

FOREIGN Trade

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- For Consolidated Foundation of Self-supporting Industry
- Ryongnam Shipyard
- Kyongsong Ceramics

JUCHE 110
(2021)

3

Kumgangsan Honey

Honeys from Mt Kumgang, a celebrated mountain of Korea, retain their natural tastes and aromas, and they are good for health.



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Copper smelting

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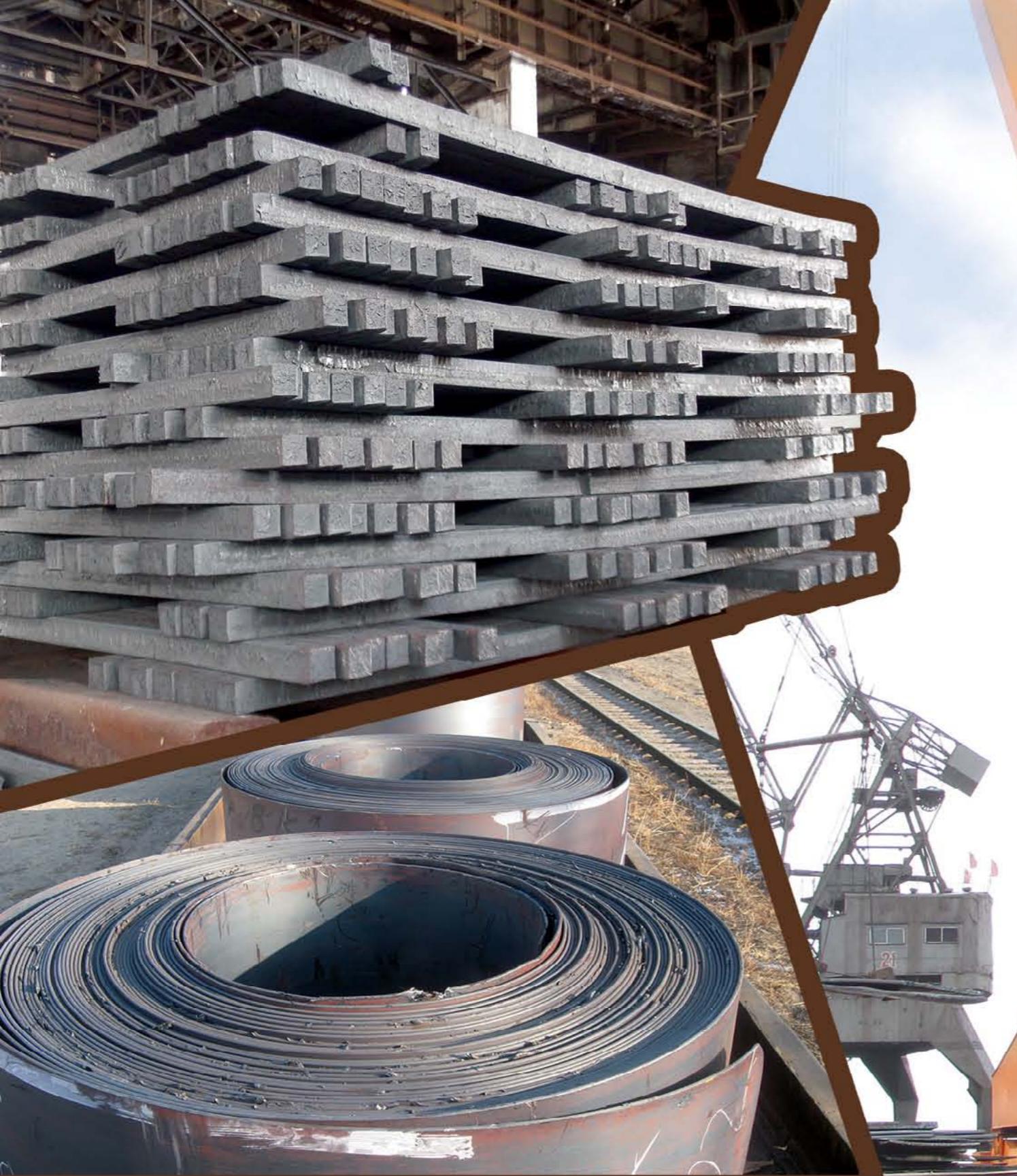
KIM CHAEK IRON AND STEEL COMPLEX

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex in Songphyong District, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province, is playing a major role in the sector of the ferrous metal industry of the country.

The complex, which mainly produces pig iron and rolled steel, conducted the technical modernization of desulphurization processes to further improve the quality of the products, introduced a low silicon ore-fed metallurgical method for steel production, and is turning the overall production lines into those for producing iron by a new method of oxygen blast.

At present the projects to turn processes into new ones are going on in real earnest. In order to produce and supply a greater deal of iron and steel materials the complex has adopted a scrupulous methodology of management and is now concentrating investment in the implementation.





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For Consolidated Foundation of Self-supporting Industry

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been putting in efforts to consolidate the self-supporting foundation of the metal industry, a vanguard sector of the economy, with priority given to its development.

The country has favourable conditions and firm foundation for the development of the metal industry: Abundant deposits of iron ore which is the basic raw material for iron production, and iron production bases capable of producing millions of tons of iron a year, including Kim Chaek and Hwanghae iron and steel complexes and the Kangson Steel Complex.

Besides the ferrous metal industry factories, there are in operation across the country bases for the production of non-ferrous metals, including gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, which are conducive to the development of the metal industry.

The Government of the DPRK is boosting state investment in increasing the production of quality ferrous and non-ferrous metal products using the favourable conditions and environment for the development of the industry and in consolidating the material and technical foundations and potentials of the industry through steady technical modernization.

The sector of the metal industry has developed and is improving Korean-style metallurgical processes that rely on fuel abundant in the country.

Workers, scientists and technicians of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, with their own technology, succeeded in developing an iron-making method based on oxygen blast, thus opening up prospects for producing Juche iron by relying entirely on domestic raw materials and fuel.

The capacity of the Posan Iron Works has been further expanded, and the Chollima Steel Complex is increasing steel production using a high-temperature air combustion technology.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex has introduced a Korean-style system of iron making that relies on domestic fuel, thus modernizing production lines and opening up prospects for producing sheet metal for various uses by itself.

The Munphyong Smeltery, with its own technical force, has newly modernized a lead smelting system, the main production line of the factory, by a rotary kiln-based method, and turned the overall production lines into energy- and labour-saving and cost-effective ones from material feeding to forwarding, making it possible to raise quantity and quality

in non-ferrous metal production and make a contribution to environmental protection.

At present the sector of the metal industry is making efforts to make the industry Juche-oriented and modern on a higher level and increase production while solidifying the already achieved success.

The Eighth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in January this year set it as a task for the metal industry to technologically perfect the Korean-style system of iron making, expand its capacity and radically increase iron and steel production over the period of the five-year plan for national economic development.

Proper measures are in force to solve scientific and technological problems to expand production capacities by renovating the existing production lines with advanced technology and building new energy-saving iron blast furnaces at major iron works and steel plants, to invigorate the production of iron ore and to use brown coal in the northern areas for the production of pig iron.

Accordingly, the Musan Mining Complex, the Kumpho Mine and other mines responsible for the supply of raw materials to metallurgical works are taking concrete measures to readjust and reinforce their production foundations and expand their capacities.

The Hungnam Electrode Factory, the Puryong Ferroalloy Factory and other factories are expanding the production of electrodes, firebricks, graphite and ferrosilicon.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Posan Iron Works, the Chongjin Steelworks and other metallurgical factories are renovating their existing production lines with advanced technology and expanding production capacities, thus increasing the production of iron and steel.

Smelters are striving to further modernize the system of lead and zinc production, and constantly raising quantity and quality in production.

Thanks to the DPRK Government's consistent policy and efforts to cement the self-supporting foundation of the metal industry the country's metal industry sector will further increase production, thus propelling the development of the national economy as a whole and making an active contribution to the improvement of the people's living standards.

Puryong Ferroalloy Factory

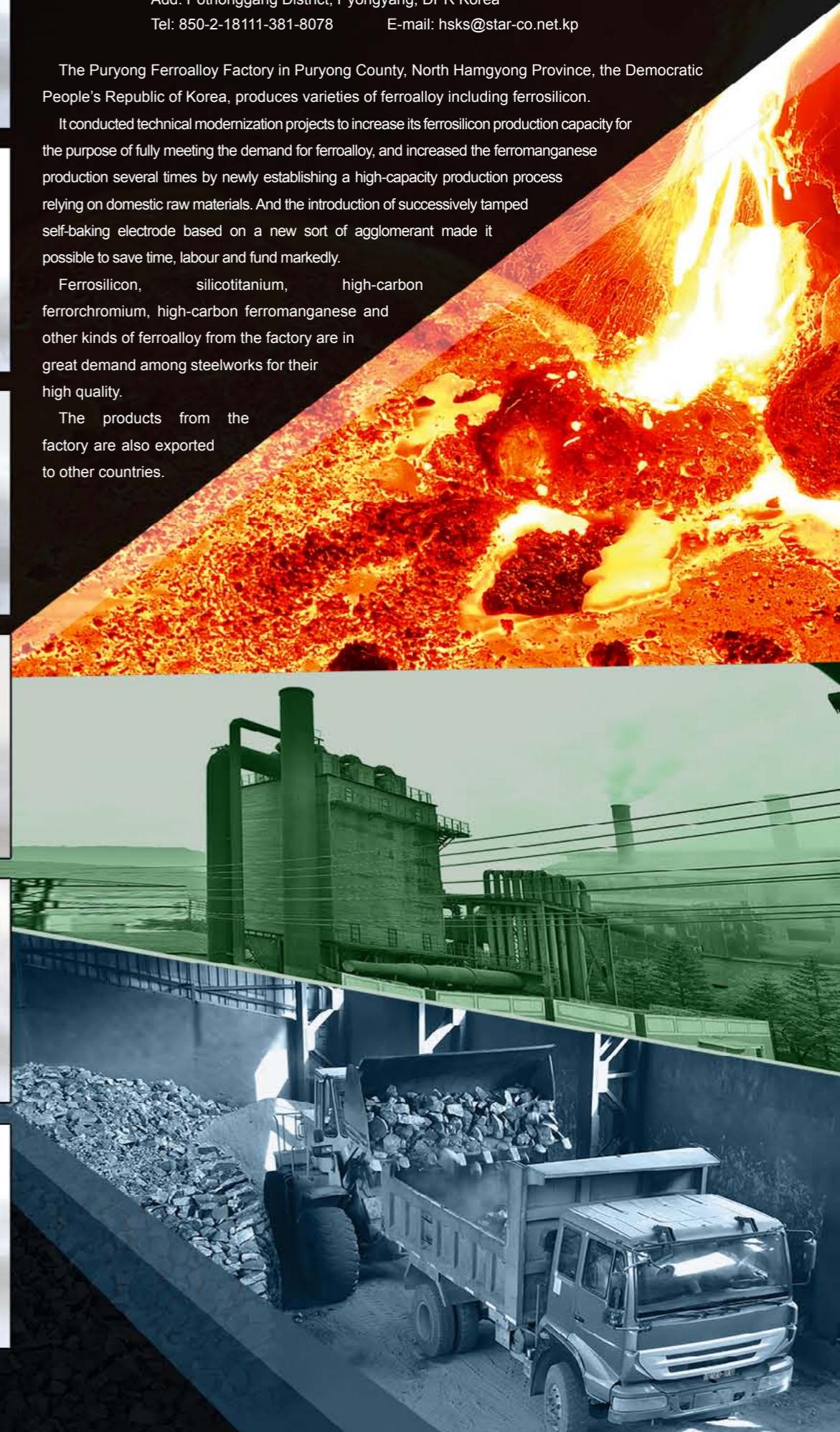
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The Puryong Ferroalloy Factory in Puryong County, North Hamgyong Province, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, produces varieties of ferroalloy including ferrosilicon.

It conducted technical modernization projects to increase its ferrosilicon production capacity for the purpose of fully meeting the demand for ferroalloy, and increased the ferromanganese production several times by newly establishing a high-capacity production process relying on domestic raw materials. And the introduction of successively tamped self-baking electrode based on a new sort of agglomerant made it possible to save time, labour and fund markedly.

Ferrosilicon, silicotitanium, high-carbon ferrorchromium, high-carbon ferromanganese and other kinds of ferroalloy from the factory are in great demand among steelworks for their high quality.

The products from the factory are also exported to other countries.



Korea Kaesong Koryo Insam Trading Company



The Korea Kaesong Koryo Insam Trading Company mainly engages in cultivation, processing and export of Kaesong Koryo insam. With a history of 40-odd years it has large insam farms and an insam processing factory which meets the GMP standard, and produces and exports scores of varieties of insam products.

The insam processing factory produces various insam products and health foods using Kaesong Koryo insam of high pharmacological value for human longevity and health and extracted components of the plant.

Kaesong Koryo insam contains over 40 kinds of elements like insam saponins, essential oil and essential amino acids, and different sorts of vitamins and minerals that help improve the ability to adjust organic function and retard aging and raise immunity and physical and mental vigour. The demand for the Kaesong Koryo insam products is on the increase, including Raw Kaesong Koryo Insam, Kaesong Koryo Insam Indan, Kaesong Koryo Insam Essence, Kaesong Koryo Insam Tonic for Women and Kaesong Koryo Insam Jelly, for their unique efficacy.

With its branches and sales agencies in different countries and regions the company is intensifying exchange and cooperation with its counterparts in many countries.



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The Paekhak Trading Company does trade activities exclusively for the operation of the Pyongyang Dental Hygiene Supplies Factory.

The company is reinforcing the factory's production foundation and promoting its business development by concentrating its efforts on the development of dozens of varieties of functional toothpaste and hygiene supplies.

The products are made from the mixture of medicinal herbs and natural materials efficacious in whitening teeth, preventing tartar, removing dental plaque and halitosis and treating periodontitis, stomatitis and pharynx disorders. So they are always favourably commented upon by the users.

Ri Yong Suk, director of the company, says, "We will promote the operation of the production base through a scientific management and marketing methodology and intensify cooperation and exchanges with its counterparts in different countries in the world for many-sided development of our company."



Paekhak Trading Company
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Hyewon JV Co. Ltd

Inaugurated in April 2019 the Hyewon JV Co. Ltd mainly produces and sells different kinds of alternative fuel and their related products, and finishing building materials.

The research team of the company has established a technology of producing alternative fuel with methanol as its raw material, including methanol gasoline, methanol diesel and methanol fuel, and industrialized relevant production. The state certification units' analytical tests of the alternative fuels and the short- and long-distance running tests of over 20 kinds of cars and minibuses powered by the fuels proved that the fuels are superior to normal ones in different indexes such as octane number, corrosive effect on engine, power performance and environmental protection, completely meet national standards and are rather of low production cost.

The company intensified the research to develop methanol fuel, which can substitute for natural gas for use in everyday life and succeeded in developing the fuel which is almost free of harmful gas, thus winning a practical technology patent of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in June Juche 109 (2020). Now it is accelerating the work of establishing a line to produce methanol, the main raw material of alternative fuel production, using low-calorie anthracite and lignite abundant in the country.

Besides, it has set up lines to use waste plastic to produce vehicle-related products such as plasticizer, antifreeze, brake fluid and lubricating oil, and different building materials including plastic frame, organic paint and plastic block. Through trial production of those products the company has laid a foundation for mass production.

It has the Nampho Hyewon Fuel Station which produces and sells alternate fuel and chemical products.

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Jonsung Eco & Tech Trading Company

The Jonsung Eco & Tech Trading Company is a new business in the national arena of IT industry. It developed different programs including the multilingual input program *Jonsung* with its own technical force.

Its talented program developers in their twenties and thirties are continuously developing updated versions of programs such as the *Jonsung* browser and the *Jonsung* message program. Together with this, it conducted a correct market survey and devised a rational business strategy in keeping with the different growing demands for technical products, and is carrying out projects to develop new intelligent game programs for different ages.

Now the company is making efforts to develop a new smart phone, *Samthaesong*, of high functional and intelligent capabilities, establish the relevant production line and build up its own technical personnel for the purpose.

Working hard for a high goal of becoming the backbone of the domestic IT industry, the company is also conducting active technical cooperation with other countries.

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Solar-heating Equipment

Powered by electric energy from solar panels, this product enables families to have heating using an accumulator and a current transformer. As a green technology product, it never causes harm to the human body, harm that is usual with the electric field.

Technical Specifications

- Accumulator for family use: more than 50A
- Current transformer for family use: more than 300W
- Power consumption (in case of AC 220V): 150W on the first stage
80W on the second stage
- Daily maximum load time in case of using accumulator: about ten hours
- The equipment is characterized by simple structure and high thermal efficiency.



Taebongsan Technology Company
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Products of Mirae Sci-Tech Centre

Oxygen Measuring Device

It measures oxygen concentration in water and the air quickly and accurately.

Technical Specifications:

Measuring band: 0-100%
Accuracy: ±0.1%
Power: AC 110-240V
Communication mode: RS-485



Noxious Gas Analyser

This analyser measures in real time the concentration of noxious gas in the air.

Technical Specifications:

Measuring indexes: CO, CO₂, NO₂, SO₂, O₃, NH₃, and H₂
Accuracy: ±0.1%

Power:
AC 110-240V
Communication mode:
RS-485



Atomic Emission Spectrum Analyser

It can do with high accuracy qualitative and quantitative analysis of common steel and alloy steel in a short time.



Technical Specifications:

Elements to be measured:
24 elements including Si, Mn, Cr, Ni, Mo and V

Analysing time: 40-60s
Measuring band: 250-450nm

Korea Kangan Trading Corporation

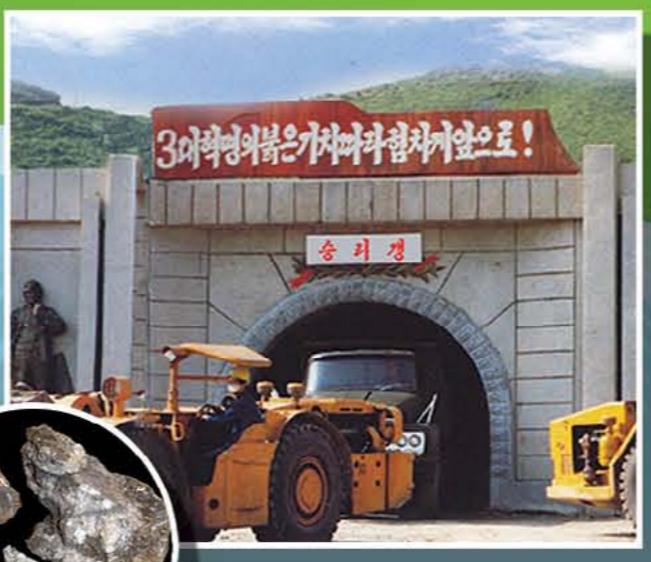
The Korea Kangan Trading Corporation is a business which runs a base for developing and producing cutting-edge nano materials using domestic raw materials, those for producing basic chemical materials, building materials and medicines, and exporting and importing branches in different parts of the country.

By focusing investment on the development of cutting-edge nano materials, the company develops and produces nano diamond, nano graphite, nano diamond-containing composite powder and so on, from which it profits handsomely.

It produces basic chemical materials such as chromic anhydride, toluol, benzol and xylol, all of which are in high demand among the buyers. It also produces the anti-allergic health food *Royal Body-Fresh* which is efficacious in the treatment of urinary diseases, and cement high in hardness.

The company produces and sells food and garment processing equipment to order, and transports export-import goods through exporting and importing branches in different regions of the country, including Sinuiju, Nampho and Chongjin.

With a scientific and rational management methodology it seeks a new market and puts great vitality into production and sale on the principle of profit. It also briskly conducts different economic exchanges and technical cooperation with foreign countries.



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Established in September Juche 105 (2016), the company is mainly engaged in taxi service, development and construction of real estate such as mines and housing, seafood production, fuel sale, car repair and sale of automobile accessories, and varieties of commercial service based on a combined service network.

As required by the ever-changing trend of the times, the

company has steadily improved its business management, developed through intensive investment mines with large deposits of high-quality ores and participated in city modernization, thus making the peak record in its history of business.

It also has consolidated the material foundation of its fishing station and invested in cultivating trepang, sea urchins and mussels,

thus producing lots of seafood.

By putting great vitality into its business activities on the principle of raising the effectiveness of investment, the company has become one of the leading enterprises in North Hamgyong Province.

The company is making positive preparations for various trade activities with other countries on the principles of credit first and coexistence and co-prosperity.

Different Kinds of Valves Manufactured

Valves from the Munchon Valve Factory, including high-pressure & high-temperature valves, motor valves and automatic valves, are in great demand for their high technical performance.



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RYANGCHAEK Bearing Factory

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With a history of 50 odd years, the Ryangchaek Bearing Factory has a rational arrangement of various interrelated workshops, and assembly, finishing and other lines—which form a complete set of production equipment.

In keeping with the global trend in the development of bearing, the factory is attaching great importance to the role of its technicians and skilled workers in making its operation and management more scientific and positively introducing advanced techniques into production.

Meanwhile, it is focusing technical forces and investment on solving different technical problems arising in increasing the varieties of ball bearing and roller bearing, while mass-producing newly-developed products.

The kinds of bearings from the factory number nearly 900.



Taean Friendship Glass Factory



The factory is a comprehensive one that produces all kinds of glass goods using the abundant supply of raw materials in Korea.

Equipped with a sheet glass production line, bases for production of second-stage processed glass products as well as raw materials, the factory manufactures different sorts of glass products centring on sheet glass.

In operation under an integrated production system, the sheet glass production process is based on a flow line from sand sorting to mixing of raw materials, melting, moulding, slow cooling, cutting and packaging. It annually produces hundreds of thousands of square metres of sheet glass.

Sheet glass from the factory is very high in surface smoothness and three to 12mm thick.

The bases for the production of second-stage processed glass goods use tempered glass to produce glass fixtures, windowpanes for vehicles, plyglass, all sorts of heat-reflecting glass, curved glass and picture-decorated glass, and the products are getting popularity for their high quality.

A branch of the factory mass-produces various kinds of glass bottles, glassware and artistic glasswork that enjoy growing popularity.



Sheet glass and other products from the factory are exported to other countries.

The factory is intensifying many-sided exchanges and cooperation with different countries of the world in order to raise the quality of its products, increase the output, and further develop its technology of processing glass for the future improvement of its business.

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Mangyongdae Kyonghung Foodstuff Factory

All production lines of the factory are highly automatic, unmanned, germ-free and dust-free. It is in operation under a perfect integrated production system from raw material feeding to packaging. This makes it possible to save much labour while increasing the production capacity markedly.

Its laboratory, equipped with a near infrared ray-based foodstuff analyser and other experimental apparatuses, strictly checks the quality of goods.

The factory thoroughly ensures the hygienic safety of all foodstuffs including hundreds of kinds of confectionery, bread, juice and instant noodle.

The products from the factory are winning popularity as they are tasty, highly nutritious and good to look at.

While giving preference to research for quality improvement and development of new products, the factory conducts management and production activities on the principle of giving priority to quality over quantity. In the future it will put the production of functional foodstuffs on a more scientific basis and intensify international exchange and cooperation for the modernization of its equipment.

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PYONGYANG National Musical Instrument Factory



민족 악기



Traditional musical instruments of Korea have unique tones and rich volumes which are pertinent to the power of expression peculiar to the nation.

The Pyongyang National Musical Instrument Factory, which went up as a comprehensive traditional musical instrument producer under the concern of the state, is equipped with all lines and facilities for production, and produces instruments of dozens of kinds.

It has stringed, percussion and woodwind instrument production lines, a general woodwork workshop where instrument parts are processed precisely, an iron materials processing workshop, an assembly workshop and a finishing workshop. By introducing advanced science and technology into production it improves the shapes, appearances and materials of instruments to suit the traditional and modern sense of beauty, while furthering their clear tones with their original quality preserved.

The factory is making a contribution to the development of the country's art of music, and the cultural and leisure activities of the people by manufacturing different traditional instruments such as *okryugum*, *oungum*, *kayagum*, *jangsaenap*, *jodae*, *tanso*, drums and *janggo*.

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RYONGNAM Shipyard

Inaugurated in September Juche 73 (1984), the shipyard is a large-scale base for repairing and building ships of up to tens of thousands of tons of capacities each. It has docks and wharfs where scores of trade cargo ships, engineering ships like an off-shore drilling vessel, bulk cargo carriers and oil carriers can be repaired, built or dismantled a year, and all other equipment for repairing and building ships.

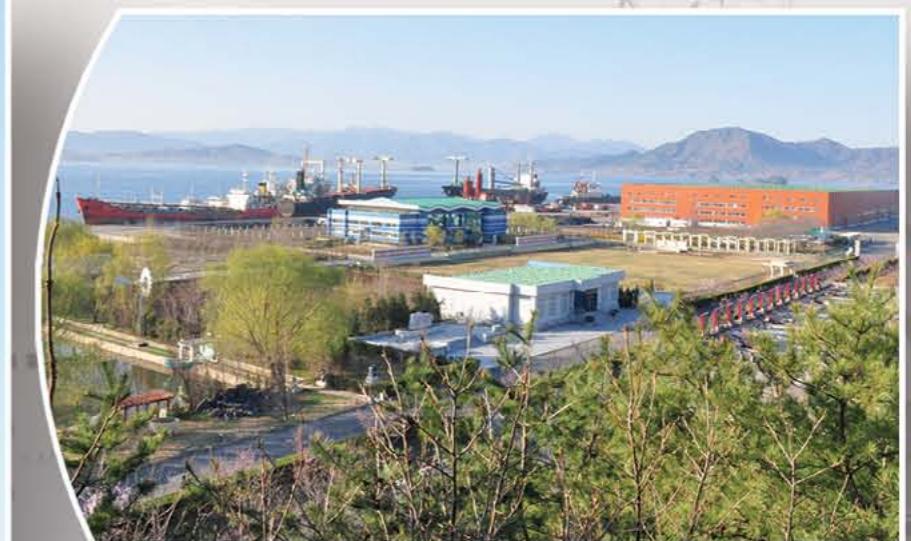
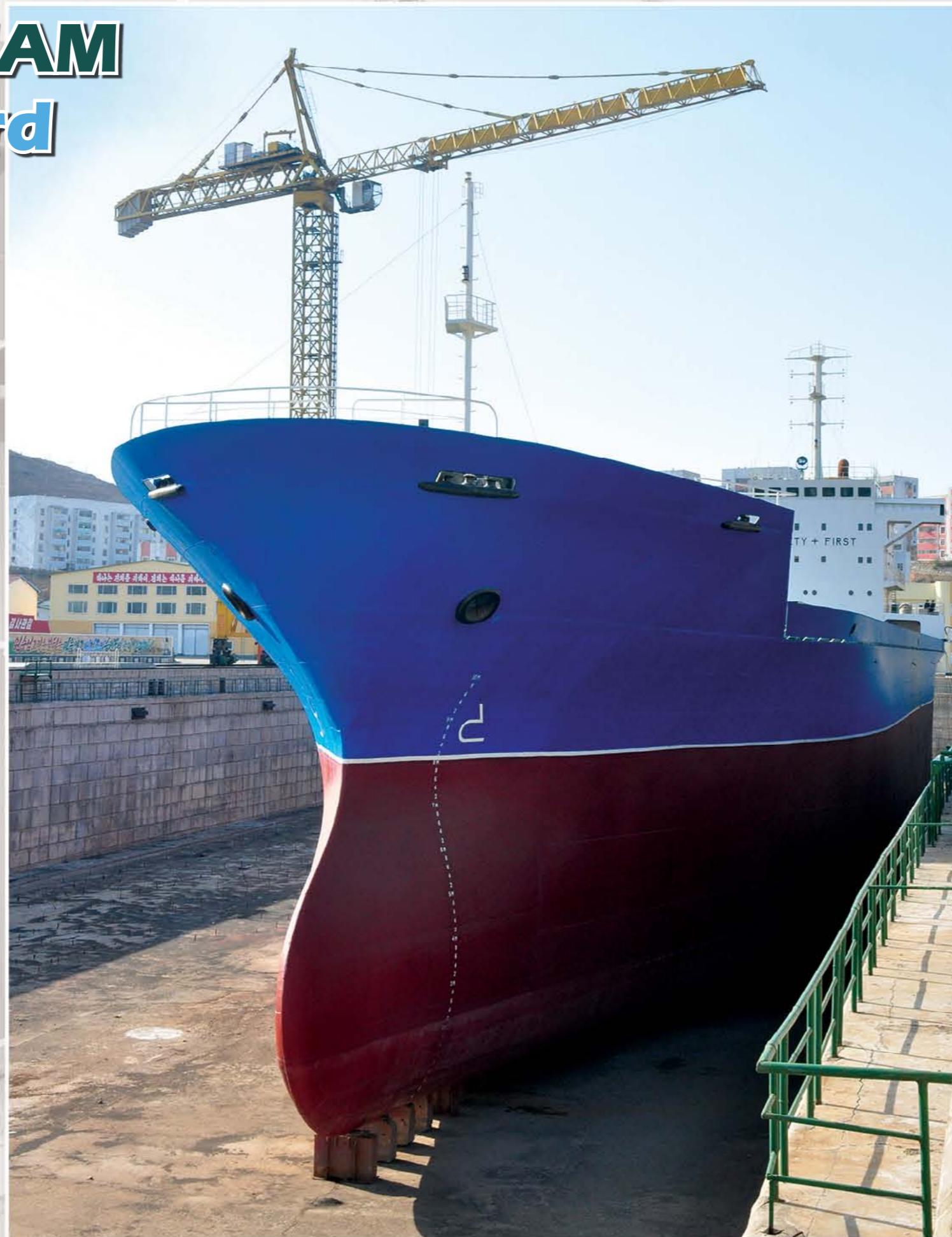
As required by the global trend in the development of ships and by introducing relevant technical achievements, the plant dismantles trade cargo ships and other kinds of ships of various tonnages ranging from LDT 1 000 per day to LDT 300 000 per year while thoroughly ensuring the schedule of ship repair on the docks and wharfs.

The plant relies on its own technical personnel and highly skilled workers in designing and building trade cargo ships, bulk cargo ships and engineering ships of over 500, 1 000 and 10 000 tons.

The factory, in compliance with the credit-first policy, concentrates on ensuring the quality in production, thus satisfying clients.

The factory also gives technical service for foreign ships to order.

Meanwhile, it conducts technical exchanges with its counterparts of other countries in repairing, building and dismantling ships.



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Regulations on Customs in Economic Development Parks

Decision No. 157 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea October 12, Juche 106 (2017)

Chapter 1. General

Article 1 (Mission)

These regulations shall contribute to protecting the security of the country and developing its external economic relations by establishing a strict order in customs registration, procedures and inspection and imposing and payment of customs duty in economic development parks (EDPs).

Article 2 (Application)

These regulations shall be applicable to businesses, branches or offices (hereinafter called businesses) as well as DPRK citizens, overseas Koreans and foreigners (hereinafter called individuals), who frequent EDPs.

Article 3 (Establishment of customs office)

Customs office shall be established in entry/exit points and other necessary places in EDPs.

Article 4 (Return system of carrying in and out)

Carrying in and out materials in EDPs shall be done by return system.

Article 5 (Preferential duty system)

Preferential duty system shall be enforced in EDPs.

Article 6 (Simplification of procedures of customs formalities)

The State shall simplify the procedures of customs formalities to ensure prompt passage of materials.

Article 7 (Contrabands)

Goods which can cause hindrance to the country's security, people's health, establishment of healthy social and moral life and environmental protection shall not be carried into and out of EDPs.

Contrabands shall be fixed in detailed regulations.

Article 8 (Application of relevant laws and regulations)

Customs work in EDPs shall be conducted in accordance with these regulations.

Items that have not been stipulated in these regulations concerning the

EDP customs work shall be subject to the relevant laws and regulations.

Chapter 2 Customs Registration and Formalities

Article 9 (Customs registration)

Businesses in EDPs shall register with the customs office controlling the relevant EDP (hereinafter called EDP customs office).

Article 10 (Customs registration date)

Businesses shall register with the customs office within 14 days after it received business registration certificate or operation license.

Article 11 (Submission of application for customs registration)

Businesses that want customs registration shall submit its customs registration application to the EDP customs office.

Article 12 (Documents to be attached to customs registration application by businesses)

In case of submitting customs registration application, businesses shall attach following documents:

1. Copy of the business registration certificate or operation license;
2. Financial security by bank;
3. List of customs declarer; and
4. Other documents requested by EDP customs office.

Article 13 (Documents to be attached to customs registration application by head office)

In case of submitting customs registration application, branches and offices shall attach following documents:

1. Copy of registration certificate of the branches or offices;
2. Financial security by bank;
3. Operational proxy letter of head office; and
4. Other documents requested by EDP customs office.

Article 14 (Examination and approval of customs registration application)

The EDP customs office shall examine the customs registration

application within 5 days after its receipt and notify the relevant business of approval or rejection.

It shall issue customs registration certificate to the approved business.

Article 15 (Application for change of customs registration)

In case items of customs registration including category of business and term of existence have been changed, businesses shall apply for changed registration to EDP customs office.

Article 16 (Party concerned to customs registration and procedures)

Customs registration and procedures in EDPs shall be conducted by relevant businesses.

A business shall have a customs declarer responsible for customs procedures and cooperate with customs work.

An agent authorized by the relevant investor may complete the necessary customs procedures in EDPs.

Article 17 (Entry and exit of materials)

Businesses in EDPs may freely carry in and out materials for its production and management activities within the range of approved category of business.

Branches and offices shall carry in and out only the materials authorized by head office.

Article 18 (Declaration of materials to be carried in or out)

In case of carrying in or out materials, businesses shall prepare an electronic document on declaring materials to be carried in or out showing the names of the articles, standards, quantity, price, places of departure and arrival, place of origin, purpose of usage, consignor, consignee and the like, and submit it to EDP customs office. They may prepare and submit a written document in unavoidable circumstances.

A bill of relevant materials shall be attached to the declaration document.

Article 19 (Time of declaration of

materials to be carried in or out)

Businesses shall submit the declaration document of materials to be carried in or out to EDP customs office 24 hours before relevant materials arrive at the customs office passage point.

Article 20 (Transmission of declaration document of materials to be carried in or out)

EDP customs office shall correctly examine the declaration document of materials to be carried in or out submitted by businesses and transmit it to the customs office at the border passage point where the relevant materials are to be carried in or out.

Article 21 (Declaration of personal belongings)

Persons going into or out of EDP shall declare his or her personal belongings to customs office. In case of a group, personal belongings may be declared collectively.

Declaration of personal belongings may be done in a written or oral form as fixed by the customs office.

Article 22 (carrying in or out foreign exchange)

Foreign exchange in EDP shall be carried in or out based on customs declaration.

Article 23 (Use of materials carried in)

Materials carried into EDP shall be used for stipulated purposes.

If they want to change the purpose of use of materials carried in, businesses shall obtain approval of EDP customs office.

Article 24 (Objects of customs inspection)

Cargoes, means of transport and personal belongings to be carried into or out of EDP shall be inspected by customs office.

Cargoes, means of transport and personal belongings shall not be carried into or out without customs inspection.

Article 25 (Inspection of materials carried in and out)

Customs inspection of materials carried into and out of EDP shall be undertaken by EDP customs office.

Article 26 (Supervised transport of materials carried in and out)

Materials carried into and out of EDP through border passage point shall be

transported under supervision between the customs office at border passage point and EDP customs office.

Destination of materials transported under the supervision of customs office shall not be changed, and they shall not be loaded or unloaded during transport.

Article 27 (Provision of conditions for supervised transport)

In case of supervised transport of materials carried in and out, relevant businesses shall transport them by means of covered wagon or container furnished with condition for supervised transport.

In case of cargo in bulk, it may be transported by normal truck.

Article 28 (Inspection place of materials to be carried in or out)

Customs inspection of materials to be carried in or out shall be done at the entrance point of EDP, and designated point of departure or arrival.

Article 29 (Inspection of personal belongings)

Personal belongings shall be inspected as follows:

1. EDP customs office shall inspect personal belongings of individuals going into and out of EDP from other places of the DPRK; and

2. Customs office at border passage point shall inspect personal belongings of individuals going into and out of EDP through border.

Article 30 (Customs inspection method of personal belongings)

Personal belongings shall be inspected by means of machines.

In case they cannot be inspected by means of machines or something strange has been discovered during inspection, they shall be inspected in the way of opening them.

Article 31 (Supervision by customs office)

EDP customs office shall supervise and control so that duty-free materials and products made from them are not dealt with illegally.

Article 32 (Customs sealing)

If necessary, EDP customs office may seal the cargo supervised by customs office or its warehouse, container or transport means.

Article 33 (Provision of condition for customs supervision)

Businesses and individuals in EDP

shall provide conditions necessary for customs inspection and supervision.

Chapter 4 Customs Duty and Charge

Article 34 (Objects exempt from customs duty)

Objects exempt from customs duty are as follows:

1. Materials for the development and construction in EDP;

2. Materials necessary for production and management of business and export goods;

3. Materials carried in and out for the purpose of processing trade, transit trade and barter trade;

4. Office goods and daily necessities for investor;

5. Materials carried in and out temporarily for the purpose of international goods show or exhibition; and

6. Other materials stipulated separately.

Article 35 (Imposing of customs duty)

Customs duty shall be imposed on following cases:

1. Selling imported materials, carried in duty free, in EDP or in the territory of the DPRK outside EDP;

2. Importing service materials for management activities by such businesses as hotel, restaurant and shop in EDP;

3. Selling goods, produced by imported raw and other materials, in EDP or in the territory of the DPRK outside EDP, instead of exporting them to other countries;

4. Carrying in and out personal belongings exceeding duty-free limit; and

5. Other cases stipulated separately.

Article 36 (Payment of customs duty)

Customs duty shall be paid according to the payment notice of customs duty issued by EDP customs office.

After receiving the payment notice of customs duty, businesses and individuals shall pay customs duty to the designated bank and submit the bank receipt to EDP customs office.

Article 37 (Standard price of levying customs duty and calculation of customs duty)

Standard price of levying customs duty shall be the EDP arrival price in case of imported materials, and the EDP retail price of goods in case of personal belongings.

Customs duty shall be calculated

according to the preferential tariff rate in the relevant period.

Article 38 (Currency for paying customs duty)

Customs duty in EDP shall be paid in designated currency.

Article 39 (Return and additional payment of customs duty)

Businesses and individuals that have paid excess customs duty can ask EDP customs office for returning the exceeded amount of customs duty within the year when customs duty has been paid. In this case, EDP customs office shall examine it within a month and return or reject it.

In case customs duty is not paid or paid less, EDP customs office can additionally levy relevant customs duty within 3 years from the day of passing through customs office.

Article 40 (Preferential reduction of or exemption from customs duty)

In case goods introduced with the latest science and technology and agricultural produce and their

processed goods, which are all produced in EDP, are to be sold in the territory of the DPRK or goods produced in EDP according to the production contract with the State are to be carried into the territory of the DPRK, relevant businesses can enjoy reduction of or exemption from customs duty.

Procedures for reduction of and exemption from customs duty shall be designated by the central customs guidance organ.

Article 41 (Customs charges)

Businesses shall pay customs charges, including those for issuing customs registration certificate, customs inspection on holiday or at night and custody of cargo, to EDP customs office.

Customs charges shall be fixed by the State pricing organ.

Chapter 5 Penalties and Complaints

Article 42 (Detention and fine)

EDP customs office can detain by force materials, means of transport and

personal belongings carried in and out in violation of these regulations.

In case of intentional violation of these regulations, fines shall be levied.

Article 43 (Confiscation)

Materials carried in illegally shall be confiscated. In this case, means of transportation used for illegal act shall be confiscated, corresponding to the severity of the violation.

Article 44 (Administrative or criminal penalties)

In case grave consequences have been caused owing to the breach of these regulations, businesses and individuals shall be subject to administrative or criminal penalties, corresponding to the severity of the violation.

Article 45 (Complaints and settlement)

Any complaint concerning customs work in EDP shall be filed with EDP customs office and other relevant organ.

The organ shall conduct investigation and settle the complaint within 30 days from its reception.

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