project is in contemplation to develop processing industry based on the apatite mine and relevant factories as well as abundant medicinal herbs in the province.

The zone may be expanded in area in accordance with the prospects of development.

The development will be conducted in the mode of joint venture between a DPRK enterprise and foreign investor or independent investment by foreign investors.

Law of Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises

Adopted by Decision No. 19 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People’s Assembly on October 5, 1992
Amended by Decree No. 484 of the Presidium of the Supreme People’s Assembly on February 26, 1999
Amended by Decree No. 780 of the Presidium of the Supreme People’s Assembly on November 30, 2004
Amended by Decree No. 1131 of the Presidium of the Supreme People’s Assembly on May 17, 2005
Amended by Decree No. 1774 of the Presidium of the Supreme People’s Assembly on May 23, 2006
Amended by Decree No. 2367 of the Presidium of the Supreme People’s Assembly on September 26, 2007
Amended by Decree No. 1994 of the Presidium of the Supreme People’s Assembly on November 29, 2011

Chapter 1 Fundamentals

Article 1 (Objective)

This Law is enacted for the purpose of expanding and promoting economic cooperation and exchange with foreign countries through the establishment and operation of wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

Article 2 (Definition)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise is a form of business whereby a foreigner invests the whole amount of capital required for its establishment and operation and runs it independently.

Article 3 (Permitted sectors, prohibited projects)

Foreign investors may establish and operate enterprises in the fields of electronics, automation, machine-building, food-processing, garment-processing, daily-necessities, transport, service and others.

The enterprises that are detrimental to national security or outdated from technical point of view shall not be established.

Article 4 (Protection)

The State shall protect by law the capital invested by foreign investors and the income from their business activities.

Article 5 (Observance of law and regulations)

Foreign investors shall respect and strictly observe the laws and regulations of the DPRK and shall not commit any acts that may cause hindrance to the development of the national economy of the DPRK.

Article 6 (Applicability)

This Law shall be applicable to the wholly foreign-owned enterprises that are set up and operated in the designated areas.

Chapter 2 Establishment of Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprises

Article 7 (Application)

A foreign investor who wishes to establish an enterprise shall submit to the investment management institution documents of application to that effect.

The documents of application shall include an application stating the name, address, total amount of investment and registered capital, business category, number of employees and term of operation, a copy of the articles of association, a feasibility study report and the credit references of the investor.

Article 8 (Examination of application, date of establishment)

The investment management institution shall examine the application for the establishment of enterprise within 15 days of its receipt and either approve or refuse to approve the establishment.

Certificate of approval shall be issued in case of approval, or a notice of rejection sent with the reason thereof stated in case of rejection.

Article 9 (Registration)

A foreign-investor shall, within 30 days of obtaining the approval, register the enterprise with the people’s committee of the province (or municipality directly under the central authority) or the management authority of the special economic zone.

Tax and customs registration shall be made within 20 days of its registration with the people’s committee of the province (or municipality directly under the central authority) or the management authority of the special economic zone.

Article 10 (Establishment of branches, representative offices and agencies)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise may, subject to the approval of the investment management institution, establish branches, representative offices or agencies within or outside the territory of the DPRK.

Article 11 (Entrustment)

A foreign investor may entrust any construction work required for the establishment of the enterprise with a construction enterprise of the DPRK.

Article 12 (Term of investment)

A foreign investor shall make investment within the term prescribed in the certificate of approval of establishment of the enterprise.

If investment within the fixed period is impossible due to unavoidable reasons, the term may be extended with the approval of the investment management institution.

Article 13 (Cancellation of approval)

Where a foreign investor fails to make an investment within the prescribed term without any justifiable reasons, the investment management institution may cancel the approval for the establishment.

Chapter 3 Business Activities of Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises

Article 14 (Alteration of business category)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall carry on business within the approved limit of business category.

Where the business category is to be altered or extended, approval thereof shall be secured from the investment management institution.

Article 15 (Submission of plan for production, export and import)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall submit to the investment management institution its yearly and quarterly plans for production, import and export.

Article 16 (Import of materials for operation, marketing of products)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise may, according to the prescribed procedures, purchase in the DPRK raw and other materials and equipment, or sell its products in the DPRK, which shall be conducted via the investment management institution.

Article 17 (Bank accounts)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall open an account with a DPRK bank or a foreign-invested bank in the DPRK.

Account may be opened with a bank in a foreign country subject to the approval of the foreign exchange control organ.

Article 18 (Accounting)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall keep its financial statements in the area that it is located.

Financial management and accounting shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the DPRK on financial accounting of foreign-invested enterprises.

Article 19 (Employment)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall employ the labour of the DPRK.

Some managerial personnel and technicians and skilled workers for special jobs may be employed from abroad, with the notification thereof made to the investment management institution.

Article 20 (Trade union)

Employees of a wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall be permitted to form a trade union.

The trade union shall protect the rights and interests of the employees, conclude a contract for the provision of working conditions with the wholly foreign-owned enterprise and supervise its implementation.

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall provide conditions for the activities of the trade union.

Article 21 (Reinvestment, remittance)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise may reinvest legal profits made from its business activities or remit them abroad, in accordance with the law and regulations of the DPRK on foreign exchange control.

Article 22 (Insurance)

Where a wholly foreign-owned enterprise wishes to be insured, it shall take out the insurance policy of the DPRK.

Article 23 (Payment of tax)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall pay prescribed tax.

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise in a priority sector shall be entitled to the reduction of its enterprise income tax for a certain period.

Article 24 (Exemption from tax)

No customs duties shall be levied either on materials that a wholly foreign-owned enterprise brings in for its production and management or on the products that it exports.

Article 25 (Registered capital)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise may increase the registered capital.

Registered capital shall not be reduced during its term of operation.

Article 26 (Inspection of investment and tax payment)

The investment management institution and the financial institution concerned shall be entitled to examine the records of investment and tax payment of a wholly foreign-owned enterprise.

Chapter 4 Dissolution and Settlement of Disputes

Article 27 (Dissolution, extension of term of operation)

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall be dissolved upon expiry of its term of operation.

Where the enterprise is to be dissolved before its expiry or its term of operation extended, approval shall be obtained from the investment management institution.

Article 28 (Sanction)

Any violation of this Law shall, depending on the seriousness of the case, lead to such sanctions as fines, suspension of business operation or dissolution of business.

Article 29 (Registration of dissolution and bankruptcy, disposal of assets)

Should a wholly foreign-owned enterprise be dissolved or go bankrupt, application for dissolution or bankruptcy shall be filed with the investment management institution.

The assets of a wholly foreign-owned enterprise may not be arbitrarily disposed of before the liquidation is completed.

Article 30 (Settlement of disputes)

Any dispute relating to a wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall be settled through consultation.

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



Ryongmun Cavern

Ryongmun Cavern, a renowned underground scenic spot in the DPRK, is located at the foot of Mt Ryongmun (1 180 metres above sea level) in Kujang County of North Phyongan Province.

The cavern, formed 480 million years ago and comprised of two major sections and 30-odd wings, has a total length of 7.2 kilometres, being the largest one in the country.

Ryongmun Plaza, the largest part of the cavern, covers 3 600 square metres in area.

The cavern has over 20 spots for spectacular and fantastic scenery, including Manmuldong (myriad-shape section), Phungnyondong (bumper harvest section), Sokhwadong (stone flower section), Posokdong (jewel section), and Kumgang Palace, and also many other shapes resembling human figures and bodily organs, plants and animals. Such views are presented by stalactites and stalagmites developed through the centuries-long process of erosion of the limestone by underground water.

Anybody who wants to tour the cavern can use the Pyongyang-Kujang, Sinuiju-Kujang and other road lines.

They can also visit the website at www.tourismdprk.gov.kp.

PAKCHON SILK MILL

The Pakchon Silk Mill produces a variety of textiles, including damask, polychromatic, satin and Yaksan silk fabrics, blankets, velvet, knitted fabrics and polyesters. Blankets and velvet are major products of the mill.

Recently the mill has introduced a new technology into the production of Maansan-brand blankets, saving manpower and production cost and improving the quality.

It has reconstructed the processes to produce velvet with various decorative patterns to meet its growing demand in furniture manufacturing.

It is also stepping up technical preparations for mass-producing back fabrics of fine patterns and colours and high quality relying on its own technical personnel to satisfy its increasing demand at home and abroad.

It has so far achieved a series of successes by concentrating investment on developing new products in various kinds and styles.

It is bolstering technical exchanges and cooperation with relevant enterprises at home and abroad while putting an emphasis on increasing production and sales volumes.

Korea Silk Trading Company

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Modern Seafood Processing Base



The Kalma Foodstuff Factory, which is located in Wonsan, a port city on the East Sea of Korea, turns out processed marine products.

The factory has put production and business management on a high level of scientific and IT footing and streamlined all production processes.

It processes fresh seafood from the East Sea of Korea into scores of kinds of tasty and nutritive goods by applying advanced techniques.

It has established the vacuum freeze-drying process to remove water from rapid-frozen Pollack and other fish products through sublimation.

The factory's processed goods preserve characteristic flavours, smells and nutritive elements of fish products.

Various kinds of pickled fish produced by combining tradition methods with advanced technology are appetizing and highly nutritive fermented dishes.

The factory satisfies the demands of customers by guaranteeing the quality of processed seafood and their hygienic safety by means of the modern equipment and processing technology and germ-free production lines.

The Kalma Foodstuff Factory will raise its productivity by further exploiting the abundant marine resources in the region and promoting technical exchanges with foreign countries.

Kalma Foodstuff Factory

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Jo Son Ok,
president and PhD

The Moksong Overseas Construction & Economic Technology Cooperation Company specializes in architectural plans and designs and research of construction methods.

The company staffed with competent architecture designers and IT talents takes orders on the plans of modern architectural structures and their four-dimensional designs, and architectural programs.

It mainly designs the green architecture plans that are energy-saving, pollution-free and convenient.

It has agencies in several countries to ensure prompt, satisfactory and comprehensive cooperation in the architectural technology on order.

It has recently developed new products including rare-earth animal activator.

The company strives to attain the goal to satisfy the requirements of the times and aesthetic feelings by creating characteristic architectural styles and embodying the functional and intellectual features in the interior design and thus put the architectural technology of the country onto the world level.

Jo Son Ok, president of the company, says that the company will execute orders from foreign businesses on new architectural formation plans, construction methods and labour assistance, while promoting exchange and cooperation with them in architectural technology.



Products of Kanghung Technology Trading Company

Kanghung Technology Trading Company

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6-DOF articulated robot

It is used in arc welding and paintings.

Technical specifications:

Welding speed: 50m/h

Painting speed: 600m²/h

Rated carrying weight: 20kg

Repeated positioning accuracy: ± 0.03 mm

Maximum operating distance: 1 700mm

CNC high-pressure water-jet cutter

It is used to cut metal and non-metal materials into certain shapes.

Technical specifications:

Maximum operating pressure: 380MPa

Amount of abrasive supply: 250-450g/min

Diameter of nozzle: 1.02mm

Positioning accuracy: ± 0.2 mm

Working power: 37kW

Working table size: 2 500×1 500mm



Artificial Intraocular Lens Cutting Tool

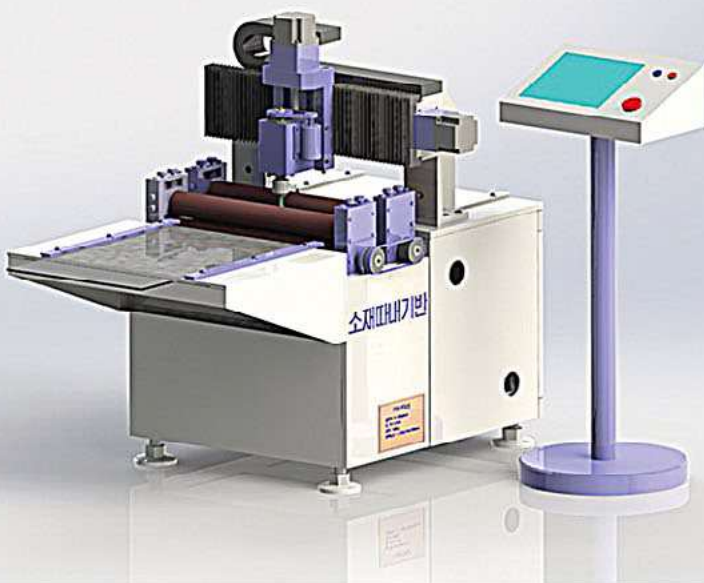


It is a worldwide trend to employ the cutting tools in the processing of artificial intraocular lenses.

The cutting tool has a high machining accuracy and is composed of the machines for performing such operations as blanking a workpiece, processing the lens, and polishing.

A PMMA (polymethyl methacrylate) sheet is chipped to a rough blank, which is then processed into a lens and ground to the final form with required surface roughness.

The cutting tool is programmed to automatically process artificial intraocular lenses with various refractive properties, especially for those with abnormal refractive defects.



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