

T FOREIGN **Trade**

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- **Architectural Structures Demonstrating New Prosperity and Civilization**
- **Development of Machine-building Industry in the DPRK and Its Future**
- **Taeon Heavy Machine Complex**

JUCHE 111
(2022)

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KUMGANGSAN Kaesong Koryo Insam Cosmetics

These cosmetics have excellent moisturizing and beautifying qualities and prevent ultraviolet rays.

Kumgangsang JV Company
Add: Moranbong District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8140
Fax: 850-2-381-4485



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Demonstrating New
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Pyongyang Building-Materials Factory

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Architectural Structures Demonstrating New Prosperity and Civilization

Thanks to the policies pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to provide the people with the best material well-being, a great golden age of construction has been ushered in the country, and the new street and residential district forming various architectural groups sprang up in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK. Songhwa Street and Pothonggang Riverside Terraced Houses District have facilitated the appearance of Pyongyang.

Songhwa Street



Songhwa Street that has been built in a short time of only one year has more than 160 blocks of skyscraping and high-rise apartment houses, public buildings and service amenities with a total floor space of one million and hundreds of thousands of square metres in an area covering 56

hectares.

All the structures on the street go well with each other, fully ensuring formative art, interconnectivity and practicality.

The 80-storey apartment building forms an architectural group of flats and service amenities laid

out on the mezzanine floors and linked by corridors, which present excellent artistic and formative combination. Artificial ponds and waterfalls introduced with advanced technologies and rest places are also found in the building.

High-rise apartment buildings,

facilities for education, public health and welfare service amenities, overhead bridges and decorative structures are finely laid out along the broad avenue.

All the buildings with distinctive elevation formation and arrangement and green lawns on the street make the best of the characteristic features of the street.





Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District

The Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District, a luxury residential district of new type with 800 households, has been erected on the bank of the picturesque Pothong River.

It is named Kyongru-dong, which means terraced houses looking like beautiful beads.

The district forms an architectural group with a combination of houses with terraces and of low and many storeys and welfare service amenities, which sustains characteristics of architectural types and elements of elevation formation.

The interior of the houses is cosy and modern.

The terraced houses district which was built separately from the



construction project of 10 000 flats on Songhwa Street is occupied by labour innovators, scientists, lecturers,

intellectuals and other exemplary workers who have worked for the development of the country and well-

being of the people for a long time. 10 000 flats on Songhwa Street and 800 terraced houses were built at

state expense and given to ordinary working people free of charge.

The construction sector of the DPRK has set a goal of radically improving the people's living environment within the coming 20-30 years. To this end, the projects of building 50 000 flats between

2021 and 2025 are in full swing stage by stage in the capital city.

Along with it, every province, city, county and ri across the country are pushing ahead with the projects of constructing architectural structures sustaining local features and modern beauty according to plans and under the support and assistance of the state.

The architectural development of the DPRK will present the Korean people with national prosperity and new civilization. □





PYONGYANG BUILDING-MATERIALS FACTORY



Pyongyang Building-Materials Factory, which went into operation in September 2002, turns out tiles, plastic window frames, outdoor coating materials, sanitary ware and the like. Its production lines are streamlined and controlled by the integrated manufacturing system. Its primary attention is given to the technical reconstruction to increase

the existing production capacity so as to satisfy the increasing demand for building materials. In recent years alone, it introduced new technology into the process of polishing choice tiles, made the modelling of sanitary ware CNC-based, established new processes of coal gasification for domestic production of fuel, a key issue in building-materials production, and production of inorganic-organic composite outdoor coating materials by using water-glass.

In the past 20 years the factory contributed greatly to the economic development and improvement of the people's living standard. It is now directing great efforts to develop new products and thus turn out a wide variety of modern building materials favoured by people in larger amounts, while paying close attention to technical exchange and economic cooperation with foreign countries.



Development of Machine-building Industry in the DPRK and Its Future

The machine-building industry in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea plays a major role in leading and driving the overall economy as well as in foreign trade.

The DPRK government attached primary attention to establishing and developing the machine-building industry from the early days of building an independent national economy. Therefore, the machine-building industry of the country, which was almost zero before the liberation from Japanese military occupation (1945), accounted for 8.1% of the total industrial structure by 1949.

Even in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War it gave great importance to the position and role of machine-building industry in the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy. Accordingly, Huichon Machine-tool Factory, Huichon Precision Machine Factory, and other factories for producing tools, vehicles and mining machines were built, thus laying foundations for an independent and modern machine-building industry.

After the war it manufactured tractors, trucks, excavators, large-size water pumps and other machines, thus leading the industrial development of the country. And machine factories across the country launched a dynamic let-each-machine tool-make-more movement, which resulted in the production of large numbers of machine tools in one year and even 8-metre turning lathe and 3 000-ton

press.

When the task of putting the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific footing came to the fore, the DPRK government made energetic efforts to raise the country's machine-building industry to the world standard. In the course of this, the oxygen plant, 10 000-ton press and other large-sized machines were manufactured and such modern machine tools as numerically-controlled lathes newly developed.

Many machine factories put the production lines on a modern basis and consolidated foundations for increasing machine production at an early date, thus mass-producing high-level CNC machine tools and raising their international competitiveness.

In particular, 9-, 12- and 13-axis CNC machines and new-type parent machine have been manufactured and major parts and components of CNC machine tools produced domestically.

Machinery was included as a major export item in the country's foreign trade, markets were found for machine tools and other machines, their standards and technical specifications confirmed and the quality of machine tools for export improved.

Along with the growth in the production of modern machinery, such as machine tools, electrical, farming, mining, building and rolling machines and engines, their exports have been increased. Machine tools exported to China, Cuba and other foreign countries demonstrated the might of machine-building industry of the DPRK.

In recent years the DPRK government has put forth long-term targets for developing machine-building industry and pushed ahead with it.

Measures are taken to upgrade major machine factories on a modern footing as required by the developing times and develop and manufacture world-standard machinery of the Korean style.

In the flames of a brisk campaign to break through the cutting edge, new models of tractors, trucks, subway trains, trolley and other buses are produced.

The Eighth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in January 2021 set it as the major task facing the machine-building industry during the new five-year plan period (2021-2025) to establish solid foundations and make itself development- and innovation-driven.

Accordingly, research and designing work to develop vehicles, building and mining machinery by adopting new methods different from the existing ones is being intensified, and machine factories are conducting management activities with a priority given to readjusting and reinforcing production foundations.

The machine-building industry of the DPRK is being further accelerated thanks to the strenuous efforts of the government to readjust and reinforce the foundations of independent and modern machine-building industry of the country and thus make it lead and drive the overall economy, and its future is very promising. □



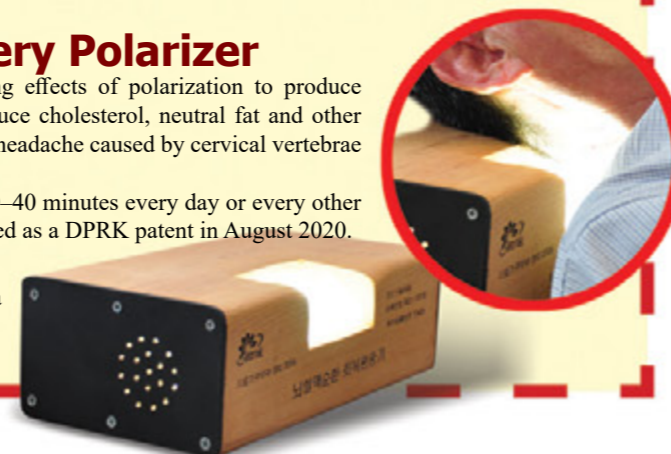
Pyongyang Building-Materials Factory
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Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416

Cerebral Blood Circulation Recovery Polarizer

As it is designed to apply physical, dynamic and electronic vibrating effects of polarization to produce anticoagulant effects in blood and improve its circulation as well as reduce cholesterol, neutral fat and other aging elements, it is highly efficacious in the treatment of arteriosclerosis, headache caused by cervical vertebrae trouble, dizziness, sleep disorder and laryngeal neuralgia.

Resting on the pillow, made of yew with the polarizer in it, for about 30-40 minutes every day or every other day accelerates rehabilitation, and it has no adverse effects. It was registered as a DPRK patent in August 2020.

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Generating Machinery Producer

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex is located in Taean District of Nampho in the DPRK.

Staffed with competent technicians and skilled workers, the complex conducts all its management activities based on the integrated manufacturing system.

Equipped with high efficient facilities, it manufactures generating equipment of various capacities and accessories, including hydraulic turbines, transformers, motors, support rollers, gears and body tyres.

Along with the growth in the production of custom-built equipment, it actively introduces new techniques for ensuring high precision and working

efficiency, thus satisfying the demands for ordered equipment.

Continuous efforts are directed to rationalize business management by bringing science and technology closer to production, modernize machines and facilities and increase the production of highly-efficient generating machines.

The complex is also making proactive measures to strengthen technical exchange with relevant foreign businesses.

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TONGNIM Mining Machine Factory



The factory products are widely used in large mines of the country, thereby rendering a great contribution to putting the mineral ore production on a normal basis.

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 Fax: 850-2-381-4495
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The Tongnim Mining Machine Factory is mainly engaged in the production of mining machines and their accessories, such as universal arm loader, trip, rotator crusher, bearing grinding mill, jaw crusher, reducing gear, pneumatic controller, pump, vibrating screen, bolt and nut.

It is equipped with the production lines of moulding, steel casting, processing, pipe-making, forging, heat treating and so on. It has newly introduced advanced technology in the processes of moulding and casting steel materials, and renovated loader control units, the three-stage reducing gears and stretching dies of cooled cast iron, thus improving the quality of products.

Technical Products from Kim Chaek University of Technology

Intelligent mined-out space measuring instrument

It obtains information on mined-out space through automatic 3D survey.

Laser grade: 2nd class < 1mw
 Measuring distance: 0.01-120m
 Precision: ±0.1m
 Resolving power: 0.1°
 Measuring time: 1min



PH meter

It is used to measure pH values of drinking or industrial water.

Measurement limit: 0-14pH
 Precision: ±0.05pH
 Communication system: RS-485
 Power: AC 150-220V



Load power management appliance PMS-2321

Operating voltage: 85-264V
 Power consumption: below 5W
 Rated measuring voltage: 100V, 220V
 Maximum measuring voltage: 1.2Ub
 Rated measuring current: 5A
 Maximum measuring current: 1.2Ib
 Measuring accuracy: 0.5 class
 Communication system: RS-485



Multi-purpose plasma generator

Voltage: 150V-220V
 Output: 1.5-2.5kW
 Maximum cutting thickness: 3mm
 Maximum welding thickness: 3mm



Cycloidal pin planetary transmission reducer

Range of transmission ratio: 9-99
 Output range: 0.37-5.5 kW
 Transmission precision: ±0.5°
 Noise level: ≤70dB



Mirae Science and Technology Institute
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RAGWON General Machine Enterprise



The Ragwon General Machine Enterprise is a distinguished machine-building base with a history of 70 years. It has produced large-size machines and custom-built equipment needed in the construction and mining industry sectors, thus rendering a great contribution to the development of the machine-building industry of the country.

At present it is making strenuous efforts to design and manufacture new models of machines and facilities based on the latest technological successes and establish their serial production lines.

CNC machines have been added to

the production lines, and electronic-controlled unit for excavators, high-precision hydraulic components and other new technological products developed, thus raising efficiency in the manufacture of machines and improving their quality.

The design institute under the enterprise strives to develop new models of hydraulic machines based on 3D or 4D designs in line with the global trend.

Hydraulic excavators and truck cranes, tractor excavators, and rotary drilling machines are the typical products of the enterprise.

It also produces under contract such hydraulic products as cylinders, valves and high-pressure hoses.

It has an oxygen separator branch factory, which manufactures various oxygen separators with capacities of 15 000, 6 000, 2N m³/h.

The Ragwon General Machine Enterprise pursues its steady development through exchange and cooperation with foreign businesses in the manufacture of the advanced machinery.



Rolling Stock Trading Company
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Pyongyang

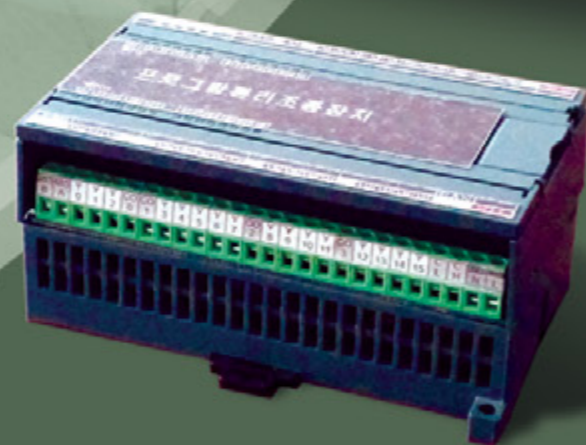
Foreign Mechanical Engineering Company



Pyongyang Foreign Mechanical Engineering Company is a technology-intensive business which has realized the integration of R&D, production, introduction and sale of high-tech goods.

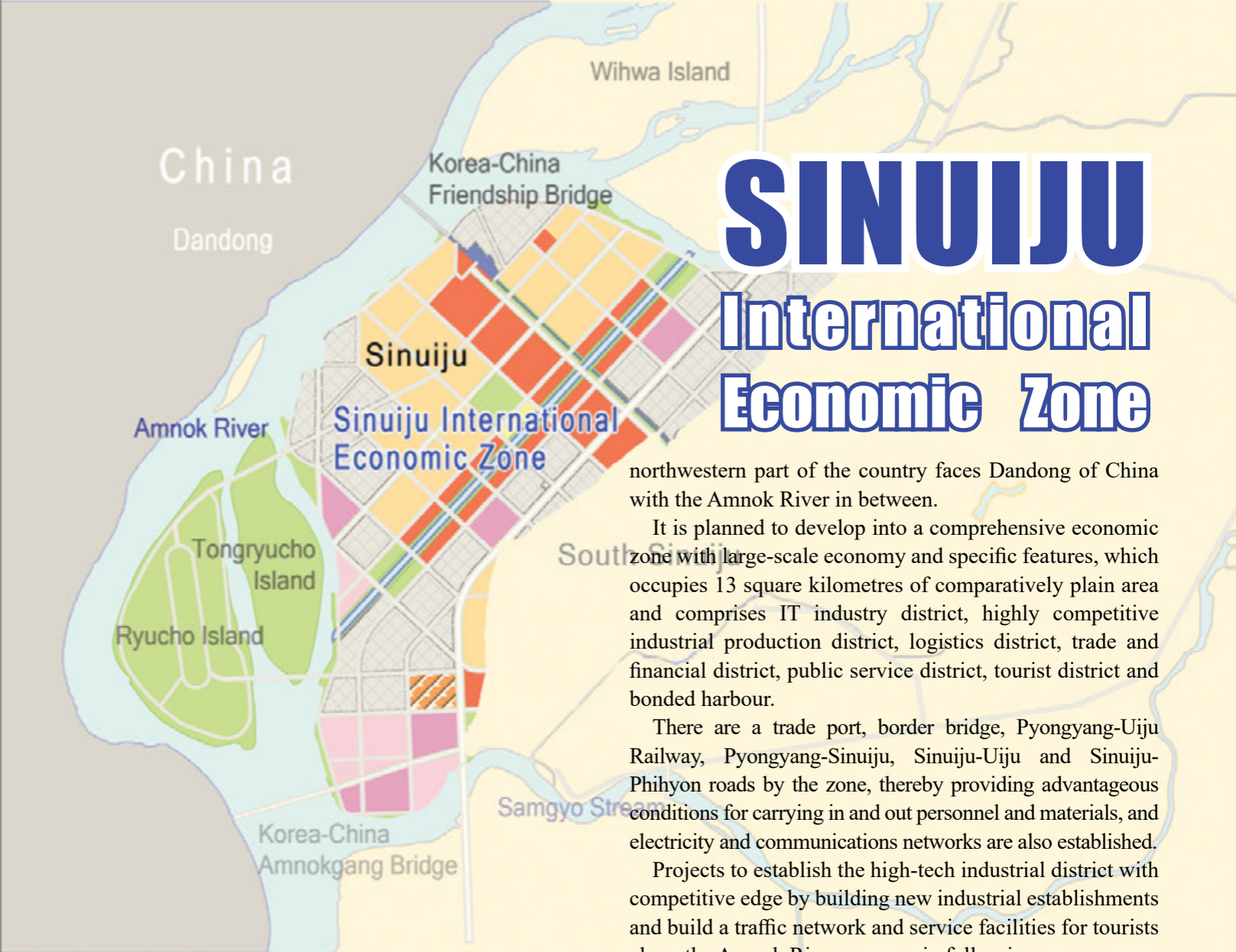
Its main development indexes include robots, equipment for automation in production process, substrates, various sizes of electrode lines for wire cutting, hard alloy products (drilling bit heads, dies and tips), and the like.

Most of the products are developed with locally available raw and other materials and satisfy necessary technical specifications and orders, thus enjoying increasing demands.



The company gives priority to the exchange of the latest scientific and technological achievements and the cooperation with its counterparts at home and abroad.

Pyongyang Foreign Mechanical Engineering Company
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SINUIJU

International Economic Zone

northwestern part of the country faces Dandong of China with the Amnok River in between.

It is planned to develop into a comprehensive economic zone with large-scale economy and specific features, which occupies 13 square kilometres of comparatively plain area and comprises IT industry district, highly competitive industrial production district, logistics district, trade and financial district, public service district, tourist district and bonded harbour.

There are a trade port, border bridge, Pyongyang-Uiju Railway, Pyongyang-Sinuiju, Sinuiju-Uiju and Sinuiju-Pihyon roads by the zone, thereby providing advantageous conditions for carrying in and out personnel and materials, and electricity and communications networks are also established.

Projects to establish the high-tech industrial district with competitive edge by building new industrial establishments and build a traffic network and service facilities for tourists along the Amnok River are now in full swing.

It is planned to attract businesses on the principles of environmental protection and energy saving.

The Madusan Economic Federation, which is entitled to general development of the Sinuiju International Economic Zone, is pushing ahead with cooperation and exchange with foreign investors in order to materialize its plan of turning the zone into an international city for infrastructure establishment, high-tech industry, securities financing, bonded processing trade, tourism, real estate and investment attraction.

The government of the DPRK, in order to make the external environment of the country more favourable as befits its increasing international prestige, has pursued a policy of establishing special economic zones to make effective use of geopolitical conditions, and setting up economic development parks in every province and developing them in a specific way. It has also provided foreign investors with favourable conditions and environment for their economic activities.

The Sinuiju International Economic Zone situated in the

Phungchon Fruit Processing Factory

Located in Kwail County of South Hwanghae Province, the factory has long been processing fruits collected from the several thousand-hectare fruit farm in the county into tasty, nutritious foodstuffs and beverages, including canned, jammed, jellied and dried fruits, juice, wine and beer.

Recently it carried out a modernization

project to put production lines on an automatic and intensive basis and improve the taste and quality of its products.

Canned and jammed fruits and fruit wines are very popular among people for their delicious tastes and high nutritive values.

The factory makes strenuous efforts to attain the world-class level in the quality of

processed fruit products and expand their varieties.

Korea Light Industry Trading Company
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Kaesong Koryo Insam & Antler Tonic



The tonic is effective in protecting and invigorating health and treating arteriosclerosis, hyperlipemia, sexual dysfunction, neurasthenia and anaemia.

KOREA KAESONG KORYO INSAM TRADING COMPANY
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Intellectual Property Rights System of the DPRK

The DPRK is making energetic efforts to develop the country's intellectual property rights system in keeping with the world trend. It has attached utmost importance to the issue concerning the intellectual property rights and proclaimed laws on invention, trademark, industrial design, copyright and appellation of origins. And based on them it is encouraging the protection of patented technologies and new inventions.

After having joined the World Intellectual Property Organization in 1974, it signed such international conventions and agreements as the Madrid agreement on the international registration of trademarks, the Paris convention for the protection of industrial property, the patent cooperation treaty, the Bern convention for the protection of literary and artistic works, and the Lisbon agreement for

the protection of appellations of origin and their international registration, and is implementing them faithfully.

Several patent and trademark agencies are established in the country to legally protect and encourage patented technologies and new inventions.

The DPRK is carrying out various projects on a long-term basis to consolidate the material foundations for economic construction. While mapping out national plans to develop science and technology and thus accelerate socialist economic construction, it is concentrating investment on the new materials and energy, space, nuclear and other cutting-edge technologies, the key research sectors, focusing on the research projects with existing foundations and clear prospects and furthering achievements in those projects.

Many successes have been made in the effort to establish new high-tech industries and develop intellectual goods and cutting-edge technologies. In order to consolidate the achievements the work to examine and protect inventions, trademarks, copyrights and appellation of origins is being concretized, and factories, enterprises and trading companies are applying the system of identifying codes in a scientific way as suited to their own characteristics. The system of investigation and inspection is being perfected and strict punishment system is enforced.

As international disputes over patents and intellectual property rights are becoming aggravated, the DPRK is directing great efforts into application of patents for technical products developed at home and their authentication in order to provide them with effective protection as well as exercise of their rights. □

Myopia-protection Alarming Device

Myohyang Hoephung JV Company
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It is an earphone-shaped device designed to protect eyesight when one uses a computer or a mobile phone, writes or reads a book, by measuring in real time the distance between a person and an object.

When the object is brought too close to the eye, its sensor detects it and the device vibrates as a warning. It neither gives harm to hearing organs nor disturbs neighbouring people.

It weighs some 10 grams, and uses a lithium-ion miniature battery which lasts five hours at maximum.

HUICHON Silk Mill



The Huichon Silk Mill situated along the Chongchon River is a prominent silk thread producer in the DPRK.

It is strenuously improving the quality of silk products and increasing their variety by pushing forward with the effort to put production processes on a modern and scientific footing.

It has standardized the water temperatures for boiling cocoons of different kinds, introduced high-speed machines and facilities into the silk spinning process, modernized various kinds of equipment and expanded production capacities. As a result, it is increasing the production of silk cottons and other threads.

Silk threads of the mill are whitish glossy and well stretched and have a high tensile strength. They are also light, moisture-absorbent, and anti-bacterial. And silk cottons are soft and have good heat insulation power.

Silk products of the mill are enjoying great popularity, and Chongchongang-brand silk threads are exported to several countries.

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President Kim Chol Song

Korea Undok Group

Korea Undok Group with the history of over 30 years is specialized in such activities as the production and processing of mineral ores, the manufacture of construction machinery and finishing building materials and garment production.

The group, which gives priority to trade in technology, has several IT companies with competent personnel, encourages proactive introduction and exchange of advanced technologies and conducts technical services including the software development.

It has production bases in Pyongyang and other parts of the country, and its products are appreciated at home and abroad for their good quality.

With several overseas branches in the Asian region, the group has carried on transactions based on credit-worthiness, thus establishing good relations with foreign counterparts in technical service, export of nonferrous metals and bonded garment processing.

President Kim Chol Song says that his group will increase exports by relying on domestic resources, develop high-tech products and promote the exchange and cooperation with foreign counterparts for equipment renovation and business expansion.



Production and processing of mineral ores, manufacture of construction machinery and finishing building materials and garment production

Korea Undok Group

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PHYONGSONG Artificial Leather Factory



The Phyongsong Artificial Leather Factory is in Phyongsong of South Phyongan Province. Since its inauguration in October 1980, it has produced various artificial leathers used in making consumer goods and furniture.

It has put the business management on a scientific footing and developed some functional artificial leathers such as polyvinyl chloride artificial leather and antibacterial artificial leather, which are superior to the previous ones and meet the global trend.

It has also established new processes for velvet leather production and cold-pressing and developed a new-type foamed material and a gel-form heat & light stabilizer, thus increasing the production and improving quality.

It has achieved many successes by concentrating investment on the domestic production of release papers with various patterns.

At present the factory produces millions of square metres of artificial leather every year.

Its products are diversified in type and colour, and they are very popular at home.

It gives priority to the economic and technical cooperation with relevant businesses at home and abroad to continuously upgrade the production techniques.

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Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Foreign Trade Amended

*Adopted by Resolution No. 104 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on December 10, 1997
Amended by Decree No. 483 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on February 26, 1999
Amended by Decree No. 807 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on December 7, 2004
Amended by Decree No. 2195 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on March 27, 2007
Amended by Decree No. 160 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on July 21, 2009
Amended by Decree No. 2052 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on December 21, 2011
Amended by Decree No. 2303 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on April 3, 2012
Amended by Decree No. 849 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on December 23, 2015
Amended by Decree No. 2387 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on September 6, 2018
Amended by Decree No. 256 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on March 26, 2020
Amended by Decree No. 847 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on January 28, 2022*

(Continued from the previous issue)

Chapter 4 Guidance over Foreign Trade

Article 45 (Foreign trade guidance organ)

Intensifying guidance over foreign trade is an important guarantee for correctly executing the state's policy on foreign trade.

Guidance over foreign trade shall be conducted by the central foreign trade guidance organ under the unified guidance of the Cabinet.

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall draw a development plan for executing the state's policy on foreign trade, and grasp and guide its implementation.

Article 46 (Organization of a non-standing deliberation committee for foreign trade)

A relevant non-standing deliberation committee shall be organized to make sure that guidance and control over foreign trade are conducted properly.

The relevant non-standing deliberation committee shall discuss on a regular basis the problems related with executing the state's policy on foreign trade and improving the work of foreign trade and take relevant measures.

Article 47 (Enforcement of import and export licensing and quota systems)

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall designate the imports and exports of national importance according to the import and export licensing and quota systems, and in line with it grant import and export licences to the relevant items and assign import and export quotas to the licensed units.

Organs, enterprises and associations that are granted import and export licences and quotas shall pay the import and export licensing and quota fees to the central financial guidance organ.

Article 48 (Items for enforcement of import and export licensing and quota systems)

Items for enforcement of import and export licensing and quota systems shall be deliberated and decided by the non-

standing deliberation committee every year.

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall compile a draft document of the items for enforcement of import and export licensing and quota systems and submit it to the non-standing deliberation committee.

The central planning guidance organ shall send necessary data to the central foreign trade guidance organ so as not to cause inconvenience in compiling a draft document of the items for enforcement of import and export licensing and quota systems.

Article 49 (Designation of encouraged items and preferential treatment)

The central foreign trade guidance organ, in contact with relevant organs, shall designate as encouraged items the key goods, technical transfer and services and accord them preferential treatment.

Article 50 (Regulation of tariff rates)

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall regulate the tariff rates for the imports and exports by item, season and country according to the domestic demands, volume of production and state measures.

The central planning guidance organ, central statistical organ and other relevant organs shall send to the central foreign trade guidance organ data needed for regulating tariff rates.

Article 51 (Encouragement of foreign trade in technology)

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall actively encourage foreign trade in technology by trading companies in the sci-tech sector.

Article 52 (Grasping the state of foreign trade in service and assistance)

Organs, enterprises and associations engaged in foreign trade in service shall regularly report to their superior organs the state of implementation of their plans of foreign trade in service and the superior organs shall submit to the central foreign trade guidance organ by month and quarter the state

of their foreign trade in service.

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall analyze the state of foreign trade in service according to service units and by business categories and give active assistance to the institutions, enterprises and associations in their foreign trade in service.

Article 53 (Establishment of system of verification and appraisal of places of origin of imports and exports)

The central foreign trade guidance organ and other relevant organs shall establish a system of verification and appraisal of the places of origin of imports and exports and manage the places of origin of imports and exports.

Article 54 (Creation of external environment for the development of foreign trade)

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall actively create an external environment favourable for the development of foreign trade by concluding trade agreements with other countries and regions and entering international and regional economic organizations.

Article 55 (Provision of conditions for activities by foreign trade promotion organizations)

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall actively provide conditions so that the DPRK Chamber of Commerce, the International Trade Promotion Committee of the DPRK and other foreign trade promotion organizations can develop cooperation and exchanges with the International Chamber of Commerce and other international trade promotion organizations.

Article 56 (Service of foreign trade information)

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall collect, sum up and analyse the trade information by country, region and index through the survey of international market, and give the organs, enterprises and associations the information on a regular basis.

Article 57 (Planning of calculation of balance of foreign trade)

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall calculate the yearly balance of foreign trade and make a sum-up and analysis.

The central customs guidance organ and other relevant organs shall submit to the central foreign trade guidance organ on a monthly basis the data needed for calculating, summing up and analysing the balance of foreign trade.

Article 58 (Consolidation of statistical data of foreign trade)

The central foreign trade guidance organ, the central customs guidance organ and other relevant organs shall submit to the central statistical organ on a monthly basis the data needed for compiling statistics of foreign trade.

Article 59 (Designation and operation of places for exchange of imports and exports)

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall take measures for laying out places for exchange of imports and exports at the major border crossings and other designated areas and

operating them.

Article 60 (Measures for expanding foreign trade transactions)

The central foreign trade guidance organ and other relevant organs may take such measures as reasonable readjustment of state levies or customs tariffs and enforcement of subsidies. In this case, it shall get permission of the Cabinet.

Article 61 (Provision of convenience for foreign trade transactions)

The central foreign trade guidance organ shall develop and use information service system that provides real-time arrangement of various procedures, registration, tender and so on related with foreign trade through foreign trade sector network.

Article 62 (Regional foreign trade and mobilization of resources for import and export)

Regional foreign trade shall be conducted through the provincial (municipal) foreign trade management organs.

The provincial (municipal) foreign trade management organs shall hand over the accurate sums of money earned by cities and counties.

Article 63 (Creation and operation of bases for mobilizing resources for import and export)

City and county people's committees shall create bases for mobilizing resources for import and export and operate them effectively.

In case they wish to mobilize the export resources under the authority of the city and county people's committees, the relevant organs, enterprises and associations shall do so through provincial foreign trade management organs.

Chapter 5 Sanctions and Settlement of Disputes

Article 64 (Supervision and control of foreign trade)

Supervision and control of foreign trade shall be conducted by the central foreign trade guidance organ and relevant supervision and control organs.

The central foreign trade guidance organ and relevant supervision and control organs shall regularly supervise and control the conclusion of contracts, pricing, procedures for taking in or taking out, inspection and execution of plans, all related with foreign trade.

Article 65 (Fine)

In case a foreign trade transaction is conducted contrary to what have been approved for prices and for taking in or taking out or without getting approval for prices and taking in or taking out, a fine of 100 000-1 500 000 won shall be imposed.

Article 66 (Suspension of taking in or taking out)

Taking in or taking out of imports and exports shall be suspended in the following cases:

Article 67 (Revocation of operation license)

Operation license shall be revoked in the following cases:

1. When fabricated price and taking in or taking out approval document has been used;

2. When planned state levies have not been paid for three years;
3. When no foreign trade result has been recorded for three years after getting the operation licence;
4. When faked goods and inferior goods have been imported or marketed;
5. When restricted or prohibited goods have been imported or exported;
6. When there are no exports production base, technology or service resources;
7. When the order concerning the import and export licensing and quota systems has not been observed;
8. When the operation licence has been renewed.

Article 68 (Warning, grave warning, labour without payment, education through labour, degrading, firing and dismissal)

Warning, grave warning, labour without payment for less than 3 months or education through labour shall be imposed on those who are responsible for in the following cases:

1. When importing or exporting the goods designated contrary to foreign trade policy of the state has been conducted;
2. When a trade transaction has been conducted without any foreign trade plan;
3. When the central foreign trade guidance organ has not deliberated the foreign trade contract nor approved prices and taking in or taking out;
4. When materials were mobilized from illegal resources;
5. When regional export resources have been mobilized without getting confirmation by provincial (municipal) foreign trade management organs;
6. When money earned through export on consignment has not paid to the consignor in time;
7. When the task of compulsory payment of foreign currency due to the state has not been implemented;
8. When fabricated price and taking in or taking out approval document has been used;
9. When faked goods and inferior goods have been imported or marketed;
10. When restricted or prohibited goods have been imported or exported;
11. When the order concerning the import and export licensing and quota systems has not been observed;
12. When the other regulations in this law have been violated.

When the degrees of the conducts referred in the above-mentioned subparagraphs of this article are severe, labour without payment for more than 3 months, education through labour, degrading, firing or dismissal shall be imposed.

Article 69 (Criminal penalty)

If the conduct that is in violation of this law constitutes a crime, criminal penalty shall be imposed on those responsible for it according to the relevant article of the Criminal Law.

Article 70 (Settlement of dispute)

Disagreements related to trade transactions shall be settled by the method of consultation.

A case that cannot be settled through consultation may be handed over to a court or an arbitration body for settlement. □



Functional Beaded Goods



To be healthy and beautiful is the demand of human beings that grows stronger with the development of the times.

The Ryonghung Daily-necessities Production Station strives to develop functional daily necessities which satisfy the people's demand for health and conform to their aesthetic sentiments. One of their products is massaging slippers.

Slippers are designed with variegated and decorative beads as suited to psychological responses of the people to various colours and their aesthetic tastes and hand-embroidered. They are also added with tourmaline, which generates anion, far infrared

rays and bioelectric current, to promote health.

It also produces beaded handbags intended to stimulate palms and other articles of daily use, which are very popular among women.

The factory makes continuous efforts to create designs in reflection of people's aspirations for good health and beauty and develop new products with excellent health-promoting effects.

Along with this, it keeps promoting cooperation and exchange with other countries for its sustainable development.

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OKRYU Ceramics

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KUSONG 10C



Performance:

Processing of axes, external, internal, conical and curved surfaces of discs, and various screws

Technical specifications:

Maximum swing:	over bed	400mm
	over carriage	200mm
Distance between centres:		1 000mm
Spindle speed:	number	16 grades
	revolution	80~1 600r/min
Weight:		1 580kg
Size:		2 550×1 210×1 555mm

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