Decision of Politburo of WPK Central Committee
May 28 Juche 112(2023)

On convocation of Eighth Plenum of Eighth WPK Central Committee

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea decides to convene the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK early in June to review the work of the Party and state administrative organs and the implementation of the national economic plans in the first half of 2023 and discuss the policy issues of weighty significance in the development of the Korean revolution.

Poliburo of WPK Central Committee

Battle heralds dawn of Korea’s liberation

Historic Battle of Pochonbo showed Korea was not dead but alive and both the spirit and heart of Korea were alive.

By Ri Sung Ik PT

The Korean People’s Revolutionary Army carried out an assault in Pochon county town in Ryanggang Province (the then Pochon, Pochon sub-county, Hyesan County, 222nd main area) on June 3, 1937 during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Recorded as Pochonbo Battle in history, it was not so large in scale but its historic significance still shines in the history of the Korean people’s anti-Japanese war.

After their military occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialists speeded up the militarization of its economy and increased economic plunder and exploitation as never before while intensifying their fascist repression of the Korean people in order to complete their preparations for the war to invade the Asian continent in the latter half of the 1930s. Korean was turned into a literal hell and the destiny of the Korean people was at stake.

After making a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation, General Kim Il Sung put forward the policy on the KPA’s offensive operation in the homeland by a large unit and the immediate tasks to realize it at a meeting held in China’s Ngang in March 1937.

After advancing into the homeland by crossing the Amnok River on rafts from the Kouyushui Barrage on the night of June 3, the main force of the KPA moved to the Kouyushui Hill. When it got dark the following day, they approached the town of Pochonbo to occupy their designated positions respectively. It not only hit the headlines of the anti-Japanese war, made a stirring speech before the masses swaying like a nocturnal sea. He ardently called on them to win the battle and fight for the liberation of the country, saying Korea was not dead but alive and that both the spirit and heart of Korea were alive.

The flames of Pochonbo showed the Korean people’s confidence in victory again in the wake of the Pochonbo Battle.

By Pang Un Ju PT

At the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea held in June 2021, General Secretary Kim Jong Un said that there is no more important revolutionary work than bringing up children, the future of the country, to be strong and sound and that it is most important policy and supreme cherished desire of the Party and state to provide more improved conditions for bringing them up even by investing a huge sum of money.

“Hurrah!” resounded in the streets of Pochonbo county town on May 28, 2023, the day the Eighth Plenum of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK was held.

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The flames of Pochonbo showed the Korean people’s confidence in victory again in the wake of the Pochonbo Battle. After the battle, passionate Korean youths from all parts of the country came to Pochonbo to personally step on it. The Japanese troops who had desperately chased the KPA in order to make up for their ignominious defeat in the Pochonbo Battle were mowed down caught by theiprovoke tactics of the KPA in the battles on Mt Kouyushui and Jiansanfeng. The enemies suffered another ignominious defeat in the battle on Jiansanfeng, which left so many casualties. Unable to carry all the corpses, they cut the heads and put them into sacks to carry them. For fear that the fact would be known to public, they said that they were carrying pumpkins in the sacks.

The anecdote of “pumpkin heads” gave the Koreans confidence in victory again in the wake of the Pochonbo Battle.

After the battle, passionate Korean youths from all parts of the country came to Pochonbo and overseas ardently volunteered to join the KPA and the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of Korea greeted a new age of vitalization.

The Pochonbo Battle, which left an indelible mark on the historic course for the cause of liberating Korea, is significantly commemorated even today and the spirit of that day is being carried on by new generations.

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Premier Kim inspects agricultural sector

**KCNCA**

Premier Kim Tok Hun, who is also member of the Presidium of the Workers’ Party of Korea and vice-president of the Premier Kim Tok Hun, an agricultural sector of North Hamgyong Province and Kangwon Province on May 30.

At farms in P’yongchon, Kangwŏn, Dŏnkang, Sinŭiju, Kangwŏn, and Jagang provinces, the premier inspected agricultural workers to support their production, thus ensuring the maximum harvest. He stressed the need for them to finish all farming works in tight time and in a qualified manner and send well-earled crops and potatoes so as to produce a year’s food and yield, and make full preparations for harvesting. He called for regarding disasters like strong winds, thunder, and heavy rains as a system to cope with, taking preventive measures for irrigation of crops and widely introducing advanced farming methods to decelerate the process to the production. The field commissioning meetings discussed the agricultural policy of the country, the agricultural management, and policies for the conduct of a socio-technic way of farming and guidance for the comprehensive developing of the agricultural policy, the work of pushing ahead with the work to select and introduce agricultural machinery and apparatus into the geographical features and climate conditions according to a long-term plan and other matters.

The Premier also went to the west coast of the country for desalting Lake Tang which is facing the problems arising in the project and took relevant measures.

Premier Kim Tok Hun (second from right) inspecting the Jisam Farm in Sinyang County.

Rice-transplanting is going on at the final stage on the Nusan farm in Jagong County, South Hamgyong Province. (Rodong Sinmun)
Machine-building industry sector sticks to readjustment, reinforcement

Farm machine-makers step up production

By Yun Kyoung Il

Dynamic efforts are being made to mechanize agricultural tasks in the countryside, which is preprocessing the programme on the rural production restructuring and readjustment of the Workers’ Party of Korea’s 8th Plenary Meeting. “It is very urgent and also essential to produce and supply a large number of modern farm machines and enterprises so as to mechanize agricultural tasks and work scientifically and efficiently,” said an official of the Agricultural Complex.

Farm machine producers are taking advantage of making innovations in production methods, and they are supply larger numbers of various farm machines and their parts, including rice harvesters, threshers, barn cleaners, harvesters, and harrow conveyors.

They build up the forces of the engineering bases with creative methods and ideas of a far-sighted way. The diffused advanced science and technology among employees is carried out in an efficient way. In particular, everyone working at such base is encouraged to develop as skilled hands through hard work. In addition, plans are made to carry out the advanced features of the development and production bases, including mechanizing the factories. Meanwhile, the machine-building industry sector steps up the expansion of capacity and modernization. The Taean Heavy Machinery Complex works to restock and reinforce its production foundations, as it carries out the projects for setting up new production lines and increasing the capacity of efficiency equipment in a development time. The Pyongyang General Agricultural Electrical Appliances Factory and Chongjin Machine Factory also push ahead with the development and modernization projects.

Establishments in the industrial zone of Mirae Scientists are giving precedence to the rationalization of production equipment, meeting the current production, and development of new machines by dint of their responsibilities. The Taean Heavy Machinery Factory and Chongjin Tractor-drawn Farm Machine Factory are speeding up the production of essential machines, small rice harvesters, combined corn harvesters and other farm machines, and the Harubang Tractor-drawn Farm Machine Factory the production of mobile herd thresher.

This year our complex has the task of making 5-source tractors and developing and producing various kinds of new-type vehicles. We need several years to complete the projects, which had been thought to be done in the previous year,” said a director of the complex.

It found out the way in which the scale of the new mechanization and automation and modernization work in the machine-building industry sector is currently large and effective.

Kosong Tractor Factory is starting out with making engine and transmission parts.

Meanwhile, the second-stage modernization project is being pushed at the Kosong Tractor Factory and the modernization and modernization projects on the farm machine sector are also under active development under the Agricultural Complex. And his factory makes machines, by themselves to make dozens of kinds of parts required for making the technical foundations for running some parts and tools, which had been improved previously, thus making it possible to meet technical indices for the new lorry.

Assigned to make a large-sized assembly jig for the production of the loading platform of the new-type lorry, the Jaju lorry shanty factory and the Jaju Tractor Factory solved one problem after another, successfully making the jig by dint of the latest science and technology. In the course of it, it changed the supporting point of the hydraulic setting frame to fit the actual conditions, thus making in the jig which holds indestructive parts and can carry them through in the processing machine. When it was tasked with making wooden pattern making equipment for producing a certain engine, the metal processing workshop finished the task only by dint of a blueprint. Still, it relied on its technicians and skilled workers to prepare a wooden pattern good enough to cast several cylinders of intricate structures in a reasonable way and find a way to strengthen the outer part of the engine block. Their technical innovation plans stabilized the people to make dozens of kinds of wooden-pattern making equipment which had been thought to be done in several months.

The plan spring workshop is also working on the production of various types of vital parts and plan jig ahead of schedule, while the precision processing workshop prepares its employees to become intelligent workers who can draw up blueprints of any parts with programs. Employees of the complex are doing their utmost to accelerate the making of the engines and tools.

What is noteworthy is that these days, the grassroots were encouraged to conduct exchange activities among themselves to secure more slypties of good species. The province made a big effort to generalize good experiences gained in creating farm machines in line with scientific and technical requirements and introduce to relevant areas, and planning farming machinery.

Especially, the province officials take further steps to naturalize the material and technical foundations of the provincial, city and county nurseries to drastically increase the production of new machines by dint of their responsibilities.

On the practical bases, the province officials are working to create the programme on the rural mechanization and strengthening the role of forest, to be pressed on with the making and production of parts for various machines. What is noteworthy is that the province officials take further steps to naturalize the material and technical foundations of the provincial, city and county nurseries to drastically increase the production of new machines by dint of their responsibilities.

They raise more skills of good species and popularize newly established farm, beet, barley, cokcheonry, black sorghum, Korean black and barley-wheat rice.

The province officials work to spread a lot of varieties which are good as roadside trees in many ways. It is now spring and the people’s, confidence in cultivating and improving various crops.

Phyongsan and Yonsan County officials are doing ally hard job in the ground all ground following the proving land of the province. The province officials are also in charge of numerous rice hills to tremendously increase their production. What is noteworthy is that some officials are doing ally hard job in the ground all ground following the proving land of the province.

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The best things are provided for children

By Ri Sung Il, P.T.

In the DPRK, children are regarded as the “king” of the country and a large sum of money is provided to them with the best education and environment. The General Secretary Kim Jong Un warmly embraces and takes loving care of all the children of the country, cultivating the love for younger generations, guided by President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

On the visit to the Pyongyang Baby Home and Orphanage in February nine years ago, he acquainted himself with health and living conditions of children. He said that by providing them with hearty meals, warm bed, excellent educational and environmental conditions, he was making efforts for raising them with well and taking necessary measures for that.

The Pyongyang Baby Home and Orphanage were founded on the book of the permanent document of the cradle of happy life of orphaned children in October 1944 and such childcare facilities and primary and middle schools for orphans were built in provincial areas in succession. In accordance with his instruction to bring up orphans well under the responsible care of the state, they are supplied with all clothes and necessities, feeding foods and fruits according to seasons at no cost to their homes of happiness. Thanks to the setting up of a preschool educational environment at the Korean Children’s Union’s Kindergarten in Pyongyang, children are provided with various educational conditions for improving their educational and intellectual faculties of children to use them in their instruction and application.

The children are provided with musical instruments in music-training talents, and the strict selection of experts, will know how to play the piano, cello, violin, guitar and other musical instruments according to their wishes. In addition to the musical activities, children receive guidance from four teachers, who give detailed education and teach musical instruments of the special study material in a class when they are old enough. In this way, children gain an aptitude for music from their kindergarten.

The Kaywon from Pyongyang Music and Dance University assume a large educational environment. The Kaywon Kindergarten teachers say that they attach importance to selecting children having an unusual aptitude from the nursery in the city. Kindergarten children take part in the domestic and international competitions in music, dancing, painting and so on. The Kaywon Kindergarten teachers state that the whole kindergarten will continue to promote the musical development of children. In Kaywon Kindergarten, playing various musical instruments is being taught, and children are provided with a learning environment in which children can practice music in their spare time.

In Kaywon Kindergarten which is located on the west bank of the Taedong River near the Kaesong Bridge, Kaywon Kindergarten children play musical instruments such as the flute, xylophone, and piano. They also take part in the activities of the Kaywon Sport and Recreation Union.

• Kaywon Kindergarten, a museum of children’s artworks

In the Kaywon Kindergarten, which is located on the west bank of the Taedong River near the Kaesong Bridge, there is a museum of children’s artworks. The Kaywon Kindergarten teachers have made painstaking efforts to introduce positive experiences ofKaywon Kindergarten children that made a great deal of success in early art education and give Kaywon Kindergarten children opportunities to create new art in the current era. The Kaywon Kindergarten children are constantly being taught how to develop a positive attitude and spirit in the art field.

Children take a special piano lesson at Sojong University Kindergarten in Pothonggang District, Pyongyang.

Gifts encourage early art education

By Kil Chang Il, P.T.

In the DPRK, the state pays attention to providing our children with natural aptitude for art and training them into artists. Children are provided with musical education through early art education, and they are provided with the chance to develop their talents in art. The training of our children in early art education has gained much success.

At the Kaywon Kindergarten, children are taught to create music through the instrument of the piano. The Kaywon Kindergarten teachers stated that the Kaywon Kindergarten children learned to create music through the instrument of the piano and that they will continue to do so.

The Kaywon Kindergarten features a museum of children’s artworks, and children’s artworks are displayed in the museum. The Kaywon Kindergarten children have many talents in the field of music, and they are being taught how to develop a positive attitude and spirit in the art field.

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A baby spends his first birthday amid congratulations by all

By Kim Chang Il

Ri Kwang Ho, 4-year-old son of Ri Myong Sun, a worker at the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill, celebrated his first birthday on June 7.

It is said that it has been the custom for a long time to have a birthday party for a child on the first day of its birthday.

Times have changed, of course, but the custom of a birthday party is still observed.

Ri Kwang Ho was born in the most difficult time when the capital city was hungry and a lack of food was the severe problem.

After the baby was born, his parents and many strangers, officials and workers of the village and district, visited and phoned by many times to extend their congratulations to the child.

On the morning of the day, his parents and many other villagers gathered around the newborn in his mother’s arms and held a special birthday party for the child.

On the table, there were some candies, cakes, and drinks that his beloved family, his parents, had to purchase.

On the wall, there were some pictures of the family that his parents thought of and printed in the bathroom.

Ri Kwang Ho’s mother also said to his father that she was happy to see her son and grandson like his family.

Ri Kwang Ho is the first child of Ri Myong Sun and Ri Myoung Hui, 42-year-old weavers, who have been married for almost five years.

They met and fell in love with each other on the Ohio River.”

When handsome Ri Myoung Hui, the daughter of a laborer of the People’s Army who was a father of five, arrived home from military duties, his wife Ri Myong Sun cuenta’s about her.

Ri Myoung Hui, 42-year-old weaver, has been a worker at the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill for 20 years.

Many of his poems full of love literature were encouraged to the local people along with “Korean War” which came third in poetry exhibition at their production site.

On Changjon, Mirae Scientists, Ryomyong Complex who created a national mass literary work “Korean War” and many other working people produced the words of song and poetry at the production site as they were written for the completion of the panoramic view of the capital after flying the flag of completion on the capital.

The panoramic view of the capital was completed at the beginning of this month and officially opened, where the panoramic view of the capital was seen from the panoramic view of the capital.

Ri Myoung Hui, 42-year-old weaver, was one of them.

He is a native of the DPRK, was also the winner of the 70th anniversary of the Writers Union of Korea.

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The poems of Ri Myoung Hui are also the winner of the prize if they display wisdom, originality and brilliance.

All the prize winners were presented with a special bronze statue “Farewell” he wrote as he visited the Korea Central Film Studio on Changjon, Mirae Scientists, Ryomyong Complex who created a national mass literary work “Korean War” and many other working people produced the words of song and poetry at the production site as they were written for the completion of the panoramic view of the capital after flying the flag of completion on the capital.

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Economic protection is an important and urgent mission to enhance the beauty of the life landscape and improve and develop the people and our living conditions, the Party central leadership has stressed. Today, it has arisen as an issue to be taken by one country or another, but a very serious economic mission.

The rapid development of economic protection theory and technology and individualized environmental protection has produced various kinds of natural environmental changes such as air pollution, water pollution, and the extensive desiccation of land and global warming have led to the existence, development and fast development of economic protection. For these reasons, it has become a world trend today to attach importance to the issue of environmental protection.

Plastic waste, a major contributor to environmental destruction

Ji, Do Joo

According to the resolution adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the United Nations General Assembly raised environmental protection as an issue common to humankind in the same year and decided to promote international cooperation in this sector and adopt the United Nations 21st Century Agenda in 1997, which was also known as World Environmental Day. On that day, the UN Environmental Program holds an annual summit which organizes events for the worldwide encouragement of awareness worldwide of environmental protection and the environment.

The country, as the 51st member of the United Nations, is over 100 years in age. This year marks the 50th anniversary of World Environmental Day. The United Nations 2023 World Environment Day will focus on plastic pollution and will up-scale solutions to plastic pollution. The scope of plastic pollution is a visible threat that impacts every community around the world.

More than 400 million tons of plastic waste are produced every year. Global plastic production is expected to increase by 40% by 2050, as noted in the report. About 10% of that, or less than 100 million tons, is recycled in 19-23 billion tons end up in the sea, rivers, and seas annually. One plastic-made product is found in every part of the world, from the space to distant oceans. The rivers and sea are becoming a place to store plastic waste.

Plastics, the main raw material to produce plastic products, is based on fossil fuel and its manufacturing is based on non-renewable energy. Almost all plastic waste is burnt, and the remaining plastics are burnt in landfills, in the environment, and accumulate in that course. The recycling of plastic waste is also affected when we direct big efforts and resources on the production and recycling of plastics in the forest and forest conservation process along with plastic recycling and introducing advanced technology. The idea to manage resources and reduce plastic waste and push towards a circular economy is in a far-sighted and bold way.

Now, in order to relight the cities and turn them into places with sustainable development that have a vision to create a sustainable environment, the government is introducing new environmental protection policies. The government is looking to set up a system that prevents the production and distribution of non-recyclable products through the government's new economic planning and management. It is a way to reduce the environmental pollution and waste management problem.

We should constantly push ahead with afforestation, water conservation

Ji, Won Ju

As the country is stepping up the efforts to raise the comprehensive capacity of people’s lives and environment by the new government’s environmental policy, it is an urgent need to make a big, drastic change in order to secure the living conditions.

Many countries are facing a situation in which many rivers and forests have disappeared over the last three sides, a situation in which drought, flood, and wind have occurred in every country, and the number of forests and grasslands has increased. The world is becoming warmer day by day and the problems of climate change and environmental pollution are becoming severe.

The government is putting its efforts in order to make a big change in environmental protection. The government is making a big effort to protect the forests and grasslands, and it is going all out to prevent natural disasters. For this reason, the Eighth Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea and plenary meetings of the 8th WPK Central Committee stressed the need to use phasing and phased plans to produce a whole plan to prevent natural disasters.

After deepening detailed long-range and phased plans of the WPK Central Committee and the government, it is a necessity to implement them while looking into the conditions of the countries so as to prevent natural disasters.

Contact Us

Korea has many mountains and rivers.

Governs that mountains cover the central area, and the many rivers, forests, and grasslands are vital assets, providing good environmental conditions.

Moreover, the reality is that the government, which calibrates abnormal weather conditions, is getting huge experiences in what to do in order to secure environmental conditions so as to utilize the weather conditions.

Facing this, the Eighth Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea and plenary meetings of the 8th WPK Central Committee stressed the need to use phasing and phased plans to produce a whole plan to prevent natural disasters.

China denounces G7’s interference in internal affairs and high-handedness

By Bong Jung Ho

Taiwan is an integral part of China, and its sovereignty and territorial integrity are神圣不可侵犯.

China and Taiwan are inseparable parts of the same motherland, and Taiwan is an integral part of China. The two sides across the Taiwan Strait are closely linked by blood, history, culture, and other links. As President Xi Jinping has repeatedly pointed out, China and Taiwan are one family, and we should work together to maintain and develop the one-China spirit. The G7 summit is a global event, but it should not cross the line of China’s territorial integrity and sovereignty. It is hoped that the world can keep its own affairs and stay out of China’s internal affairs.

OPINION

Plastic waste, a major contributor to environmental destruction

Ji, Do Joo

Japan steeped in national chauvinism

Ji, Song Jong Ho

Japan’s national spirit and national self-awareness have been steeped in national chauvinism since the Meiji Restoration. National chauvinism is the only way for Japan to retain and improve its national spirit and national self-awareness.

It is very important to understand that Japan is a country that is based on national chauvinism. The country has a long history and has been steeped in national chauvinism since the Meiji Restoration. National chauvinism is the only way for Japan to retain and improve its national spirit and national self-awareness.

President calls for unity

The presidents and leaders of the United Nations System, the United Nations, and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) have expressed their unity in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. The leaders have called for unity in order to overcome the pandemic, and they have also emphasized the importance of cooperation in addressing the pandemic.

The United Nations has been working to ensure the unity of all countries in the face of the pandemic. The UNSC has been working to ensure the unity of all countries in the face of the pandemic. The leaders have called for unity in order to overcome the pandemic, and they have also emphasized the importance of cooperation in addressing the pandemic.

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By Hwang Jong Ryol PT

A plan goes full steam ahead to list the Mt Paektu Geopark of the DPRK as a UNESCO Global Geopark to satisfy the international aspiration towards preserving the geological heritage of humankind and protecting the ecological environment of the globe.

The Mt Paektu Geopark embraces the mountain 2 750 metres above sea level and the vast Paektu Volcanic Plateau around it. The highest mountain of Korea is also the ancestral mountain of the Korean nation and the sacred mountain of the revolution which is associated with the spirit of the nation and on which the Korean revolution took root.

The Mt Paektu volcano, which erupted violently in the Cenozoic era, has long been the focus of attention of geologists and explorers.

Today, as geo-scientific research gains momentum, the value and significance of study and tourist development of the Mt Paektu volcano and the Paektu lava plateau grow higher and deeper.

Original

The Mt Paektu Geopark is the first of its kind in the DPRK, covering an area of 1 326.1km², it is located in the City of Samjiyon of Ryanggang Province in the northern tip of the country.

The focus of tourism in the Mt Paektu area is the volcanic topography, ecological environment and climatic conditions peculiar to this region.

The geopark zone has rich geological heritage formed by volcanic eruptions. On top of the Paektusan volcanic body, there is a caldera, which was formed by the collapse of mountain body after the mass pumice eruption during the Millennium Eruption and then filled with water to form Lake Chon. A high caldera lake in the world, Lake Chon is surrounded by a chain of different high peaks boasting the natural beauty of mountains, presenting unique natural scenery.

The highest is Janggun Peak 2 750m above sea level. Lake Chon and its environs preserve rich geological diversity. There are hot springs and hot springs inside the caldera and the geological section of lacticollith (mushroom-shaped rock) in Janggun Peak. The "stem" of lacticollith is 5-7 metres wide, its "top" 50-55 metres wide and the lacticollith is 34 metres high at the maximum. In addition, you can see carbonized trees and volcanic bombs, which are of great significance in volcanic geology, in different parts of the geopark.

And there are singular rock valleys and rare and fantastic rocks presenting all shapes of articles. The Mt Paektu area has many national natural monuments including Rimgyong Falls where underground water gushes out all the year round and which do not freeze in winter. Lake Samji consists of three lakes lying side by side and it was formed as a flowing river was blocked by the lava from volcanic eruptions on Mt Paektu. It catches the attention of people for its naturally beautiful ecological environments. The lake with clear water and the white sands along the shore is surrounded by dense pineval forest stretching far away, presenting spectacular scenery.

Chairman Kim Jong Il’s birthplace in the Paekdusan Secret Camp and Jong Il Peak with his name engraved on large rocks are found in Sobaeksu Valley in the Mt Paektu area.

The peak is 1 798 metres above sea level. The Mt Paektu volcano, consisting of various volcanic bodies, has unique features. It went through the stages of shield volcano and stratified volcano. And it has passed several stages of magmatic eruption of different chemical composition, from alkali to acid, with two cycles of magmatic alternation. This is a feature of the volcano which is distinctive from several other volcanoes of the world. In the strength of volcanic eruption, it has also been demonstrated that the Mt Paektu area passed the Millennium Eruption, which is one of the strongest volcanic eruptions, like Tambora in Indonesia.

The Mt Paektu Geopark has also unique natural landscape in view of fauna and flora and biodiversity. Dozens of kinds of indigenous plants and medical plants and hundreds of species of alpine plants grow there, including Betula microphylla Rije and Betula paishanensis Nakai which grow only on Mt Paektu, and a sea of forests stretches far and wide. Hundreds of species of animals also live there. Recently, a freshwater tortoise with yellow ear was discovered on the shore of Lake Chon and rare birds fly in over the lake.

The Mt Paektu Geopark attracts a large number of visitors from home and abroad.

International cooperation, joint research

The DPRK and Chinese experts carried out a joint research project to determine the correct age of the Millennium Eruption by dating the rocks and carbonized trees of the Mt Paektu volcano from June to August 2016 and published a research result on the eruption stages of the Mt Paektu volcano in November that year.

Volcanic geologists from the DPRK, China, the UK and other countries undertook research on the Mt Paektu volcano from 2013. A meeting held in London, the UK, on July 12-13 2017 proposed a new plan for joint research on the Mt Paektu volcano. Besides, volcanic geologists in many countries conduct studies on the Mt Paektu volcano and they are considered to be of great significance in enhancing the common knowledge about volcano and improving the education in volcanic geology. In June 2018 a UNESCO delegation visited the DPRK to acquaint itself with the ecological and geological value of the Mt Paektu area and held a technical discussion to register it as a global geopark.

The DPRK applied to UNESCO for registering the Mt Paektu Geopark as global geopark in December 2019.

Sustainable development and the prospect

The Mt Paektu Geopark is a matter of great concern of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the state.

The Mt Paektu Nature Reserve was established in the geopark area by the decision of the DPRK Cabinet and promoted to a special reserve according to a state measure, and a special enterprise was organized for the protection of natural environment in the Mt Paektu area.

All spots of the geopark are strictly protected by different laws including those on the protection of environment, scenic spots and natural monuments.

A series of research projects have been undertaken on geology, geography, ecology, climate and hydrogeology along with those on history, culture and traditions in the geopark area including Lake Chon.

The geopark management works to promote geological and ecological tourism in combination with the sustainable development of the area, while encouraging local organizations and residents to take an active part in such programmes.

Infrastructures like railways, roads, power supplies and communications are being renovated and facilities for nature conservation and development of tourism, sports and local economy have been built in a modern style to spur regional development.

The City of Samjiyon has been built as a model modern mountainous city, which serves as an important occasion in developing the Mt Paektu area into a global geopark.

The Mt Paektu Geopark Management Committee and National Tourism Administration conduct vigorous activities to preserve and manage the geopark and develop and operate tourism in cooperation with scientific, educational, cultural and other related institutions and organizations under the supervision of the DPRK National Geopark Committee.

Their work will contribute to attaining the UN 2030 agenda SDGs.