



FOREIGN Trade

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- **New History of Creations and Changes**
- **Huichon Precision Machine Factory**
- **Korea Magnesia Clinker Industry Group**

JUCHE 111
(2022)

1

HAEBARAGI

School Things



Contents

FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

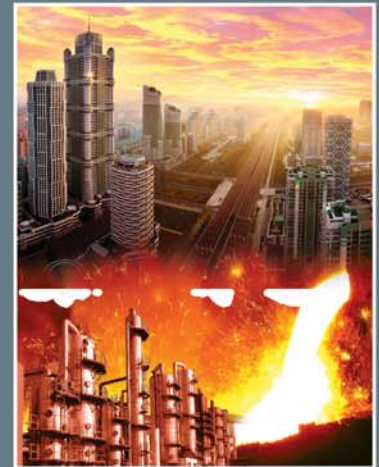
QUARTERLY JOURNAL

Juche 111 (2022) No. 1 (462)

2. New History of Creations and Changes
4. Heavy Industry of the DPRK, Propellant of Independent Development
8. Eye-opening Changes Brought by Golden Age of Construction
14. Development of Light Industry for Improving People's Standard of Living
18. For the Development of Foreign Trade
19. Trade in Technology of the DPRK for Developing Knowledge Economy
20. Manpho Smeltery
22. Huichon Precision Machine Factory
24. Korea Magnesia Clinker Industry Group



28. Taeyong Shinsamon Joint Venture Company
30. First Meeting of Board of Directors of DPRK Chamber of Commerce Held
30. 2022 DPRK-China International Trade Fair to Be Held
31. Miyon Health Food
32. Korea Kwangryang Trading Company
34. Korea Kyongam Trading Company
36. Main Contents of Regulations for Tax in Economic Development Parks
36. *Aronia melanocarpa* Fruit Extract



Decade of Creations and Changes

Editor: Kim Yong Sik
An Hyok Chol
Kim Son Ok

Photo: Jon Son Il
Article: O Hae Yon
Yun Hyok

The quarterly journal "Foreign Trade of the DPRK" is available in English, Russian, French, Spanish, Chinese and Japanese versions.

Please visit <http://www.korean-books.com.kp>

Published by the Foreign Trade Publishing House

Add: Sochon-dong, Sosong District,
Pyongyang, DPR Korea



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

P.O.Box 89

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

Tel: 850-2-3815926

Fax: 850-2-3815827

E-mail: micom@silibank.net.kp

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

NEW HISTORY OF CREATIONS AND CHANGES

The 2010s were full of new creations and changes in the socialist economic construction of the DPRK.

Though it had to face all sorts of trials and hardship under the pressure of constant tension created by the hostile forces' long-term blockade and moves to isolate and stifle it in the past decade, the DPRK made safe, qualitative progress in the socialist economic construction.

This is an excellent fruition brought about by the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who provided guidelines for developing the economy and improving the people's living standards as required by the new century, and continued his tours of devotion for the people.

Kim Jong Un put forward at the Party Congress and other major meetings of the Party and state a strategic line of economic construction to make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern, IT-based and scientific at a high level by maintaining the spirit of self-reliance and self-development and relying on science and technology and to provide the people with affluent and cultured living conditions, and clarified practical ways and means to that end.

Attaching a special importance to the development of science and technology, he advanced innovative policies of reorganizing the scientific research and development system, establishing high-tech industry, promoting sci-tech dissemination, giving preferential treatment to scientists and making all the people well versed in science and technology. Then he visited the State Academy of Sciences, Sci-Tech Complex, Kim Chaek University of Technology, Pyongyang Vegetable Science Institute and other institutes.

Under the close concern of the Party and the government, modern bases for scientific research were newly built and scientific research was closely combined with production. And talented personnel were much valued and the content of

education was made practical, comprehensive and up-to-date to train scientific and technological personnel.

Kim Jong Un proposed the building of a great temple of learning for all the people in Ssuk Island on the Taedong River in Pyongyang and energetically led the effort to erect the Sci-Tech Complex.

The Sci-Tech Complex, a modern, multifunctional hub of scientific and technological dissemination, serves as an e-library with a huge database comprising information about latest scientific and technological achievements made in not only the DPRK but also many countries the world over. A nationwide dissemination network has been established centring on it to ensure proper operation of sci-tech learning spaces in regions, sectors and units, thus rendering a contribution to making the entire population well versed in science and technology.

Apartment houses on Unha Scientists Street, Wisong Scientists Dwelling District, Mirae Scientists Street and Ryomyong Street are given to scientists and lecturers free of charge, and the Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp, Mirae Shop and other service bases provide them with a better environment and conditions for the living and leisure activities.

Thanks to the wise leadership of Kim Jong Un who attaches importance to the development of science and technology and raises the strong wind of science and technology across the country, the DPRK has developed its science and technology at a fast rate.

Under the unfurled banner of self-reliance and self-development on the strength of one's own efforts and technology, Kim Jong Un gave energetic on-site guidance to every sector of the national economy to open up a broad avenue for the socialist economic construction.

Attaching a primary attention to consolidating in every way the independence and Juche character

of the national economy, he ensured that the production and technical processes for supplying raw materials and fuel from local resources were established, cutting-edge equipment and other technological means produced by themselves, and the Juche orientation of the basic industrial sectors enhanced on the basis of modern technology.

To this end, he visited the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex, Kumsong Tractor Factory, Sungni General Motor Enterprise and other factories and enterprises across the country to make them model units of Juche orientation and modernization. Following their examples, many other units in all sectors of the national economy are making proactive efforts to introduce the latest science and technology, establish a business operation system whereby science and technology, or knowledge, lead production, and make the production and technical management processes development- and creation-oriented.

Many factories and enterprises have been made IT-based and modern and built up as models and standards in the era of the knowledge economy, thus consolidating the overall material and technological foundations and production potentials of the socialist economy.

The CNC technology is introduced in all sectors of the national economy, and new models of tractor, truck, subway train, and trolley and other buses are produced.

In order to develop agriculture and fishing industry, which play an important role in improving the people's standard of living, Kim Jong Un made sure that grain output was increased by introducing advanced farming methods, and fruit, vegetable, livestock, fish and shallow-sea farming were conducted on an extensive scale so as to make a fresh breakthrough in solving the food problem of the people.

The large-scale livestock farming base in the Sepho area, Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm and other vegetable greenhouses and mushroom farms were erected across the country, and fruit and aquatic production increased to enrich the people's diet.

Kim Jong Un inspected a lot of factories and enterprises, including Pyongyang Hosiery Factory,

Ryuwon Footwear Factory, Sinuiju Cosmetics Factory, Wonsan Leather Shoes Factory, Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory, Samchon Catfish Farm and Kumsanpho Fish Pickling Factory, to increase the variety of consumer goods and improve their quality by establishing new light industry bases and modernizing the existing ones.

Thanks to his devoted efforts the DPRK laid solid foundations of the knowledge economy based on the strength of self-development in the past decade.

In the 2010s Kim Jong Un ushered in a great heyday in construction, a golden age of gigantic creations and changes, and thus changed the appearance of the DPRK and raised the overall economic strength to a higher level.

Under his leadership the Munsu Water Park, Mirim Riding Club, Masikryong Ski Resort, Pyongyang Baby Home and Orphanage, Okryu Children's Hospital, Yangdok Hot Spring Resort and other structures were built as the masterpieces of Korean-style architecture, which are perfect and unique in all aspects, from the design and building to style and content. Every structure incorporates his high aims and ambitions, wide knowledge and exacting demands.

When the Munsu Water Park was built, he gave important instructions on its blueprints on 113 occasions.

Not only the above-mentioned structures, but also other legendary creations such as the apartment buildings for lecturers of Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaek University of Technology, Changjon Street, Unha Scientists Street, Mirae Scientists Street, Ryomyong Street and cultured mountain city of Samjiyon, were erected one after another throughout the country, thus changing things yesterday and today, morning and evening.

At present, the DPRK is making a vigorous advance towards fresh victory in the socialist construction while consolidating successes made in the past decade.

Optimistic is the prospect of the socialist economic construction of the DPRK holding fast to the banner of self-reliance as the omnipotent sword for its prosperity. □

Heavy Industry of the DPRK, Propellant of Independent Development



Steel Complex and other major units boosted production remarkably.

The February 8 Vinalon Complex, Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and other units in the chemical industry increased the production of vinalon, caustic soda, vinyl chloride and other chemical goods conducive to the improvement of the people's standard of living through technical upgrading and increase in the production capacity. A great spur was given to the projects of establishing the C1 chemical industry and glauberite industry, and investment was focused on the research work to develop the artificial fibre industry as well as the projects of technical reconstruction and establishment of new production lines. And the Songyong Paint Factory which produces acryl paints



The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has constantly pushed forward its economic construction along the course of independent and comprehensive development by relying on its own effort, technology and resources, and overcoming manifold ordeals and difficulties.

The government of the Republic worked out five-year plans for national economic development in a prospective way and improved and adjusted the system and structure of state administration. And it concentrated efforts and investment on realizing unified, planned and scientific guidance

and management over the overall economy, establishing Juche-oriented production lines in major economic sectors, and further perfecting the infrastructure of the industry.

Thanks to its energetic efforts, many successes were achieved in major industrial sectors of the national economy for the past ten years.

The metallurgical industry pushed ahead with the modernization projects to further improve Juche-oriented iron- and steel-making technologies based on its own technology, raw materials and fuel, and increase production capacity, with the result that Kim Chaek Iron and

Steel Complex, Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, Chollima



from domestically available raw materials was inaugurated.

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex, Ryongsong Machine Complex, Ragwon General Machine Enterprise and other major factories in the machine-building industry boosted the production of custom-built equipment by solving scientific and technological problems arising in establishing new production line of castings and ensuring domestic production of vehicles, generating facilities, machines and equipment for construction and their



accessories.

The Sungni General Motor Enterprise and other vehicle production factories developed new vehicles and produced tram cars, trolley buses, subway trains, buses, tractors and trucks in a serial way.

The Komdok Mining Complex, Musan Mining Complex, Unnyul Mine and other mines increased the mineral production by making the underground resources

exploration based on 3S technology and conducting the analysis of mineral deposits and their grades, prospecting design and mining in a scientific way.

The building-materials industry pushed ahead with the work to consolidate material and technological foundations and increase production capacity. The Sangwon Cement Complex, Chollima Tile Factory, Chollima General Building-materials

Factory, Pyongyang Metal Building-materials Factory and other production bases across the country put their production on a normal footing, thus rendering a substantial contribution to the development of the national economy.

Thanks to the proactive measures and effort of the government of the Republic, a radical change is being effected in the work to consolidate the independent foundations of the economy and raise it to the world's advanced level. □



Eye-opening Changes Brought by Golden Age of Construction





In the past decade when a golden age of construction has been brought about in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, lots of dwelling houses, streets, public buildings, industrial establishments and agricultural facilities sprang up across the country, thus rendering a tangible contribution to the improvement of the people's living standards and economic construction. In the construction of dwelling houses the principles of ensuring



formative and artistic beauty of architecture and making architectural structures diversified and green are strictly adhered to and such advanced techniques as zero-carbon, intelligent and green architecture, recycling of geothermal and other energy resources,

ecological environment protection, and roof & wall greening applied to provide the people with a higher civilized living conditions. Changjon, Mirae Scientists, Ryomyong, Unha Scientists and other magnificent streets were newly erected

in recent years, boasting a harmonious combination of high-rise and cosy multi-storey apartment blocks and giving a glimpse of the rapid development of Korean architecture.

Samjiyon was reconstructed as a model of mountain city epitomizing the





civilization of Korean-style socialism. It preserves features of northern alpine region as well as national identity and modern aesthetic beauty. Low- and multi-storey dwelling houses, public

Among newly-erected architectural structures are Yangdok Hot Spring Resort, Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp, Munsu Water Park, Central Zoo, Mirim Riding Club, Masikryong Ski

and traditional architectural styles, Pyongyang Old People's Home rich in national identity, Songdowon International Children's Camp, Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace,



saving ones in line with the trends of the times.

The construction in cities, counties and ris has also been conducted vigorously. In particular, thanks to the proactive measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK, dwelling and public buildings, nurseries, kindergartens, schools and others were erected in the areas hit by natural disasters in a short period of only a few months, despite severe economic difficulties, and the afflicted people were provided with more

civilized living conditions.

These remarkable successes achieved in construction are all

brilliant fruition of the consistent policy of the WPK to prioritize the people and improve their material and cultural living standards.

Now many construction projects, including a gigantic one of building 50 000 flats in Pyongyang, are in full swing in the DPRK.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the WPK and the persevering efforts of the DPRK government to put the civilization of the country and people on a higher level, the country is adorning the history of the golden age of construction. □



and industrial buildings are laid out in a harmonious way, each embodying the features of practicality, diversity and formative and artistic beauty.

Modern educational establishments, including Pyongyang Teachers Training College, Pyongyang Baby Home and Orphanage, and primary and middle schools for orphans, and Samjiyon City People's Hospital, Okryu Children's Hospital, Ryugyong Dental Hospital, Ryugyong General Ophthalmic Hospital and other public health establishments equipped with the latest medical facilities were erected.



Resort, Sci-Tech Complex in the unique atom-shape, Terminal at Pyongyang International Airport combining modern

and workers' hostels at the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill, Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill and Sinuiju Textile Mill. Such numerous modern public establishments remarkably transformed the appearance of the capital city and the country.

A great change was affected in the construction of industrial and agricultural establishments. Myohyangsan Medical Appliances Factory, Medical Oxygen Factory, Sunchon Phosphate Fertilizer Factory, Samchon Catfish Farm, Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm and other large-capacity enterprises and farms were built into green, energy- and land-



Development of Light Industry for Improving People's Standard of Living



During the past decade the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have consistently maintained the policy of decisively boosting light industry so as to improve the people's material and cultural standards of living drastically.

Accordingly, new textile, footwear, food-processing and daily necessities factories and enterprises were built based on the existing foundations and as required by the new century, and other major factories and enterprises in the sector renovated on a modern basis.

Under the close concern of the Party and the



state, many light industry factories were built across the country as models in the era of the knowledge economy. Among them are the Pyongyang Dental Hygiene Supplies Factory, Ryongaksan Soap Factory,



Ryugyong Hygiene Supplies Factory, Ryugyong Kimchi Factory, Pyongyang Bag Factory, Mindulle Notebook Factory, Pyongyang Sports Goods Factory, Pyongyang Corn Processing Factory, Kalma Foodstuff Factory, Kumsanpho Fish Pickling Factory, Posong Mushroom Farm, Ryongaksan Spring Water Factory,

and Samjiyon Potato Farina Factory.

These model factories have established a business operation system whereby science and technology are integrated with production and the production and technical management processes made development- and creation-oriented, thus increasing the production





of consumer goods in quality and quantity and turning out light industry goods with a world-class competitive edge, which are rendering an active contribution to the people's material and cultural life.

Along with this, the existing light industry factories have modernized their production facilities and lines and put business activities on a scientific footing.

Such light industry factories as Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory, Kumkhop General Foodstuff Factory for Sportspeople, Pyongyang Terrapin Farm, Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill, Ryuwon

Footwear Factory, Wonsan Leather Shoes Factory, Pyongyang Cosmetics Factory, and Phyongsong Artificial Leather Factory, were renovated as required by the new century and increased their production, which makes it possible to further consolidate the material and technical foundations for the development of the country's light industry and satisfy the demands of the people.

Based on the scientific calculations of the level of light industry development and the demand for consumer goods, efforts were channelled into

increasing the production of condiments and primary commodities and developing new products. As a result, successes were made in diversifying the types and range of consumer goods and improving their quality.

National and provincial shows of health foods, footwear and consumer goods were widely organized to conduct study for improving the quality of the products, make a detailed survey of the demands and encourage the factories to enhance their competitive edge and exchange advanced technologies. They thus served as favourable occasions to inspire the light industry sector to produce world-class goods preferred by people.

The DPRK government has ensured that factories in the state-run and the local industry sectors are developed simultaneously.

As a result, self-supporting and modern light industry factories were newly erected in provinces, cities and counties in a short span of time and the existing locally-run factories reconstructed on a modern basis. They are now increasing the variety of consumer goods, including condiments, mushroom, footwear, textile, bags and Koryo medicines, and normalizing their production by relying on locally-available raw and

other materials, such as wild fruits and edible herbs, and also recycling other resources.

Recently the WPK and the government of the Republic have set forth the development orientation for light industry, which takes a lion's share in making the life of the people affluent and cultured, and taken relevant measures.

To this end, the light industry sector is stepping up the modernization by holding fast to the principle of relying on locally-available raw and other materials and recycling, improving the defective parts and production processes and creating new ones to consolidate the production potential. It is also directing a great effort to improving the quality of products and developing new ones on the principle of giving priority to quality over quantity.

The state has taken economic and technological measures to normalize the production at the units that are responsible for supplying the light industry sector with raw and other materials.

Thanks to close concern and proactive measures of the Party and the state, light industry in the country will be further boosted to make a tangible contribution to improving the people's living standards by consolidating and expanding the material and technological foundations as required by the times. □



For the Development of Foreign Trade

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making proactive efforts to develop its foreign trade in a multilateral and diversified way in keeping with the changed environment and conditions, so as to contribute to the socialist economic construction and the improvement of the people's living standards.

Foreign trade of the DPRK has been strengthened and developed under the tireless, energetic leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

Chairman Kim Jong Il ensured that foreign trade activities were conducted with the main emphasis on consolidating the foundations of the self-supporting economy of the country.

Entering the 1980s, the country's economy grew in scope and the production became diversified as compared with the 1970s. Rapid progress was made in the metallurgical, machine-building, chemical and light industry sectors, and production bases for chemical fertilizers, vinyl chloride, vinalon and oil processing were newly established or expanded in capacity.

To meet the actual conditions, the Chairman saw to it that measures were taken to make maximum use of the existing production capacities in increasing the production of export goods so as to accelerate the development of the national economy and improve the people's standard of living, thus proving the efficiency of the existing foundations of the self-supporting economy.

He ensured that trade relations with capitalist countries were bolstered along with the development of foreign trade with developing countries. To this end, technological exchange and economic collaborations with west European countries which had diplomatic relations with the DPRK and those that had no diplomatic ties but were friendly to it in several fields were conducted. Travel and contact with capitalist countries were promoted for the economic and technological exchange and joint ventures established on the principle of mutual interest, thus developing trade relations with them in favour of the country's economic construction.

He also led the efforts to do away with the tendency of conducting trade with the countries in particular regions, build new markets in a proactive way and develop processing, technology service and other trades so that foreign trade was made multilateral and diversified.

Bases for processing trade were refurbished and a regular guidance system was set up. Export structure of the country was readjusted on the principle of decisively increasing the proportion of processed goods export and rationally combining it with the export of raw materials.

Accordingly, large-capacity bases of nonferrous metal processing and magnesia clinker production were established, and export of finished goods and the trade in technology and service accounted for significant proportions in foreign trade.

Chairman Kim Jong Il wisely led the effort to improve the foreign trade of the country in line with the changed international environment in the new century.

Since the socialist market disappeared and foreign trade was conducted on the capitalist market, dynamic efforts were made to develop processing trade by taking into account specific conditions and economic situation of the country, world economic trend, economic fluctuation on the international market and others. Various trading methods, including reselling, frontier and compensation trades, were employed, and the trade in technology and service, such as tourism, IT and technology service, and external construction, were actively conducted, thus boldly changing export structure and trading methods. Along with it, foreign trade was conducted in a profitable way so as to give an impetus to the building of an economic giant and further strengthen the independent foundations of the national economy.

Thanks to the wise leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Il, external economic relations of the DPRK underwent a radical change and foreign trade made a great contribution to consolidating and strengthening the independent economic foundations of the country. □

Trade in Technology of the DPRK for Developing Knowledge Economy

To improve the trade structure of the country in such a way as to increase the proportion of the trade in technology is an important policy the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has held fast to in foreign trade.

In the past scores of years it has built the independent national economy with multilateral and comprehensive structure capable of satisfying most of material demands arising in economic construction and improvement of the people's living standard with domestic production and, based on it, expanded and developed the trade with other countries without letup.

It is continuously increasing the proportion of the trade in technology by rapidly developing science and technology on the basis of the sustainable and high-rate growth of its independent national economy.

It has focused its efforts on such core, basic technologies as IT, nanotechnology and bioengineering along with such pivotal and beneficial scientific and technological fields as new materials and energy, space and nuclear technologies, and the research projects with existing foundations and clear prospects, thus making notable successes.

Juche-oriented production lines have been established in every sector of the national economy and high-tech industries newly found. Successes have been made in intensifying cooperation between production units and scientific research institutes and building up technological development forces at the enterprises. Science and technology play a major role in the economic development, as modern scientific research bases have been newly established and research been combined closely with production to introduce research findings into reality as soon as possible.

The government of the DPRK concentrates huge investment on science and education and pushes ahead with the work to improve the educational

environment and put the education on a practical, comprehensive and modern footing, thus training technicians and experts possessed of profound scientific and technological knowledge.

It encourages solving scientific and technological problems conducive to the building of a powerful socialist country and the improvement of the people's standard of living by its own efforts and based on its own powerful scientific and technological foundations while expanding and developing scientific and technological exchange and the trade in technology with other countries, and has taken various steps to this end.

It has provided favourable environment and conditions for vigorously conducting trade in licensing trademarks, copyrights and technical know-how by further strengthening the intellectual property rights system and intensifying international ties and cooperation.

Agreements on the IPR protection and technological exchange have been concluded with international organizations and other countries, and several laws and regulations such as trade law, law on import and export of technology, law on joint venture and collaboration, and regulations on the introduction of foreign investment and latest technology and overseas technical cooperation are in force in the DPRK.

It has advanced achievements in several scientific and technological sectors registered as licensed technology and technical know-how, expanded the scope and quantity of their transactions and diversified the dealings in license trade such as trademark right, copyright and so on.

It is adopting preferential measures for all scientific and technological research institutes to develop new science and technology in line with the demands of international market and encourages sci-tech exhibitions, expos, forums, advertisements and joint research projects with other countries.

It makes steady efforts to raise the proportion of the trade in technology through the development of cutting-edge technologies with world-class competitive edge.

Many enterprises and research institutes in the country pay primary attention to developing high-tech products and put technical goods with competitive edge on the international markets.

Technical goods account for a large proportion of export for many trading companies and they fully guarantee their practicality and credit.

Now the government of the Republic pushes forward the work to establish economic development parks in provinces, enforce preferential system and create favourable environment so that advanced sci-tech achievements are introduced into industrial, agricultural and tourist zones.

It has accorded special treatment to foreign businesses which invest advanced technology and modern production facilities on economic development parks, formulated preferential laws on tax, land use, carrying in and out of personnel and materials and relevant regulations for them, and set up corresponding systems and organs.

With a will to give fresh life into the trade in technology with all the countries, which respect its sovereignty, on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit and in line with the trend of developing science and technology, the government of the DPRK strives to invariably conduct scientific and technological cooperation and the trade in technology with other countries. By doing so it is making a contribution to human civilization and sci-tech development and turn the national economy into a knowledge-based one in which science and technology are integrated with production and high-tech industries play a major role in economic growth. □

MANPHO Smeltery

Manpho Smeltery, located in Manpho City, Jagang Province, takes an important share in the nonferrous metal production of the DPRK.

It is directing efforts to strengthening its material and technological foundations in line with the developing reality and improving business management relying on management officials and technological personnel with excellent practical qualifications.

It is also actively introducing advanced technology to increase copper production while reducing costs.

Electric furnaces are reinforced to increase the production of crude and electrolytic copper, and liquid oxygen technology is applied to raise the extraction rate.

Copper sulfate and iron sulfate are produced through the process with the capacity of several hundred tons. Waste materials are treated to prevent environmental pollution and retrieve nonferrous metals.

Slag from the electric furnaces is recycled to make hollow blocks with damp-proof and heat-preserving effects and waste plastics to produce good-quality vinyl sheets and containers.

Copper products of the smeltery render a great contribution to the development of the national economy and enjoy a growing demand at international markets.



Korea Yugwang Trading Corporation
Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8518
E-mail: yugwang@star-co.net.kp

HUICHON Precision Machine Factory

During the past 60 years the Huichon Precision Machine Factory in Huichon, Jagang Province has produced accessories with excellent technical specifications for vehicles, including cars, tractors and excavators.

It has consistently pushed ahead with the introduction of advanced technologies and modernization of equipment so as to manufacture high-precision parts.

It newly built a branch factory for producing fuel pump and put its machines on a CNC footing, thus manufacturing super-precision, high-pressure fuel pump, injection nozzle, plunger, piston and other high-performance hydraulic machines.

Its products were exported to many countries in Asia and Africa and enjoyed good reputation.

The factory strives to improve the quality of products by making effective use of the existing economic potentials and strengthen technical exchange and cooperation with other countries for sustainable development.

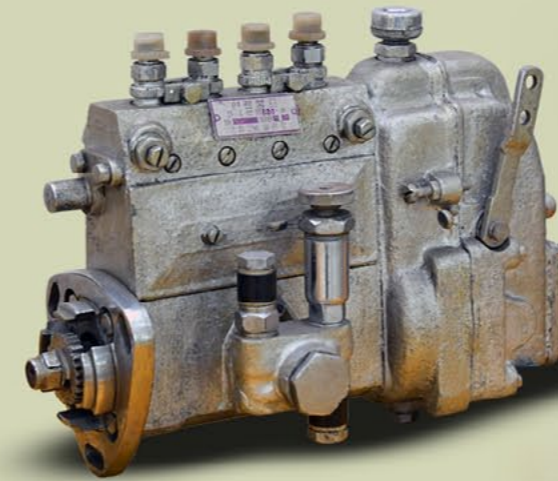
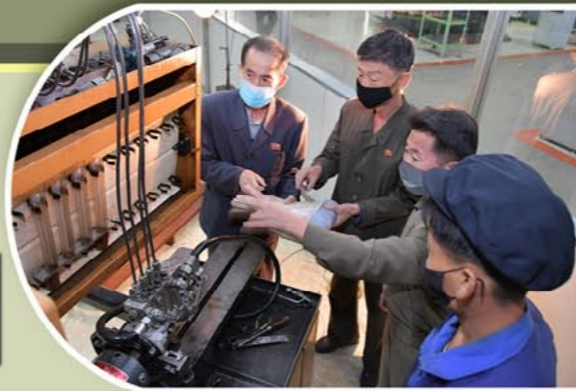
Korea Transportation Machine Trading Corporation

Add: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

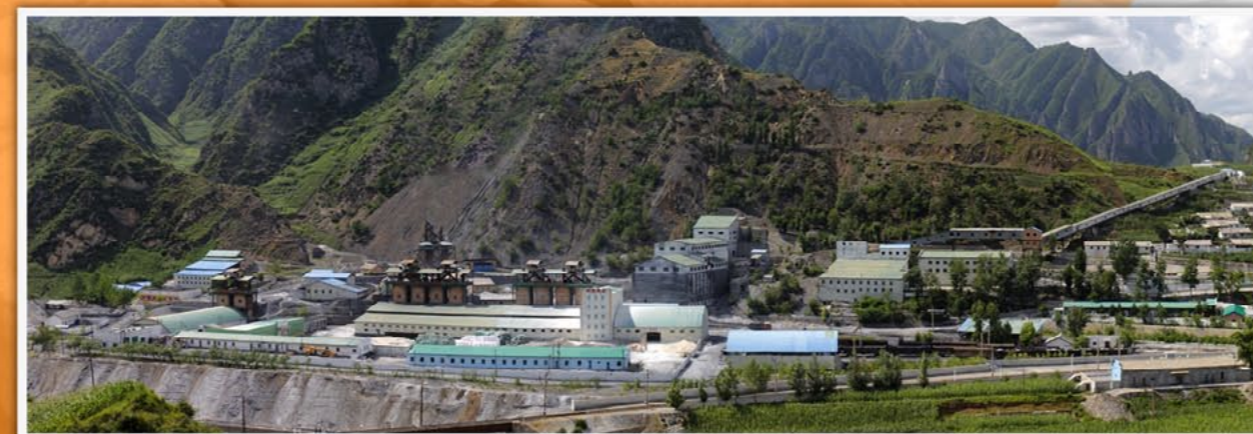
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8102

Fax: 850-2-381-4495

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



KOREA MAGNESIA CLINKER INDUSTRY GROUP



Since its establishment in 1954, Korea Magnesia Clinker Industry Group specializes in the production and export of high-grade magnesia clinker, light-burnt magnesia, and scores of kinds of refractory bricks made from magnesite abundant in the country.

It has the Taehung Youth Hero Mine and Ryongyang Mine, leading producers of magnesite, Tanchon Magnesia Factory and

Songjin Fireproof Materials Factory equipped with modern facilities, and exclusive railways and ports.

During the past decades its primary attention has been paid to the quality improvement of export goods to meet the requirements of international standards, thus securing a competitive edge in the international market.

조선 마그네슘 클링커 공업총회사



Efficient and intensive investment, manufacture of high-quality products, and prompt delivery—they are the unbreakable principles in its business activities.

The group is making efforts to diversify and expand trade relations with foreign countries on the credit-first principle.

Korea Magnesia Clinker Industry Group

Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8166

Fax: 850-2-381-4634

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





TAEYONG SHINSAMON Joint Venture Company

President Kim Song Sam

Taeyong Shinsamon Joint Venture Company under Korea Oryun Trading Corporation specializes in the development and service of e-sports game applications and other video materials.

Staffed with competent IT experts and image editors, the company has developed scores of game applications simulating international football league matches and all-star basketball games for both computer and smart phones, and various programs such as an integrated management system for training reserve sports players. It has also established a system of disseminating multifarious videos of national and international

sports games via a nationwide network and mobile phones, thus heightening the zeal for sports among people.

Its game applications are attractive to people with their vivid and animated 3D images and dramatic movement.



Taeyong Shinsamon Joint Venture Company
Add: Moranbong District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8778
Fax: 850-2-381-4410
E-mail: oryun.gtc@star-co.net.kp



First Meeting of Board of Directors of DPRK Chamber of Commerce Held

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was convened in Pyongyang on January 27, 2022.

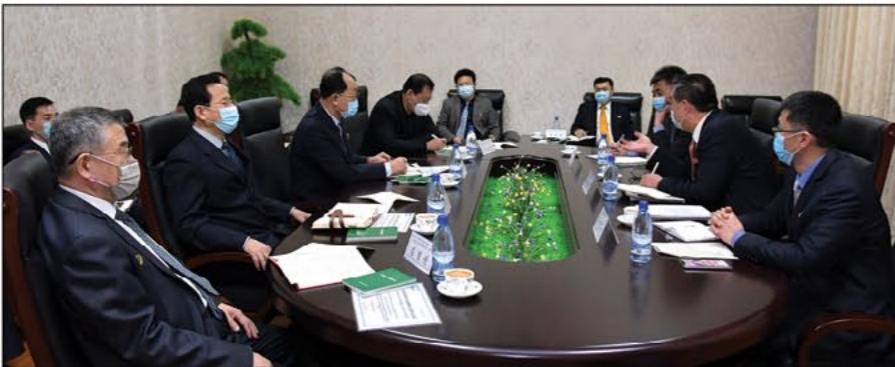
Ryu Hyon Chol, chairman of the DPRK Chamber of Commerce, made a report.

chambers of commerce in different countries.

He was followed by An Pyong Thack, secretary general of the DPRK CC, who spoke about the purpose of organizing the board of directors and its management direction, and introduced directors and terms of service.



Chairman Ryu Hyon Chol



He summarized the achievements the DPRK CC made in exchange and cooperation with the International Chamber of Commerce and other

The meeting discussed the issues on the work of the DPRK CC to implement exchange and cooperation with the ICC and its sector-specific

panels, national chambers of commerce in many countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, activate the chamber's efforts to promote investment and develop external trade of the country in keeping with the international trend of trade development, international trade laws and regulations and commerce customs, and other problems arising in trading activities of member companies, their investment attraction and technical cooperation and corresponding measures. □



2022 DPRK-China International Trade Fair to Be Held

THE 2022 DPRK-CHINA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR is to be held from April 28 to June 28, under the sponsorship of the Korea International Exhibition Corporation, China International Chamber of Commerce and China Dandong Humaohui Sci-tech Development Co. Ltd.

Products and export goods presented by factories, enterprises and trading companies in the DPRK

and Chinese commodities will be exhibited on the DPRK's internet website Saebyol and the nationwide data communication network.

Korean goods will be exhibited on the China international exhibition and Humaohui sites in China.

The participants will introduce their exhibits and businesses in the form of e-documents, photos and videos, and those introductions are preserved on the networks for

one year.

Orders of import and export on consignment shall be made through technical counsel and price fixing by online text-conversation, and contracts and other relevant documents be exchanged on line. Interviews are also available through the video conference system.

Many businesses in the DPRK and China are stepping up preparations for the fair. □



MIYON Health Foods

Miyon tea products are made from mushrooms by using advanced techniques of biotechnology to maximize medical values of the ingredients and their absorption.

As they help normalize enteric microbiota and promote nourishment and appetite, they are well commented as ideal health foods.



Miyon Food Pharmacy

Add: Unjong District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-341-8544

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



President Ko Suk Yong

Korea Kwangryang Trading Company

Korea Kwangryang Trading Company, founded in April 2004, focuses on the production and sale of cosmetics made with natural sulfuric mud of Kwangryang Bay on the West Sea of Korea, which contains medicinal properties good for health.

Attaching priority to developing new cosmetic items, the company has established manufacturing methods of skin-care toilet soap and non-oil massage gel for sauna bath by using sulfuric mud from Kwangryang Bay.

It has equipped its workshop with relevant processing facilities based on patent technology, and turns out high-quality cosmetics, including sulfuric mud toilet soap, massage gel for facial treatment, facial creams and shampoos.

It also engages in garment production to order and bonded garment processing, and encourages investment on the software development.

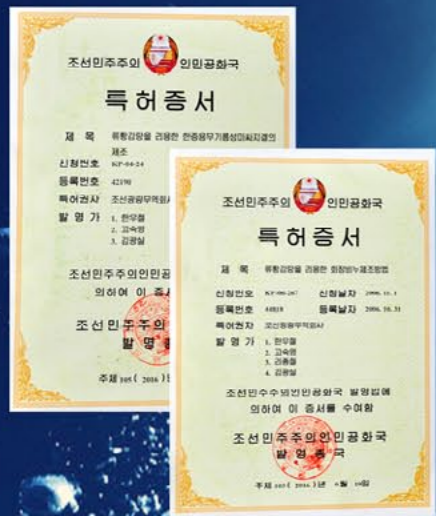
It has built a hotel with an accommodation capacity of

several hundred tourists in the Wonsan-Kalma coastal tourist area, and has commercial and welfare service establishments in several parts of Pyongyang.

The company directs a big effort to promoting economic and technical exchange and cooperation with other countries on the credit-first principle.

Korea Kwangryang Trading Company

Add: Tongdaewon District,
Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6133
Fax: 850-2-381-4410(ICC427)
E-mail: kr2004@star-co.net.kp





President Ju Tong Chol

KOREA KYONGAM Trading Company

Founded in April 1985, it conducts trading activities in various business categories, such as real estate, fishery, bonded garment processing, commercial and taxi services.

It has several mines and factories that turn out gold, copper, lead, zinc and other nonferrous metals as well as marble, serpentine, granite, cement and other building materials, all of which are in great demand.

Its garment factory engages in bonded processing to order.

Recently it has built a hotel with a large capacity at the foot of Mt Jongbang which boasts beautiful landscape and historical relics and is stepping up final preparations for operation.

It directs considerable efforts to intensifying economic exchange and cooperation with foreign counterparts on a credit-first principle while maintaining active and efficient business management.

Korea Kyongam Trading Company

Add: Sariwon, North Hwanghae

Province, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-041-63-0506

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



Main Contents of Regulations for Tax in Economic Development Parks

Regulations for tax in economic development parks (EDPs), adopted on July 21, 2021 by Decision No. 72 of the Cabinet of the DPRK, are intended to ensure equality in taxation and accurate tax payments by establishing a strict system in tax payment in EDPs.

The regulations, composed of 72 articles in eleven chapters, are applied to any foreign-invested enterprises and banks, branches, offices and agencies of foreign businesses, as well as foreign individuals and overseas Koreans carrying out business transactions or earning incomes in the EDPs.

According to them, tax payment in EDPs shall be supervised by local taxation institutes in each EDP under the direction of the central tax supervisory organ.

An enterprise shall make tax registration with the local taxation institute within 14 days from the date when it is given the certificate of its registration. And an individual who stays in an EDP for more than 91 days and earns income shall make tax registration with the local taxation institute within 14 days from the date of approval for stay or residence.

Documents related to tax administration shall be kept for five years, and annual financial statements and documents of fixed assets shall be kept until the termination of the business.

An enterprise shall pay enterprise income tax on the income from business activities and other incomes earned in an EDP, and the rates of enterprise income tax shall be 14 per cent of the taxable income. Those favoured with the reduction of and exemption from enterprise income tax and relevant periods are also specified.

Any individual who earns income inside an EDP shall pay personal income tax.

An individual who stays or resides in an EDP for more than one year shall pay tax also on his income earned outside the EDP.

He shall also pay property tax on buildings, vessels and airplanes which are owned by him inside the EDP and inheritance tax when he has inherited property located inside and outside the EDP.

Enterprises engaged in the production and construction sectors shall pay turnover tax, and those

operating in the service sectors business tax.

Those that invest and undertake infrastructure construction, such as construction of roads, railways, harbours, airports, sewage and drainage systems, and waste disposal, may be favoured with exemption from or reduction of business tax.

In case an enterprise is engaged in the service of cutting-edge science and technology, business tax may be reduced by 50 per cent.

Resource tax shall be payable in case resources are exploited for the purpose of export or sale, and enterprises and individuals shall pay city management tax and vehicle tax.

The local taxation institute shall enforce regular supervision and control regarding tax payment of enterprises and individuals. In case of tax evasion, property equivalent to the overdue taxes shall be confiscated according to the established procedures.

The government of the DPRK pushes ahead with the promulgation of new investment-related laws and regulations in keeping with the developing reality so as to promote economic cooperation with foreign countries. □



Aronia melanocarpa Fruit Extract

Composition: *Aronia melanocarpa* fruit, alcohol, sugar
Indication: To supplement vitamins and treat cardiovascular diseases.
Dosage: 25-30ml each, three times a day, or several times a day in diluted form.

Yonthan Trading Company
 Add: Yonthan County, North Hwanghae Province, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-041-33-0505
 Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416



PhalgokTea

Phalgok Tea is a beverage made of eight cereals, such as oat, barley, corn, black glutinous rice, millet, foxtail millet, sorghum and unpolished rice, which are mixed with salt, sugar, vitamins and minerals.

The tea with a nice aroma of cereals and sweet taste contains health-promoting substances.

It won a patent of the DPRK in April 2016.

Chonyon Health Products Company
 Add: Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6132
 E-mail: kenkang.health@star-co.net.kp



천연건강제품공장



CNC Lathe “RT-170”

