



FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

JUCHE 108
(2019)

3

Collagen Cosmetics

Collagen, major structural protein of ligaments, joints, hair and nails, makes skin elastic and firm and connects cells. It is, therefore, effective in preventing wrinkles and maintaining youthful and beautiful skin.

It is widely used as an indispensable ingredient for preparing skincare cosmetics, especially for removing and preventing wrinkles.

The collagen foundations of the Korea Thaesong Trading Company contain low-molecular collagen peptide with high absorption power, vitamins C and E known as strong antioxidants, hyaluronic acid which is a natural whitening agent and excellent moisturizer.

They have remarkable effects on skin nourishment, moisturizing, whitening, cell restoration and wrinkle-removing.

These cosmetics will work wonders for those who desire white and elastic skin.

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Contents

FOREIGN TRADE
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

Juche 108 (2019) No. 3 (452)

2. Musan Mining Complex
4. Conservation and Development of Natural Resources in DPRK
4. Efforts to Build Knowledge Economy
6. Industrial Robot with 6 Degrees of Freedom
7. Powerful Propellant for Building an Economic Giant
8. Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory
10. Newly Developed Building Materials
12. Samsung Trading Company
14. Hamhung Silk Mill
16. Efficient Lithium Battery
18. Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant
22. Myohyangsan J.V. Company



24. Intelligent Acid Storage Battery Protector



25. *Nalgae*-brand Leather Shoes
26. Korea Munsubong Trading Company



28. Regulations on Foreign Exchange Control in Economic Development Parks
30. Kumdang 2 Injection and Hyolgungbullojong
32. Atoxin Injection
32. Injection with Anti-cancer Agents



Musan Mining Complex

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Musan Mining Complex



The Musan Mining Complex located in Musan County, North Hamgyong Province, is a giant producer of concentrated iron ore.

With a deposit of high-grade iron ore of several billion tons, the complex mines and supplies the ores to Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, Songjin Steel Complex and other metallurgical plants.

Mining in open pits laid out on Cholsan Peak lower the height of the peak by 15 metres every year.

The complex directs main efforts to removal of overburden by increasing the transportation capacity and doubling the working capacity of rotary crushers.

Ore-dressing and other processes have been

technically reconstructed so as to increase iron ore production and improve the quality of concentrated iron ore.

The complex is self-sufficient in accessories of trucks and excavators, chisel tops of deep-boring machines, crusher balls and electronic devices. It is making constant efforts to increase the production capacity of concentrated iron ore by conducting extension project of conveyor-belt lines for earth removal, developing underground excavation areas, augmenting the ore-dressing process and building a crushing plant.

The complex strives hard to meet the growing demand for high-grade concentrated iron ore.



Conservation and Development of Natural Resources in DPRK

The Korean peninsula, which has been formed by massive crustal movements in the long course of Earth's geological history, abounds with natural resources, including several hundred mineral species.

Korea is noted for abundant deposits of iron ore, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, magnesite, limestone, marble and others of great economic value.

It is also rich in rare-earth minerals, anthracite, lignite, peat, ultraanthracite and other fossil fuel resources.

It has many scenic places with famous mineral springs and spas good for health and medical treatment. Over 170 places, such as Yangdok, Kyongsong, Sinchon, Ryonggang and Ongjin, are popular as mineral spring and spa resorts.

The government of the DPRK has constantly pursued a policy of conserving the abundant natural resources and exploiting them through national investigation and survey, and has taken correct measures to provide legal guarantee to this end.

It has adopted the law of the DPRK on natural resources so as to establish strict discipline and order in prospecting, exploiting and using the natural resources and thus accelerate the socialist economic construction and improve the people's living standards.

The law stipulates that a state deliberation organ shall approve the exploitation of natural resources.

The state sees to it that the prospecting work is put on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis.

It ensures that the institutes, enterprises and organizations entitled to resource development increase mineral production by introducing large, modern and high-speed machines into mining, diversifying transportation, giving precedence to tunnelling and employing efficient mining methods.

It strictly supervises that those engaged in development of natural resources should not destroy the country's land, resources, landscape, people's living environment and ecological environment.

It is promoting exchanges and cooperation with other countries in the fields of surveying, developing and using natural resources.

The prospect of the country's natural resources development is very optimistic.

The DPRK's policy of properly developing natural resources renders a great contribution to conserving natural resources as well as satisfying the growing demands for raw materials and fuels of the national economy and thus stepping up socialist construction.

in developing high-yielding strains, organic fertilizers and biological pesticides. Notable achievements made in the light industry and foodstuff industry are paying off greatly in the improvement of the people's living standards.

Valuable successes are also registered in the sectors of cutting-edge science, basic science, IT and nanotechnology, I think.

Scientists in their 20s and 30s are successful in the research of elementary-particle physics and cosmology and the explanation of the mechanism of high-temperature superconductivity.

Those in the IT sector have developed a mega database retrieval system capable of allowing several hundred thousand users simultaneously and processing a myriad of data per second, machine translation, image processing and speech recognition by artificial intelligence, cloud-computing through parallel computer system, and other advanced technologies, and are accelerating their introduction into practice. In addition, they have laid foundations for utilizing quantum cipher communications technology which is theoretically impossible to either wiretap or crack, and made a scanning probe microscope and the cutting-edge communications equipment for one million subscribers.

Researchers in the basic science sector have established a simulation design technology of new materials for energy and given solutions to several pending problems, and those in the sector of nanotechnology have developed nano products for agriculture, including biological growth promoters, functional PVC sheets, and disinfectants. Tangible successes are also made in the stockbreeding sector.

It is important to put an emphasis on developing science and technology, and, at the same time, establish a climate of prioritizing science and technology throughout the society, isn't it?

You're right. It is not only scientists and technicians who are responsible for building a knowledge economy. All other officials and working people should raise a strong wind of attaching importance to science to equip themselves with at least one skill and put it to wide use. In the course of this,

they would invent new, innovative technologies.

To this end, festivals, exhibitions and presentations are organized on a national or sectoral scale to give wide publicity to achievements made in the fields of IT, energy, basic science, architecture and so on as well as boost prizewinners.

Their inventions and new technologies are generalized throughout the country amid vigorous campaigns of overtaking and learning from others and swapping experience with them.

The 34th national festival of science and technology on the theme "The spirit of self-reliance and strength of science and technology" was held in late April. Over 650 sci-tech proposals highly appreciated in the preliminary academic discussions, presentations, exhibitions and shows in Pyongyang and other provinces, cities and counties, nearly 3 000 achievements and 15 000 exhibits of 1 550 kinds were on display.

The national festival of science and technology commenced in 1986 as an annual event and recorded its 34th round this year. Would you tell me about conspicuous achievements presented to the current festival and its difference with the previous ones?

The current festival displayed successes made in setting up new production, management and analysis systems and introducing advanced methods to practice.

They contributed to ensuring nationwide control over power management, putting production processes on a modern basis and perfecting the self-supporting economic structure.

Previous festivals put main emphasis on solving urgent technological problems arising in the economic construction, but recent 32nd, 33rd and 34th festivals focused on contributing to economic development and improvement of the people's living standards as required by the era of knowledge economy. The current festival was divided into several panels such as power, coal, metal, building materials, construction, agriculture, light industry, foodstuff industry, IT and energy. There were also exhibition and presentation of scientific achievements as well as exchange of experience.

The festival served as a positive opportunity of stepping up the building of a knowledge economy and improving the people's living standards and also an encouragement to public interest in the work.

The building of a knowledge economy that is spurred by the effort to make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern, IT-based and scientific and by the strong nationwide wind of prioritizing science and technology, will be accomplished in the near future.

Efforts to Build Knowledge Economy

A reporter from The Foreign Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had an interview with Kim Ryong, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea.

At present various undertakings aimed at building a knowledge economy are being conducted in the country, and would you tell me about it in detail?

In order to implement the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to speed up the work of putting the national economy on an IT and modern footing and turn it into a knowledge economy, our scientists and technicians are making dynamic efforts to solve the scientific and technological problems arising in the building of a knowledge economy.

Scientists from the State Academy of Sciences, Institute of Agricultural Science, Institute of Medical Science and other scientific research institutions, lecturers and researchers from Kim Chaek University of Technology and Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering, and technical

personnel at factories and enterprises across the country are rendering greatly to making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized, IT-based and scientific.

Among these achievements are the normalization of production of vinalon, fertilizer and steel based on locally-available materials, introduction of high-performance machines and facilities such as UHP electric arc furnace, large oxygen plant, CNC machine tools, geothermal facilities and circulating fluid-bed boilers, and technical upgrading of production lines and facilities in many factories and enterprises.

Tell me about the successes made in the effort to put enterprise management and business operation on an IT and scientific footing.

Many factories and enterprises have established the integrated manufacturing system, and online education and telemedicine systems are set up in educational and public health sectors. The agricultural sector has made a progress



Industrial Robot with 6 Degrees of Freedom

The industrial robot with 6 degrees of freedom is guided by intelligent sensors. And different devices such as welding gun, spray gun and tongs, connected to its wrist joints, make it possible to perform welding, painting, transshipping, assembling and other tasks.

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Powerful Propellant for Building an Economic Giant

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward the strategic line for building an economic giant and is channelling nationwide efforts to implement it, based on the principle of consolidating its independence and Juche character and relying on science and technology.

Thanks to proactive efforts made by the government of the DPRK, radical changes were brought about.

The electric-power, metallurgical, machine-building, chemical and coal-mining industries and all other sectors and units of the national economy have directed primary efforts to consolidating their independence and Juche character, establishing production and technical processes fed by local resources, and producing by their own efforts and technology cutting-edge equipment and other technological means.

A nationwide integrated power control system is established for electric-power production and management, and a comprehensive water management system is applied to hydropower stations. Introduction of ignition and combustion technology by means of oxygen and pulverized anthracite coal has laid foundations for normalizing electric-power production without using heavy oil.

Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, Chollima Steel Complex and other metallurgical plants have perfected the system of producing quality steel by replacing coke with anthracite coal abundant in the country and introducing oxygen-blast and vacuum smelting technologies. Bright prospects were opened up for domestically producing alloy steels and obtaining high-grade manganese steel from low-quality wad.

The machine-building industry has solved scientific and technological problems arising in perfecting the serial production and manufacturing a wide variety of rolling stocks and machine parts.

The Sunchon Area Youth Coal-mining Complex, Tokchon Area Coal-mining Complex and other units in the coal-mining industry are making dynamic efforts to establish new coal-dressing processes and furnish modern mining machines, and introducing CT prospecting technology.

Brilliant successes are being made in chemical industry. Various production processes of chemical goods were established and perfected, thus making it possible to strengthen self-supporting foundations of chemical industry. Domestic production of inhibitors, catalysts and other materials that were imported previously is making a contribution to putting chemical production on a normal footing.

The agricultural sector has newly bred 40 odd superior strains of maize, rice and other crops by improving seed, and developed over ten kinds of farming machines and laid foundations for launching their serial production, thus raising the rate of mechanization of farm work.

The government of the DPRK is paying close attention to the development of science and technology to accelerate the building of an economic giant.

As a result, beneficial sci-tech achievements are made in the sectors of cutting-edge science, basic sciences, nanotechnology and so on, and being proactively applied in economic sectors, including communications, agriculture, stockbreeding, machine-building, software, pharmaceutical, bio-engineering and foodstuffs.

Scientific and technological festivals, exhibitions for inventions and new technologies, and other events held every year on a national scale serve as important occasions in propelling economic construction by relying on science and technology.

Encouragements are given to making production lines remote-controlled, intelligent and fully automated and establishing hi-tech industries so as to raise them to the world level.

The DPRK government is drawing up a national strategy for developing science and technology, making it its major thrust to develop such cutting-edge science and technology as new materials and energy, space technologies and concentrating its efforts on them, and focusing on the research projects with existing foundations and clear prospects and furthering their achievements. By doing so, it is firmly consolidating the foundations for building an economic giant.



PYONGYANG Trolley Bus Factory

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The Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory was inaugurated in April 1959 to produce trolley-buses, buses and other vehicles for passenger traffic in the capital city of Pyongyang, and it has now built up its capacity to mass-produce a wide range of transportation means.

It has modernized essential and core processes and established the integrated manufacturing system to put its production and quality management on a scientific and IT footing, and is continuously reinforcing the production lines and expanding its capacity by means of technical reconstruction.

It maintains high standards in quality management by employing advanced measuring devices in performance tests of the products.

At the same time, it encourages its employees to be well versed in modern science and technology and improve their technical knowledge and skills.

Thanks to the efforts, the factory has recently developed new-model trolley buses with less power consumption and noise.

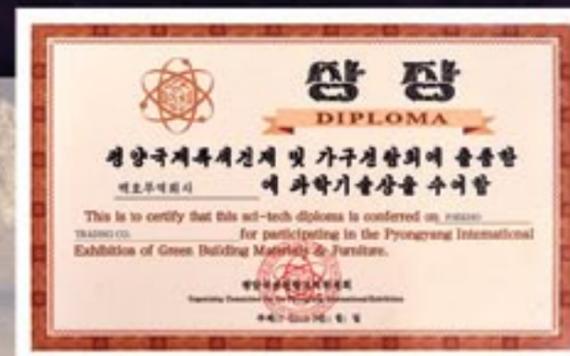




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Newly Developed Building Materials



Negative ions good for health are generated in large amounts at seashores, beside waterfalls and in forests, and such natural environment is essential for human life.

The Korean Paekho Trading Company has developed new green ornamental materials and carvings.

The products generate negative ions to meet their shortage, a commonplace in urban areas, and also neutralize harmful elements emitted by finishing materials.

These green, health-promoting

products satisfy people's demand for aesthetic beauty, and ecological and medical conditions.

As they are made of natural stones which generate negative ions and far infrared rays without external power sources and have strong absorbability, the products activate cell function, discharge waste materials, promote metabolism, and clear unpleasant smell and toxic chemicals discharged from finishing materials in the room, thus giving fresh feelings as if one is in a forest or at a seaside.

The company's green, health-promoting products have been highly appreciated at domestic and international trade fairs, and are in great demand.





SAMSONG Trading Company

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Based in Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, the Samsong Trading Company engages in the production and processing of minerals and other trading activities.

It has set up several bases in Pyongyang and other provinces, which specialize in lead and zinc production, shipping, aquatic processing, production of building materials, consignment garment processing and service trade.

Its mines are provided amply for strip-mining minerals containing 50 percent of lead and others.

The company has built modern and large bases on the east and west coasts of the country to process aquatic products and export them to Europe and Asia.

Recently it has set a new business strategy for facilitating service trade in several provinces with developed and dense network of transportation.

To this end, it is striving to bolster cooperation and exchanges with foreign investors and businesspeople on the principles of strict credit abidance and mutual benefit.



Hamhung Silk Mill



Hamhung Silk Mill established in May 1957 is in the suburbs of Hamhung in South Hamgyong Province.

It has established production and technical management processes for silk yarn production.

Recently it waged a dynamic technical innovation drive to lower the amount of raw materials consumed per unit of product.

It remodelled the machines for locating the filament end and unwinding and manufactured by the efforts of its own technical forces the mechanism used in the throwing process which had been previously imported. By doing so, it drastically reduced the time, manpower and materials in the production and improved the quality of silk products.

Meanwhile, it newly set up a line to utilize by-products of cocoon, and is producing silk cotton through scouring, dehydration and other processes.

The silk yarn products of the mill are graded as 3A, 4A and 5A according to their quality, and its breakage resistance is 3.7gf/d.

Huinphado-brand products of the mill are exported to foreign countries.



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Efficient Lithium Battery

As it is light and has a long lifespan, the battery is suitable for both indoor and outdoor use. It is also used for vehicles. Usually a lead-acid battery is apt to emit gas or results in lead poisoning, but this is eco-friendly.

Mobile lithium-iron phosphate battery (12V/70Ah, 150Ah)

Technical specifications

Output voltage: DC 12V,
AC 220V (300W)
Capacity: DC 70Ah, 150Ah
Working temperature: -10 - 40°C
Over-discharging protection voltage: $\leq 10V$
Over-charging protection voltage: $\leq 14.5V$

Lithium battery (48V/100Ah, 150Ah)

Technical specifications

Output voltage: DC 48V,
AC 220V (300W)
Capacity: DC 100Ah, 150Ah
Charging temperature: 0 - 45°C
Discharging temperature: -20 - 60°C

Over-discharging protection voltage: $\leq 42V$
Over-charging protection voltage: $\leq 54.75V$

Lithium-iron phosphate battery for automatic bicycle

Technical specifications

Output voltage: DC 48V
Standard charge current: 3A
Working temperature: -10 - 40°C
Maximum discharge current: 15Ah

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Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant

Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant standing on the picturesque bank of the Taedong River resembles a magnificent ship. It not only adds charm to the surrounding scenery but also invites people with its fish delicacies.

Composed of a four-storeyed building, a park and a boat moorage, the restaurant has indoor and outdoor ponds for various freshwater and marine fishes and shellfish, dining halls and rooms, a shop, and welfare service facilities.

On the first floor of the restaurant are a large aquarium for sturgeons weighing 200kg or more, 20 odd tanks for rearing fishes, the Hwanggumhae

Dining Hall, Noodles Hall and dining halls serving dishes prepared with living fish on the spot.

Distinctive in the entrance hall is the aquarium teeming with sturgeons, and more attractive is relishing dishes of fishes chosen by diners themselves and prepared on the spot in the dining space laid out above the fish tanks.

On the second floor there are dining rooms for families, traditional Korean dishes, Eastern and Western cuisines, and sushi, Pommaji Dining Hall arranged for banquets and wedding ceremonies, a shop that sells foodstuffs and a round-shaped dining hall for barbecues.





Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant that serves local and foreign fish delicacies of sturgeon, rainbow trout, salmon, Ryongjong fish and others, is enjoying the growing popularity.

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Myohyangsan J.V. Company based in Rangnang District of Pyongyang deals with a wide range of consumer goods.

It has several factories for producing garments, compressed cotton and sanitary goods, and strives to maximize their production capacities.

Its garment factories are noted for their material and technological potentials; they are equipped with modern machinery and staffed with skilled workers, and turn out several million garments every year.

The company also has bases for producing furniture and foodstuffs.

Sonhyang-brand sanitary goods and *Myohyangsan*-brand garments are well known at home and abroad.

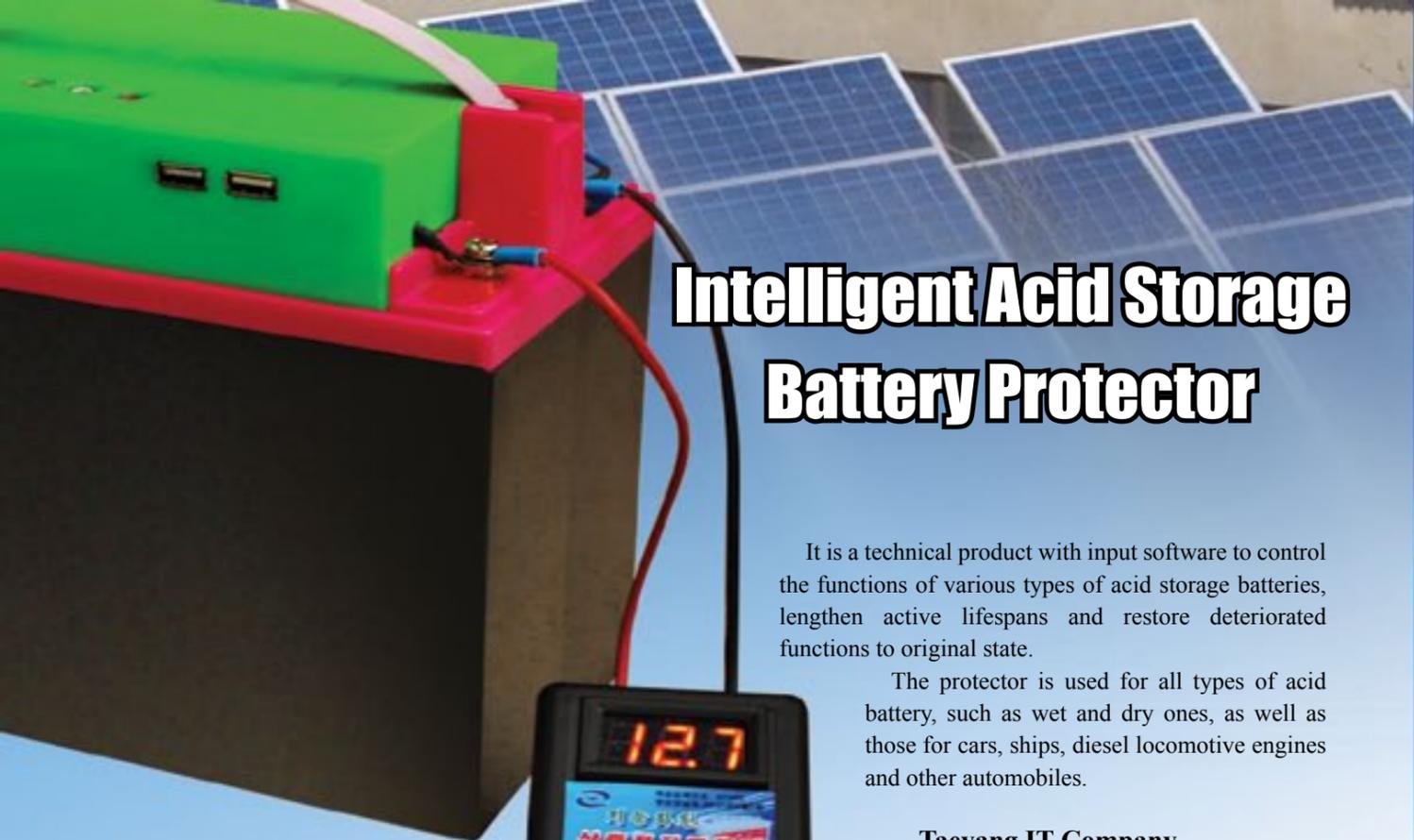
The company has its branches in foreign countries.

MYOHYANGSAN J.V. Company

Director O Song Chol of the company says that his company consistently maintains its quality-guaranteeing and credit-first principles and is going to diversify its trading activities in a wider scope with innovative insight and an enterprising work style.

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Intelligent Acid Storage Battery Protector

It is a technical product with input software to control the functions of various types of acid storage batteries, lengthen active lifespans and restore deteriorated functions to original state.

The protector is used for all types of acid battery, such as wet and dry ones, as well as those for cars, ships, diesel locomotive engines and other automobiles.

Taeyang IT Company

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NALGAE-brand Leather Shoes

Nalgae (wing) is the brand of the products from the Pyongyang Leather Shoes Factory.

The factory's leather shoes are stylish, comfortable and diversified.

Women's shoes, in particular, are made to suit the Korean women's constitutional features. Their soles and heels are proper in hardness but light and very comfortable.

The factory is directing continuous efforts to developing new, colourful and light products as well as expanding their ranges and producing in set quantities.



Korea Footwear Trading Company

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Korea Munsubong Trading Company

The Korea Munsubong Trading Company, which is supported by various production bases for medicines, building materials, folkcraft articles and others, is exerting strenuous efforts to building up production bases and developing new products.

It also has various service amenities in Pyongyang. The company's *Tanbi*-brand health foods and medicines are effective in enhancing immune functions and promoting growth.

Bio-activating health goods containing natural medicinal stuffs are manufactured by means of the latest technology, so they have great effects on the

prevention and treatment of diseases with no side-effects in administration.

The company produces PVC pipes of various kinds and sizes and building materials.

The building materials, folkcraft articles and other commercial goods of the company satisfy the domestic and foreign demands with credit.

The company is positively adopting the advanced technical achievements and diversifying its export goods while promoting technical exchange and trading with its foreign counterparts.

The company is located at the foot of the picturesque Munsu Hill in Pyongyang.



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Regulations on Foreign Exchange Control in Economic Development Parks

*Decision No. 103 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly
April 20, Juche 105 (2016)*

Chapter 1. General

Article 1 (Mission)

These regulations shall contribute to establishing a proper order in earning, using, bringing in and taking out foreign exchange in economic development parks (EDPs).

Article 2 (Application)

These regulations shall apply to institutes, enterprises, organizations and foreign-invested companies (hereinafter called businesses) and citizens and foreigners (hereinafter called individuals) that earn or use foreign exchange in EDPs.

Article 3 (Classification of foreign exchange)

Foreign exchange includes convertible currencies, foreign securities, precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum, except for decorative articles, as well as gold and silver coins.

Article 4 (Supervisory and control organ of management of foreign exchange)

Supervisory and control over the management of foreign exchange in EDPs shall be undertaken by the management organs in relevant EDPs under the guidance of the central monetary guidance organ.

Article 5 (Circulation of foreign exchange)

Convertible currencies shall be circulated in EDPs.

Article 6 (Exchange rate)

Foreign exchange rate of Korean won in EDPs shall be fixed by a bank established in EDPs (hereinafter called banks), in consonance with the local reality, within the standard exchange rate fixed by the central bank and the scope of its fluctuations.

Article 7 (Foreign exchange transactions by banks)

Banks shall conduct such foreign exchange transactions as saving, depositing, loaning, remittance, buying and selling, warranty and settlement of foreign exchange, issuing, buying and selling of foreign securities, and issuing of foreign exchange credit cards.

Article 8 (Protection of foreign exchange acquired legally)

Foreign exchange acquired legally in EDPs shall be protected by law.

Businesses and individuals in EDPs can save, deposit, transfer or mortgage the legally-acquired foreign exchange.

Article 9 (Application of treaty)

Where there is a treaty concluded between the DPRK and another country on the use, bringing in and taking out of foreign exchange, it shall be applicable.

Chapter 2 Earning and Use of Foreign Exchange

Article 10 (Opening foreign exchange account)

Businesses shall open their foreign exchange accounts with banks.

Where necessary, they may have their accounts of foreign exchange at a bank outside EDPs. In this case, they shall notify the management organ after opening their accounts of foreign exchange according to regulations.

Article 11 (Deposit of foreign exchange)

Businesses shall deposit the foreign exchange, which exceeds the fixed limit for possession, in the banks.

Foreign exchange payable to the State shall be deposited in the designated banks.

Article 12 (Individuals' possession, selling and saving of foreign exchange)

Individuals may possess legally-acquired foreign exchange unlimitedly and sell or save it in a bank.

Article 13 (Remittance of foreign exchange)

Businesses and individuals may remit legally-acquired foreign exchange without limit.

Tariffs shall not be imposed on remittance.

Article 14 (Payment and settlement of foreign exchange)

Businesses and individuals may conduct payment and settlement of transactions by various means including foreign cash, foreign credit card and foreign exchange account.

The method of payment and settlement by foreign exchange shall be fixed by consultation between parties concerned.

Article 15 (Issuing and dealing in of foreign securities)

Businesses may issue and deal in foreign securities as stipulated.

Article 16 (Duty of secret keeping and foreign exchange repayment for bank)

Banks shall keep foreign exchange savings and deposits in secrecy and pay relevant interest to the savers or depositors.

Article 17 (Getting a loan in foreign exchange)

Businesses may get a necessary loan in foreign exchange from banks.

The business that has got a loan in foreign exchange from a bank outside EDPs shall submit a copy of the loaning contract to the management organ.

Article 18 (Preparing and submitting of report on changed foreign exchange received and paid)

Banks shall prepare reports on changed foreign exchange received and paid by foreign exchange account every half a year and submit them to the management organ within one month after the end of the half a year.

Article 19 (Submitting of documents on foreign exchange received and paid outside EDPs)

Businesses that keep foreign exchange accounts in the banks outside EDPs shall prepare documents on foreign exchange received and paid every half a year and submit them to the management organ within one month after the end of the half of a year.

Chapter 3 Import and Export of Foreign Exchange

Article 20 (Import of foreign exchange)

Foreign exchange may be brought into EDPs without limit.

Article 21 (Export of foreign exchange)

Foreign cash can be taken to other countries only when documents confirming lawfulness of relevant foreign exchange, including exchange evidentiary document and foreign exchange export confirmation document issued by banks.

Foreign cash that has been brought in at the time of entry into the DPRK may be taken out to other countries without confirmation document within the range declared to the customs office.

Article 22 (Export of foreign securities)

Foreign securities may be taken out to other countries without limit.

Article 23 (Export of precious metals)

Precious metals shall be taken out to other countries

only after getting the approval of the central bank through the management organ.

Precious metals that have been brought in at the time of entry into the DPRK may be taken out to other countries without any approval within the range declared to the customs office.

Article 24 (Foreign exchange export by dissolved businesses)

Dissolved businesses shall export foreign exchange to other countries only after performing the duties of clearing up debts and tax payment.

Chapter 4 Penalties and Complaints

Article 25 (Compensation)

In case the breach of these regulations gives loss to businesses or individuals, relevant compensation shall be paid.

Article 26 (Arrearage charge)

In case banks fail to pay foreign exchange to savers or depositors in time, they shall pay relevant arrearage charge.

Article 27 (Confiscation)

Relevant foreign exchange may be confiscated in the following cases:

1. In case businesses have failed to place foreign exchange, exceeding the fixed limit of possession, on deposit in banks in time;
2. In case of acquiring foreign exchange illegally;
3. In case of illicit sale or buying of foreign exchange;
4. In case of the breach of the order of foreign exchange import and export; and
5. In case of counterfeiting foreign exchange or using counterfeit foreign exchange.

Article 28 (Administrative or criminal penalties)

In case grave consequences have been caused owing to the breach of these regulations, such administrative penalties as fines or suspension of business shall be imposed, corresponding to the severity of the violation. In case the violation of these regulations constitutes a crime, criminal penalties shall be imposed.

Article 29 (Complaint and settlement)

Any complaint concerning foreign exchange control in EDPs shall be filed with the management organ, central monetary guidance organ or other relevant organs.

The organs shall conduct investigation and settle the complaint within 30 days after its receipt.



Kumdang 2 Injection and Hyolgungbullojong



Kumdang 2 Injection is an herbal medicine for optimizing immune system.

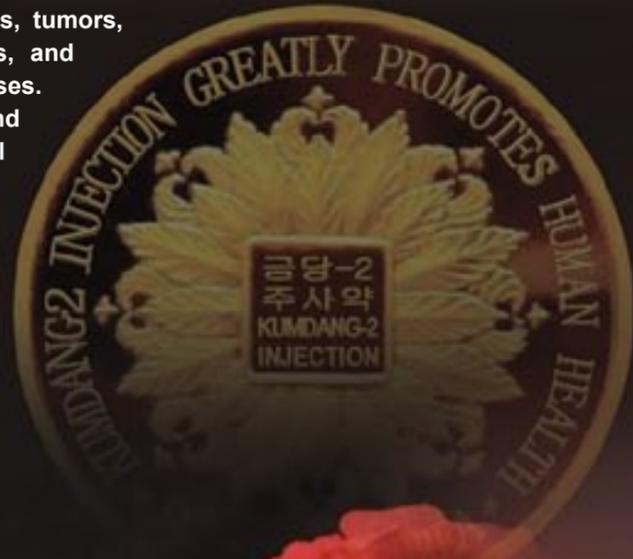
It is known to be efficacious in regenerating and proliferating cells, reducing inflammation, alleviating fever, retarding autoxidation and aging, and treating diseases caused by viruses, allergies, tumors, hypotension, cardiac neurosis, arrhythmia, distomatosis, and AIDS. It is also good for recuperating and preventing diseases.

Hyolgungbullojong, or Royal Blood-Fresh, treats and prevents thrombosis, and is recommended as an essential health supplement for all air travellers.

The medicines are registered in Russia, China, Great Britain, Germany, Cuba, Mongolia, Syria, the Philippines, Armenia, Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

Their wonderful medicinal virtues have been widely introduced by world mass media, including TASS and Pravda of Russia, Xinhua and People's Daily of China, CNN, AP, UPI and The Guardian.

The medicines are exported to many countries.



Pugang Pharmaceutical Company
Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18555-381-8821
Fax: 850-2-381-5274
E-mail: ga@star-co.net.kp





Atoxin Injection



The injection ensures a complete cure of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in 2 – 3 months.

It is superior to isoniazid and rifampicin, and wins its fame as the best antibiotic in treating TB.

It is also effective in treating rheumatoid arthritis, sciatica, prostatitis, mastopathy and breast cancer.

Namgang Trading Company
Add: Pothonggang District,
Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 0085-02-18111-381-8411
Fax: 0085-02-381-4410
E-mail: namgang@star-co.net.kp

Injection with Anti-cancer Agents

Korea Jinhung Trading Company
Add: Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 0085-02-18111-381-8675
E-mail: medimtl@star-co.net.kp

The injection is made of medicinal stuff extracted by means of cutting-edge technology from toad secretion and *Sophora augustifolia*.

Toad secretion and *Sophora augustifolia* are known as strong agents for inhibiting and killing bacteria, treating cancer and activating immunity.

The injection is used to treat stomach, lung, uterine and other cancers in their advanced stages, and also benign tumours.

It even works wonders for those with inoperable cancers.

An ampoule is administered once a day IM or IV by diluting it with 20ml of dextrose injection (5%).



Attractive Dried Flower Goods

Dried flower goods preserving their natural beauty, colours and shapes have various advantages.

They can be kept for a long time and are easy to carry. They are also economical, as they replace fresh flowers in decoration at any time and in any place.

The Pyongyang Floriculture Institute has a workshop specializing in the production of dried flower

goods with high ornamental and decorative values.

Rose, carnation, lily, hosta, day lily, cockscomb, foxtail and other flowers, wild plants and leaves are processed by means of special techniques including steric and compressed drying and colouring.

These dried flowers are used in making flower baskets, bouquets, hangings, frames, congratulatory cards and stuffed goods. They are now enjoying greater demands.



Korea Arirang Trading Company
Add: Pothonggang District,
Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6141
Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4427
E-mail: wonye@star-co.net.kp

Myohyang Lubricating Oils

The Myohyang Resources Development Company has employed in the manufacture of a variety of lubricating oils an additive to improve wear resistance by forming safe films and increasing viscosity.

The products with satisfactory lubricity are used in internal combustion engines, specialized machinery and other industrial branches.

They are highly commented by users for their high qualities and various kinds.

Myohyang General Trading Corporation

Add: Moranbong District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 0085-02-18111-8383/8136

Fax: 0085-02-381-4410

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

