

FOREIGN Trade

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- For Radical Change in Light Industry Development
- Kumsong Tractor Factory
- Pyongyang Dental Hygiene Supplies Factory
- Korea Unha Trading Corporation

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Kaesong Koryo Insam Cosmetics



Korea Cosmetics Trading Company

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Ryongaksan Soap Factory

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For Radical Change in Light Industry Development

In the past decade the DPRK channelled national efforts into the light industry sector and achieved great successes.

It advanced tasks for developing light industry at the conference of light industry held in March Juche 102 (2013) and on other occasions and promoted the undertaking purposefully.

In order to bring about radical changes in the development of light industry a priority was given to putting the light industry sector on a modern and scientific footing in line with the

world trends.

Textile, footwear, foodstuff, daily necessities and other factories and enterprises in the sector renovated their production lines entirely relying on their own scientific and technical forces by emulating the Pyongyang Condiments Factory.

Amid brisk efforts to set up new production lines and build model and standard factories in the light industry sector, the Pyongyang Essential Oil Factory, Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff



Factory, Rangnang Potato-processing Factory, Sariwon Textile Mill, Changsong Paper Mill, Uiju Foodstuff Factory, Pyongyang Rayon Yarn Factory, Ryugyong Kimchi Factory, Kumsanpho Fish Pickling Factory and many other factories were renovated in a short period, thus laying material foundations for raising the light industry to a high level.

Projects of turning enterprises into labour-





and energy-saving ones were pushed forward at the same time.

Many factories and enterprises established the system of producing consumer goods from domestic raw and other materials, increased production capacities by managing business in a scientific and rational way, remodelled machines as demanded by their actual conditions, and actively introduced new technologies into weaving filter cloth for industrial purpose, making paper with fallen leaves as raw materials and employing electrostatic-spinning method in manufacturing nano fibre. Therefore, manpower, materials, fund and energy were saved down to



the minimum.

Great efforts were directed to improve the quality of consumer goods.

Remarkable successes were achieved in the efforts to develop goods and commodities that are well-liked by people, represent the producer units and are competitive in international markets and make products diversified in kind, pattern and colour in conformity with the trend of the times by concentrating on the development of science

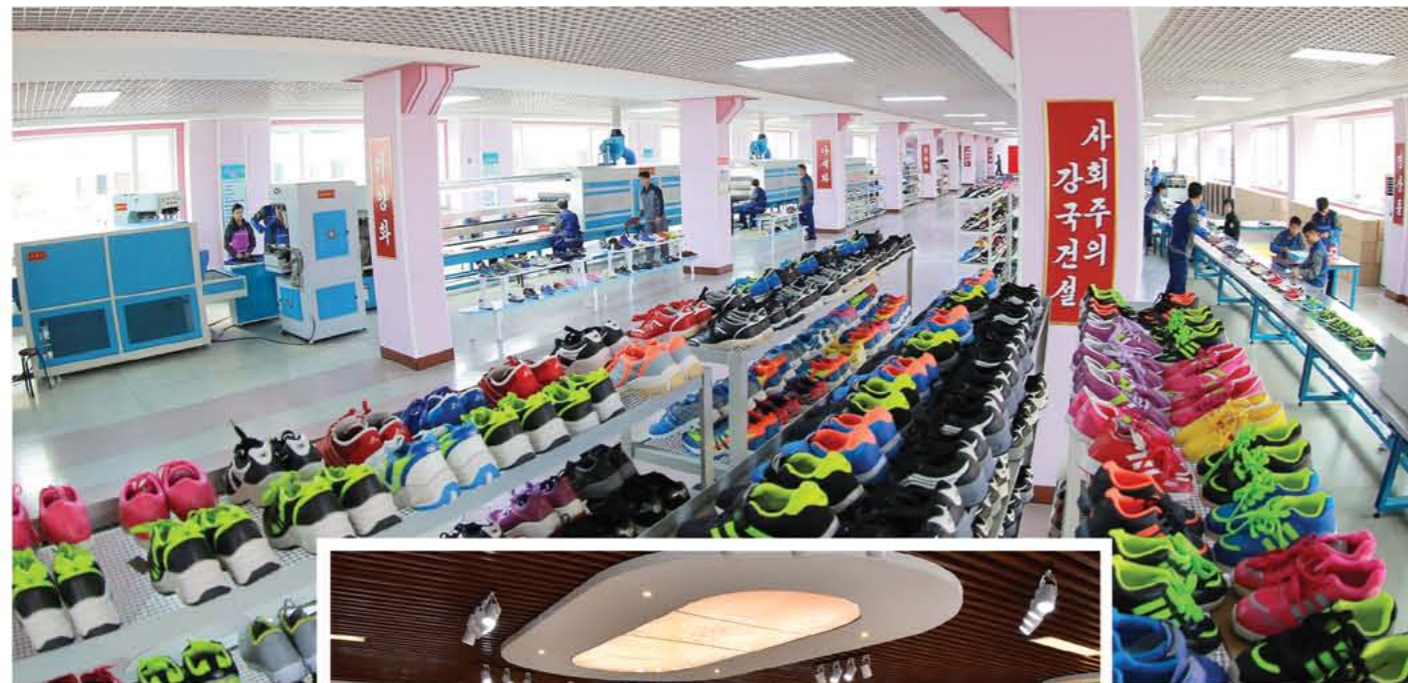


and technology and closely collaborating with scientists and technicians in making production standardized, scientific and IT-based on a higher level.

Commodities and daily necessities of good quality were produced in larger amounts, thus making an active contribution to the improvement of people's living standards.

A nationwide effort was exerted into recycling so as to bring about a fresh change in the development of light industry.

A legal environment was created by instituting the law on recycling in April Juche 108 (2019), a full-time structural system in charge of the work established, and plans for recycling drawn



up by years and implemented thoroughly under the unified guidance of the state.



energy, not narrowing it to simple reclamation of wastes and leftovers.

Factories and enterprises, in close cooperation with scientific and technological research units, enhanced the practical efficiency of the recycling by orienting the undertaking towards accelerating the green economy on the principles of protecting environment and saving

Prominence and preferential treatments were given to those that created innovative examples in recycling and their experience was generalized throughout the country, so that an increasing number of enterprises took part in the undertaking.

As a part of the work to develop light industry, exhibitions, sci-tech presentations and short courses, including women's clothes shows, footwear shows, commodity goods shows classified by varieties, and national exhibition of August 3 consumer goods, were frequently organized. They encouraged the competition between enterprises and spread their experience, in the course of which creative enthusiasm of the working masses was stimulated to turn out quality products with competitive edge in larger



quantities.

State investment was systematically increased to conduct the reconstruction and modernization of not only state-run factories but also local industry factories in provinces, cities, and counties across the country in a proactive and planned way.

Light industry factories newly built in Kimhwa County of Kangwon Province were set as exemplary local industry factories and generalized throughout the country.

At the same time, visits to several units taking the lead in remodelling equipment, boosting production and developing new products as well as technical workshops were frequently organized. As a result, local industry factories strove to raise the quality of products to the level of state-run factories and international

standards and develop local industry firmly relying on their own scientific and technical forces.

Chemical industry and other sectors related with the light industry sector channelled great efforts to improving the quality of products and increasing their varieties.

The state has directed great efforts to the reconstruction of many light industry factories and enterprises and the construction of new ones, which are nearing completion.

Thanks to proactive endeavours of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to improve the people's standard of living, remarkable successes are being made in the light industry sector and the material and cultural life of the people are getting more prosperous.





Kumsong Tractor Factory

A leading tractor production base with a wealth of experience and advanced manufacturing techniques, the factory has various workshops equipped with high-performance processing and assembling machines including numerically controlled machine tools and hydraulic tools.

Recently it newly built or reconstructed major production buildings as required by the developing reality to put production processes on an automatic footing, and set up new lines for mass-producing tractors with great horsepower and farm machines.

It is meeting more than half of its needs for machine parts and fittings by itself, thus turning out high-performance products.

The factory concentrates investment on developing and manufacturing new and highly efficient tractors and farm machines in its effort to keep up with the global trend in the manufacture of sophisticated farm machines, while exerting efforts to promote technical exchange and economic cooperation with foreign enterprises concerned.



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Ryongaksan Soap Factory



The Ryongaksan Soap Factory is one of big soap producers in the DPRK.

Its business management is automatically controlled by the integrated manufacturing system. The production lines, including raw materials blending, container production and packaging, are all put on a flow line.

The factory is making efforts to develop soap powder with strong cleansing and sterilizing effects and new functional liquid soaps with such natural medicinal materials as Kaesong Koryo insam as basic materials. It now produces more than 240 kinds of quality soaps which are greatly demanded by people.

While concentrating its investment on increasing the production capacity, it pays attention to strengthening the economic and technical cooperation with enterprises concerned at home and abroad.



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Ryuwon Footwear Factory

Korea Footwear Trading Company

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Permeable
Elastic
Fashionable
Lightweight

A large footwear manufacturer, the factory has established an energy-saving, integrated production system for real-time operation of production processes and facilities and also automated and flow-lined production lines to make sneakers and other footwear for various sporting events diverse in kind, type and colour and mass-produce them.

The factory introduces advanced technologies into improving the permeability, elasticity, and decorative effects of the sneakers and making them lighter. It designs and manufactures sporting footwear to suit the physical constitutions of the people as well as technical and kinetic features of sporting events.

It also directs efforts into designing new styles reflecting the demands of users and worldwide trend and developing new products based on 3D footwear design programs.

It has modern facilities for checking and measuring the quality of products.

Ryuwon-brand footwear of the factory are light, convenient, fashionable and of good quality, so they are very popular among sportspeople and fans.



Cortex *Phellodendri* and Japanese Honeysuckle Medicated Taffy



The taffy prepared with Cortex *Phellodendri* and Japanese honeysuckle abundant in the country inhibits the growth of *Helicobacter pylori*, so it is effective in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcer and other stomach diseases.

There is no relapse after using it. It is a strong painkiller with no adverse effects.

Koryo Medicines Made of Natural Materials

The Sinyang County Disabled Soldiers' Koryo Medicine Pharmaceutical Factory, a land- and labour-saving one, turns out a wide variety of Koryo medicines numbering over 70 in 60 kinds taking advantage of its location in the area with abundant medicinal herb resources.

Its efforts are being directed to diversify the goods and ensure their hygienic safety.

Its Koryo medicines, processed from scores of medicinal herbs and honey, include anti-diabetic capsule made of insam and bark of Amur cork tree, *Samhyang Uhwangchongsimhwan* and others that are good for health restoration and longevity.

Medicines of the factory are sold at the factory's shop and other agencies in several cities and provinces.

The factory is pushing ahead with the establishment of a new process for an injection, made from insam, fruits of *Crataegus pinnatifida* and other natural medicinal stuffs, at its final stage.

Mannyon Health Corporation

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Pyongyang Dental Hygiene Goods Factory

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The Pyongyang Dental Hygiene Goods Factory in Songyo District of Pyongyang is a comprehensive producer of dental hygiene supplies, such as toothbrushes, toothpastes, gargles and so on.

Its production environment is germ- and dust-free and the production lines are automated and flow-lined.

The factory has set up an integrated manufacturing system for supervising and monitoring overall production and business management and the control of quality, electricity, environment and equipment management.

By placing an emphasis on diversifying the products, the factory mass-produces various kinds of toothpastes for functional and treatment purposes, like Kaesong Koryo Insam, Amur Cork's Bark, and Borneo toothpastes, gargles prepared with medicaments, purified water and aromatic essences, dental floss, toothpicks attached with brush, brushes for cleaning denture and tongue scrapers and brushes.

At present it is directing efforts to double the production so as to satisfy the growing demand of the people for dental hygiene goods, newly establish the processes of recycling and producing pills for brushing tooth and develop a wider variety of products.



Pyongyang Bag Factory



Sonamu-brand knapsack-style schoolbags are very popular among schoolchildren.

They are produced at the Pyongyang Bag Factory located in Rangnang District of Pyongyang.

The factory has put constant efforts to produce schoolbags suited to the psychological peculiarities of schoolchildren in different age groups by stepping up technical preparations and designing. Therefore, it has developed many bags of new styles in recent years.

It has also newly manufactured a device for testing the quality of bags and introduced the embossed printing technology into logo making, thus improving the quality of the products and turning out hundreds of thousand bags every year.

Excellent technicians and skilled workers of the factory are bringing about good results in their efforts to make bags diversified in kind, type and colour.

The factory is strengthening technical exchange with foreign enterprises.



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Kaesong Koryo Insam and Korea Insam Association

Ri Hyong Nam, director of the Council of Chamber of Commerce of DPRK and secretary-general of Korea Insam Association

Korea boasts the abundance of precious medicinal herbs with admirable effects for health promotion and longevity of the people and also long history of their cultivation, processing and application.

Among those herbs is insam which is called so as its roots resemble a human body. It was also called sansam meaning that it grows in mountains. Insam has long been cultivated in Korea, and became widely known throughout the world as Koryo insam from over 1 000 years ago, named after Koryo, the first unified state in Korea.

The people of Koryo cultivated insam by inheriting the method of adapting sansam to fields employed in the period of Koguryo (the first feudal state that existed in Korea from 277 BC to 668). They later developed new methods of making hongsam and paeksam from six-year-old insam that was grown from seed. These methods have been made a tradition in insam processing and are maintained to this date.

Generally, Koryo insam means the one cultivated in the area of Kaesong in the DPRK where the climate and soil are suitable for its cultivation, and Kaesong Koryo insam achieved worldwide fame for its pharmacological effects.

Kaesong Koryo insam is composed of 42 types of insam saponins, essential oil, sterols, carbohydrates, free amino acids, enzymes, oils, resin, minerals, vitamins A₁, A₂, B₁ and B₂, and other medicinal properties.

It boosts the immunity, proves efficacious in the prevention and treatment of diabetes and other endocrine and metabolic diseases, inhibits tumour growth and transforms carcinogens into normal genes, strengthens the heart and keeps normal blood pressure, improves memory functioning and retards the progress of senile dementia. It also stimulates energy and vigour, retards aging, treats diseases caused by chilly stomach, enhances reproductive functions, relieves mental and physical fatigue, protects organism from radioactive rays and beautifies the skin.

The area of Kaesong is the home of cultivating and processing insam, and the insam plots at the foot of Mt Songak in Kaesong, long known for insam cultivation, are employing the traditional methods of cultivating Kaesong Koryo insam from stock seeds.

Kaesong has an excellent tradition of insam processing. Kaesong Koryo Insam Processing Factory mass-produces from the six-year-old Kaesong Koryo insam scores of tonics and health foods with special efficacy.

Kaesong Koryo insam is classified into susam (insam just after being picked out), paeksam (susam that is washed, peeled off cork layers and then dried), hongsam (steamed and dried susam), tangsam (susam boiled in sweet water), and misam (rootlets of susam).

They are processed into several hundred varieties. Among them are Kaesong Koryo insam liquor which won gold medals at several international trade fairs, and other health tonics effective in treating diseases as they protect internal organs and promote metabolism by

acting on the brain and the vascular system. Kaesong Koryo insam wheat flour, a clathrate compound of insam saponin and dextrin (β-CD), is a functional health food which obtained a patent in the DPRK in July Juche 101 (2012) and won WIPO's prize and medal the following August. Kaesong Koryo insam cosmetics invigorate immunity and have antibiotic functions, thus retarding aging and making the skin beautiful and refreshing.

Kaesong Koryo insam has also taken an important position in the dietary life of the people.

Not only traditional foods of Kaesong such as *samgyethang*, insam boiled in honey and insam *yakpap*, but also contemporary insam dishes add a page to the excellent food culture of the Korean nation.

Demand for Kaesong Koryo insam is ever-increasing at international markets.

Amid the close attention and care of the government of the DPRK, great successes have been achieved in the research and development of Kaesong Koryo insam, and it is gaining popularity as a national treasure of the DPRK.

Korea Insam Association is a non-permanent organization in the DPRK, which supervises and guides in a unified way the cultivation, procurement, processing and trading of Kaesong Koryo insam and conducts various activities in order to preserve and develop its excellent qualities.

The association lays great stress on maintaining traditional methods of insam cultivation and processing, which is legally protected by the DPRK law on insam, and inheriting and developing them.

It holds consultations with the relevant units about the procurement, processing and sale of insam and its products, including quality, price, brand, export and advertisement, takes necessary measures, and ensures that the companies concerned should conduct creditable trade activities.

Thanks to energetic and diversified activities of the association, great strides have been made in preserving and managing stock seeds of Kaesong Koryo insam, putting labour-consuming insam cultivation and processing on a scientific and technical footing, ensuring high quality, and developing new products.

The Korea Insam Association is exerting much effort into strengthening international cooperation and exchanges based on the credit-first and cost-effective principles, so as to meet the increasing worldwide demand for Kaesong Koryo insam for its remarkable efficacy.

There are several companies specializing in the production and sale of Kaesong Koryo insam and processed goods, and they are conducting creditable trading activities through their branches in Asian and European countries.

Kaesong Koryo insam, national treasure of the DPRK, boasts its excellent pharmacological effects and time-honoured tradition and makes further contribution to the health promotion and cultural development of mankind.

Rangnang Enzyme Factory



Rangnang Enzyme Factory located in Thongil Street of Pyongyang produces enzymes for industrial purposes, such as fibrinokinases, proteases, amylolytic enzymes and liquefying amylases, as well as their applied goods.

Its enzyme products made of abundant domestic materials are low in prices and good in quality, so they are widely used in the stockbreeding, sericulture, pharmaceuticals, textile and foodstuff industries.

The factory's enzyme technology research institute is solving technical problems arising in the establishment of new production lines, improvement of quality, development of new chemical agents for refining and stabilizing enzymes, and the study and development of new enzymes.

The factory is building up its own technical force to bring about bright prospects for developing bacteria-growing technology and also planning technical exchange and cooperation with developed countries.

Summary of DPRK Law on Insam

The Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Insam was revised and supplemented on July 1, Juche 110 (2021), by Decree No. 639 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The law stipulates its fundamentals and several issues pertaining to establishing strict discipline and order in the creation of insam plots, cultivation, procurement, processing of insam and sale of products, thus preserving the peculiarities of Kaesong Koryo insam and developing highly efficacious insam products for the health promotion of the people.

As Kaesong Koryo insam, a world-famous Korean specialty, is specified in the law as the national treasure of the DPRK and also the controlled article, the state shall increase investment to protect and proliferate the insam resources and create insam plots on the principle of planting the right ones in the right soil and in a planned way, a prerequisite of increased production.

The proper cultivation and procurement of insam is essential in supplying raw materials for insam processing, so it is important to encourage insam cultivation to increase production and execute insam

procurement without loss and promptly.

The state shall steadily improve the processing technologies so as to turn out quality insam products in larger quantities and supply them to people.

The law stresses that the state shall intensify the scientific research geared to solving scientific and technological problems arising in creating insam plots and cultivating and processing insam, and train experts and technicians on a long-term basis.

The state shall strengthen exchange and cooperation with foreign countries and international organizations.

The Korea Insam Association, a non-permanent organization responsible for properly implementing the state policy related with insam, gives unified supervision and guidance to the procurement, processing and export of insam and consults with relevant organs about the problems, while conducting external activities relating to insam.

The relevant organs including those of state planning, agricultural guidance, land and environment protection, and labour administration, shall ensure prompt supply of necessary manpower, land, equipment, materials, money and others.

The law stipulates that supervision and control over the work in the field of insam shall be undertaken by the Korea Insam Association and other relevant supervisory and control organs.

Kaesong Koryo insam, enjoying the legal protection of the state, is well preserved and proliferated to be conducive to the health promotion of the people.



Hoeryong City Foodstuff-processing Factory



The Hoeryong City Foodstuff-processing Factory is making a contribution to the improvement of the people's standard of living.

It is equipped with large-capacity modern machines to produce noodles, breads, processed meat and various beverages. The foods are sent to several commercial and catering service facilities in the city and the province.

Recently the factory has put an emphasis on developing new food products, such as acidophilus milk and yogurt and other functional drinks.

For their good tastes and high nutritive values, the factory's goods are winning popular favour.

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Manager Ri Jong Suk

Popular **Unphasan Bags**

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Bag is one of necessities of life, for women in particular, because stylish bags in diverse shapes well matching with beautiful and attractive attire play an important role in enriching their emotional life.

The staff reporter for *Foreign Trade of the DPRK* had an interview with Ri Jong Suk, manager of Unphasan Bag Factory, about her factory's bags which are winning great popularity among women.

Reporter: I hear that your factory is turning out bags of diverse shapes, harmonious colours and high quality and they are winning popularity among women nowadays.

Manager: Well, it is only a few years after our factory was set up in Phyongsong City, South Phyongan Province, but we have already produced bags in over a thousand kinds on the principle of producing small quantities of goods in large varieties.

We have a staff of competent designers and skilled workers, and, by relying on them, put an emphasis on designing bags to meet the ever-growing aesthetic sentiment of our women and to match their elegant clothes and suit their constitutional characteristics, produced bags of new forms and improved their quality.

From the beginning we set a goal of producing high-grade bags that are world-famous and have a competitive edge and made a bold investment in procuring good-quality raw and other materials. At the same time, we applied to production modern manufacturing facilities and advanced techniques in combination with traditional manual methods.

Our bags are on sale at the Unphasan Shop near the factory and other commercial outlets including Pyongyang Department Store No. 1, and the demand for them is quite high.

We also exhibited our bags in the Spring Women's Clothes Show-2023 and other exhibitions through which we sold our bags and fully comprehended the women's likings as well as their demands.

On this basis, we are developing new products and also serve custom-made bags for convenient and various purposes.

Reporter: I'd like to know about your factory's goal for future development.

Manager: Along with the enrichment of our women's life and their ever-growing demand, we are planning to augment the production lines for greater capacity and develop new products to be eligible competitors for world markets.

Then our Unphasan-brand bags will make an active contribution to the development of the social civilization and clothing culture and become close companions to our women.

We are also seeking various technical exchange and cooperation with foreign counterparts for our sustainable development.



Chongjin Steel Materials Factory

The factory makes a tangible contribution to the economic development of the country.

It updated machines and technologies relying on its own technical forces and thus increased steel production.

Recently it has introduced some technologies to guarantee the security of production and boost its efficiency. By doing so, it is turning out steel materials in various sizes, thus earning huge economic profits.

At present, it is pushing ahead with the work to manufacture and install new-type rolling machines to increase the production and improve the quality.

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An economic zone is going to be established in the city of Chongjin of North Hamgyong Province, with an aim of developing it into a zone with internationally competitive edge by combining abundant natural resources of the province and cutting-edge science and technology. Such industries as IT, metal processing, machine building, production of electronic goods, chemicals, building materials and light industry goods, processing of aquatic products and entrepot trade via the port of Chongjin, is going to be built in the zone.

It covers an area of 5.4km² in some part of Songphuyong District in Chongjin.

It is geographically convenient to take in and out manpower and materials, as it

Chongjin Economic Development Zone

has roads to several coastal areas of the East Sea of Korea, Hoeryong, Namyang border bridge, Tumangang Railway Station, and Orangchon Airport as well as the port of Chongjin for marine transportation.

It also has Pyongyang-Tumangang, Pyongyang-Musan and Haeju-Onsong railway lines.

The neighbouring Chongjin Thermal Power Station can supply sufficient amount of electricity to the zone, and communications system is also available.

The Susong and Namsok rivers are

used as industrial water and it is planned to build a large-capacity sewage treatment plant in the coastal area.

The zone is going to conduct bonded processing trade by taking advantage of its geographical character.

The mode of development is a joint venture between a DPRK enterprise and a foreign investor, or wholly foreign-owned enterprise.

Korea Economic Development Association

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Korea Taehung Trading Corporation is an authoritative trading organ of the DPRK. It engages in the processing and technology trades, ship operation, poultry farming, mineral production and other businesses.

It was founded in Juche 72 (1983) with the object of exploiting enormous manpower and material resources of the country to be conducive to its economic development and material and cultural life of the people as well as conducting energetic cooperation and exchange with foreign businesses on the equal, mutual-benefiting and profit-making principles.

The corporation is staffed with competent business experts and technical talents, and is reconstructing

and expanding processing bases of various categories, and encouraging bold investments and trading activities in several fields. At present it has scores of production enterprises and several overseas trading branches.

It is also being recognized as a promising trading group with huge potential to broaden the scope of trading activities in new technical product development, transportation and construction and form joint ventures.

The corporation will extend its influence through significant and profitable business activities and also promote friendly and multilateral transactions and cooperation with foreign counterparts.

KOREA TAEHUNG TRADING CORPORATION

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Mirae Reinsurance Company

Formed in October Juche 106 (2017), the company offers reinsurance guarantees to all the insurance companies in the country.

It is giving full play to its legal capacity to guarantee reinsurance in the fields of property, advanced technology, marine and agriculture so as to provide other insurers with safe business activities.

The company's managerial staff with long careers in the insurance and reinsurance businesses present optimal and timely solutions to reinsurance plans helpful to dispersing and transferring risks facing the insurance companies by studying and analysing the changing situations and environments.

The company is going to expand its reinsurance business to international markets by building up its capacities for guaranteeing reinsurance of various categories and intensifying the study of the international insurance market.

To this end, it is intending to give guarantees for property, technology and marine reinsurance to insurance and reinsurance companies at home and abroad who are willing to make contracts with it.



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Korea Unha Trading Corporation



With a legal address in Taedonggang District of Pyongyang, the Korea Unha Trading Corporation specializes in the garment production and processing trade.

It has over 70 factories producing several hundred garment items with an annual output being tens of millions.

The factories have established scientific quality management system to improve the quality of garment products, directed efforts to designing traditional costumes and new fashionable clothes, and introduced advanced processing techniques to develop a variety of garment items as suited to the tastes of the people.

The corporation's garments are highly appreciated at various clothes shows and very popular among customers.

The corporation also has the Kangso Mineral Water Factory located by the spring of Kangso mineral water, world-famous drink containing plenty of health-promoting microelements. The factory is germ- and dust-free.

The corporation, on the principle of credit-worthiness and reciprocal benefit, is promoting external cooperation for its sustainable development through technical exchange and multilateral trade relations.

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Risang Trading Company



It is a general manufacturer and seller of building materials and also offers related technical services.

The company has factories that produce various building materials, including roofing materials, shaped steel, cast iron and plastic pipes, heat-insulating composite boards, aluminum and plastic frames with thermal insulation properties, and paints.

The company's building materials are acknowledged as excellent products for the national construction projects.

The company has also set up several bases in Pyongyang and other provinces for seafood production and processing, welfare service and transportation.

It consistently pursues the business principle of developing potentials and expanding capacities for production by dint of advanced technology as well as improving the quality of products.

Risang Trading Company prioritizes credit-worthiness and strives for its sustainable development by bolstering friendly exchange and cooperation with foreign businesses.

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Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for Foreign-invested Enterprises (2)

Adopted by Decree No.3053 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on January 21, Juche 98 (2009)
Amended by Decree No.2047 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on December 21, Juche 100 (2011)
Amended by Decree No.651 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on August 26, Juche 104 (2015)
Amended by Decree No.1237 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on March 14, Juche 112 (2023)

Chapter 5 Labour Protection

Article 31 (Labour safety, provision of industrial hygienic conditions)

A foreign-invested enterprise shall provide labour safety facilities, and industrial hygienic conditions such as good lighting, illumination and ventilation to keep off heat, gas and dust, and steadily improve them so that labour accidents and vocational diseases may be prevented and employees can work in a sound and clean environment.

Article 32 (Education in labour safety)

A foreign-invested enterprise shall give its employees education in labour safety before working them.

The period and contents of education shall be determined in consideration of the category of business and occupation.

Article 33 (Elimination of dangerous elements)

A foreign-invested enterprise shall, prior to organizing production and giving work assignments, carry out comprehensive checks on working conditions and eliminate anything that is dangerous to the lives or detrimental to the health of the employees.

Where there is danger of an accident occurring in a production process, production must be stopped, and dangerous elements removed before resuming production.

Article 34 (Labour safety measures)

A foreign-invested enterprise shall ensure that such harmful elements as gas, dust, high temperature, humidity, radioactive rays, noise, vibration and electric field do not exceed the limit in the process of production.

Work places with dangerous elements shall have caution signals and be furnished with protective devices to cope with labour accidents.

Article 35 (Protection of female employees)

A foreign-invested enterprise shall provide adequate labour safety facilities to female employees.

Pregnant or nursing women shall not work overtime or on night shifts.

Article 36 (Operation of nurseries and kindergartens)

A foreign-invested enterprise may, in a way suited to its actual conditions, build and operate nurseries and kindergartens for the bringing up of the children of the employees.

Article 37 (Provision of labour materials)

A foreign-invested enterprise shall regularly supply its employees with sufficient amount of labour materials such as protective tools, labour necessities, nutritional foodstuff, protective medicine, detoxicants, skin protection materials and detergents.

Article 38 (Handling and investigation of accidents)

Where a serious industrial accident occurs resulting in death, injury or poisoning of its employee on the job, a foreign-invested enterprise shall take measures for medical treatment and promptly notify the matter to the labour administration institution in the seat of its operation.

The labour administration institution, foreign-invested enterprise and the institution concerned shall conduct an investigation of the accident, clarify its cause and take relevant measures.

Chapter 6 Social Insurance and Social Security

Article 39 (Benefits of social insurance and social security)

The citizens of the DPRK employed by a foreign-invested enterprise shall be entitled to the benefits of social insurance and social security schemes in case they lose ability to work due to illness, injury or other reasons, or when they retire.

The benefits of social insurance and social security shall include subsidy, pension, recuperation, recreation and tour.

Article 40 (Calculation of subsidy and pension)

Subsidy and pension under social insurance and social security schemes shall be calculated in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

Article 41 (Creation of social insurance fund)

Social insurance and social security schemes shall be funded by the social insurance fund.

Social insurance fund shall be created with the social insurance premium paid by the foreign-invested enterprises and their employees.

Article 42 (Payment of social insurance premium)

A foreign-invested enterprise and employees shall pay social insurance premium to the financial institution on a monthly basis.

The ratio of the social insurance premium shall be fixed by the central financial guidance institution.

Article 43 (Creation and use of cultural and welfare fund)

A foreign-invested enterprise may create cultural and welfare fund out of its after-tax profits.

The cultural and welfare fund shall be used for the improvement of technical and cultural standards of the employees and their cultural and sports events and operation of welfare facilities.

Chapter 7 Dismissal of Employees

Article 44 (Basic requirement of dismissal of employees)

A foreign-invested enterprise shall not, without any justifiable reason, dismiss an employee before his or her term of employment expires or he or she reaches retiring age.

Where an employee is to be dismissed, consultation shall be held with the trade union.

Article 45 (Reason for dismissal of employees)

An employee shall be dismissed in cases where:

1. he or she cannot continue service in the present or other occupation because of disease or injury,
2. workforce is redundant due to change in business operation or technical conditions,
3. he or she has caused a serious accident through violation of labour discipline,
4. he or she is unable to perform work assignments for lack of technical qualification and skill, or
5. he or she caused serious damage to the property of the enterprise.

Article 46 (Agreement to and notification of dismissal of employees)

Where an employee is to be dismissed, a foreign-invested enterprise shall reach an agreement with the trade union concerned and notify thereof to the person concerned and the labour administration institution in the seat of operation of the enterprise concerned.

Article 47 (Reason for non-dismissal of employee)

An employee shall not be dismissed in cases where:

1. the period of medical treatment due to disease or injury is less than one year, or
2. she is on maternity leave or in the period of lactation.

Article 48 (Resignation of employees)

An employee may apply for resignation in cases where:

1. he or she cannot continue service due to disease or family problems,
2. he or she cannot perform work assignments due to lack of technical qualification or skill, or
3. he or she has obtained entrance to a university or vocational school.

Chapter 8 Sanctions and Settlement of Disputes

Article 49 (Fines, suspension of business)

Where an enterprise caused serious consequences through violation of this Law, fines shall be imposed or business operation suspended.

Article 50 (Complaints and settlement)

A foreign-invested enterprise may, if any, submit to the institution concerned complaints in connection with the enforcement of this Law.

The institution concerned shall settle the complaints within 30 days of their receipt.

Article 51 (Settlement of disputes)

Any disagreement concerning the implementation of this Law shall be settled through consultation between the parties concerned.

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

Kwangbok Area Supermarket



It displays a wide variety of goods including Taeha-, Kyonghup- and Kumkhop-brand foods, and other manufactured products from factories and enterprises in the country.

There are drink and snacks stands, and public bath, hairdressing and other welfare service facilities.

It wins popularity with its convenient and cultured environment and good service.

Kwangbok Trading Company

Add: Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-341-8667
E-mail: kwangbok@star-co.net.kp

Located at the entrance to Kwangbok Street in Pyongyang, the supermarket has a large storing capacity, and has put service and management activities on a digitized and IT footing.

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Inphung Trading Company

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Fax: 850-2-341-4410

Fragrant and refreshing carbonated red wine is a specialty of Kanggye in the DPRK.



Bio-Air Purifier

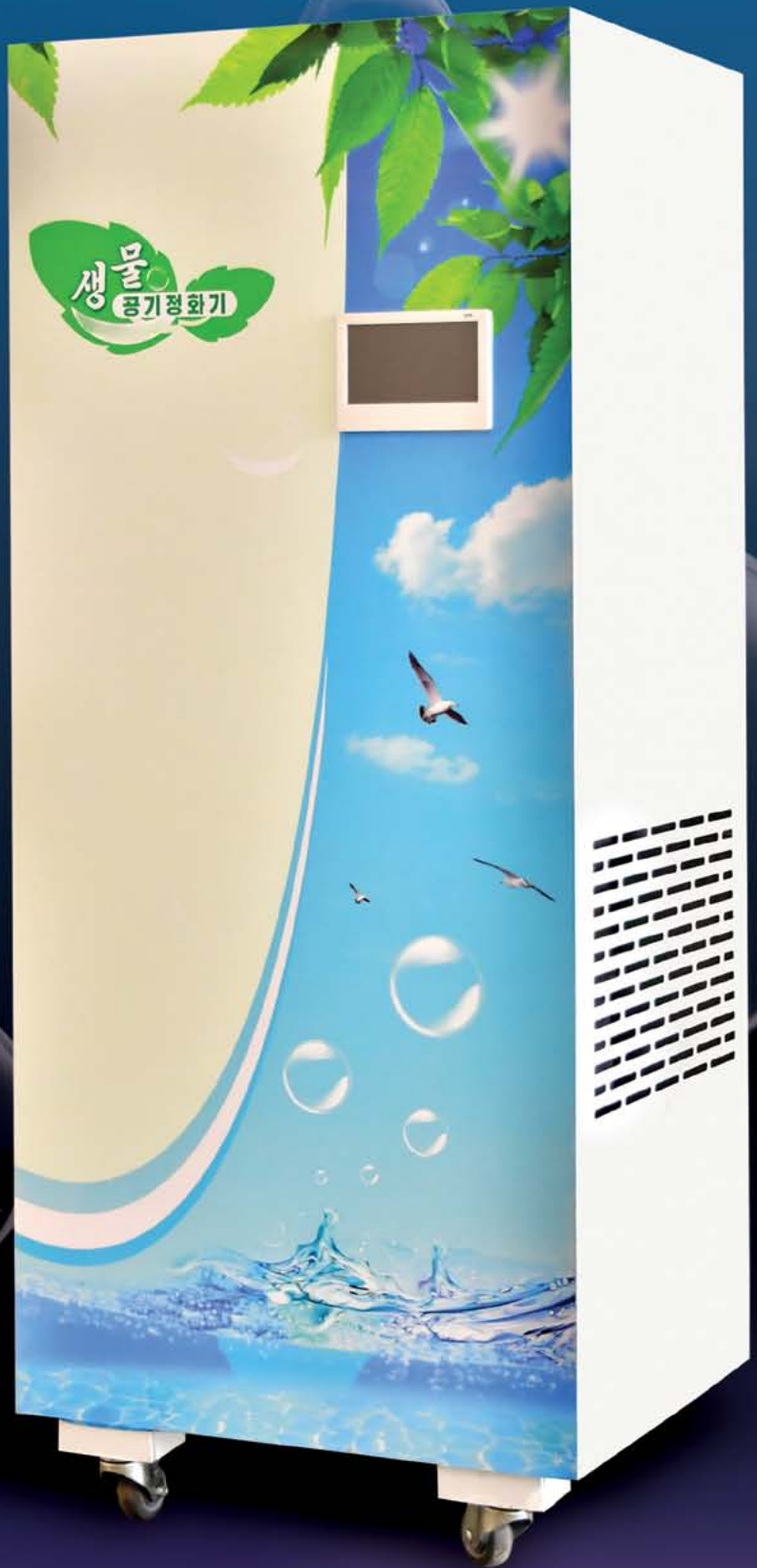
KANGHUNG TECHNOLOGY TRADING COMPANY

Add: Sosong District, Pyongyang,
DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-341-8544

Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416

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



It biologically removes
unpleasant odour and
harmful gases in the air.

Technical specifications:

Disposal volume: 500m³/h

Purifying rate: 75-95%

Working voltage: AC 220V

Power consumption: 0.25kW



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