



# Non-electric *Pulkkot*Parallel Firing System

Por several decades, research has been made worldwide on reducing the explosive energy loss caused by massive blasting gas exhaustion.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a new detonation system has been completed after decades of its introduction to industry.

This new technology eliminates the 25-50% of explosive energy loss and the environmental impact caused by excessive sound and pollution at coal and ore mines and in civil engineering, and amplifies the energy over two times. It also reduces the crushing cost by 50% by enhancing fragmentation.

Co-developers

Ryu In Mu and Kim Hak Chol



















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



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The Kalmaegi, Chammae and other hotels can accommodate nearly 20 000 local and foreign guests a day.

Furnished with sufficient sea bathing facilities, various sports, recreation, commercial and

public catering facilities and bases for cultural and leisure activities that can offer the real taste of the eastern coastal resort, it can receive guests all year round.

The resort has favourable conditions for

coastal tour, including the duration and rate of sunshine and water quality. The size of a sand grain felt best by humans is 0.2-0.5mm, and that in the resort is 0.3mm.

Not only sea bathing but also angling, surfing and parachuting are highlights of the resort.

Near the resort is Wonsan Kalma Airport.





# On the Law of the DPRK on Tourism

The Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Tourism, consisting of 78 articles in nine chapters, was adopted on August 30, 2023 as Decree No. 1420 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The law is aimed at establishing a strict system and order in tourism, revitalizing tourism and contributing to stepping up socialist construction.

It is a consistent policy of the DPRK government to enable its people to lead a more cultured life to their heart's content, and to promote multifaceted exchanges and cooperation with other countries through tourism.

The government is directing efforts to revitalizing tourism by the locals and expanding tourism by foreigners, with the main emphasis put on protecting their lives, health, rights and interests.

The law raises improving the quality of service as a prerequisite for developing the tourist industry, and clarifies that maximum convenience should be provided for the tourists by improving the service conditions and environment and that tours should be arranged on the principle of thoroughly preserving the ecological environment, an important part of resources for tourism.

It stipulates the tasks for developing

tourism in a planned, balanced and sound way and for boosting exchanges and cooperation with other countries and international organizations in this field.

Tourists have the right to ask for help and protection if a danger of violation of their lives, health, property or rights has occurred or is expected while they are on tour and to ask for tour service according to their will.

If a tourist has died owing to an accident during tour, his or her heir is entitled to ask those responsible for it relevant compensation, and tourists have the right to make an insurance contract with an insurance company according to the relevant law and regulations and take out an insurance policy.

The law also clarifies the demands tourists should meet.

The law entrusts the central tourism guidance organ, relevant regional people's committees and travel companies with planning and arranging tour, clarifying their relevant work regulations.

It stipulates that travelling and guide service shall be undertaken by the relevant travel companies and other services by the organs, enterprises and organizations that have obtained approval, and clarifies the rules they should observe in the relevant work.

The organs, enterprises and organizations that manage the tourist attractions should install and operate the facilities for the security of tourists according to the legal requirements and standards, serve tourists with foods, whose hygienic safety is guaranteed, and ensure transport safety for tourists.

The law makes clear the requirements of tourism-related development-that relevant regional people's committees, organs, enterprises and organizations should conduct it and that, if necessary, foreign-invested businesses and foreign corporate bodies and individuals can invest in the development projects.

Supervision and control over tourism should be done by the central tourism guidance organ and relevant supervision and control organs, and those that have done harm to organs, enterprises, organizations, individuals and tourists by violating this law should be liable to shoulder civil responsibilities like penalty, arrears and compensation.

The law stipulates other issues related with tourism.

The law will greatly contribute to developing the country's tourist industry on a legal footing and improving the level of cultured life of the people.





Korea
Industrial
Design
Exhibition
Company

The Korea Industrial Design Exhibition Company, established more than a decade ago, is engaged in organizing and running nationwide exhibitions and shows.

The annual exhibitions held in Pyongyang draw not only industrial design experts and fans but also all production units across the country.

During the exhibitions the businesses conducts exchanges and cooperation like sharing technologies and experiences.

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the principle of avoiding repetition, and schools with gym and swimming pool can be found in the parts easily accessible by students.

Modern welfare and catering service bases bring into bolder relief the characteristics and development

features of this stage.

The overpass with service facilities looks like a gate to the capital city of Pyongyang.

The motor service station and the 300-seat video game centre are the first of their kinds in the country.



Hwasong Ragwon BBQ Restaurant, showing off its refined appearance more than other structures, gorgeously decorates the street with its symbolic features.

Illuminations, benches, sporting apparatuses, flowerbeds of various shapes and all other detailed elements on the street are arranged to go well with



the surrounding environment and the magnificent view of the new urban area.

As in the past, the ordinary working people are the masters of this wonderful urban area.











### Regulations on the Establishment and Operation of **Enterprises at Economic Development Parks (1)**

Adopted as Decision No. 148 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on November 6, 2013

#### **Chapter 1 General**

Article 1 (Mission)

These regulations are intended to set up a proper order in establishing and operating enterprises at economic development parks (hereinafter called EDPs) according to the Law of the DPRK on Economic Development Parks and thus contribute to satisfactorily ensuring conditions for their activities.

Article 2 (Investors and modes of enterprises)

Foreign corporate bodies, natural persons and economic organizations and Korean compatriots living abroad are entitled to establish and operate their enterprises through equity or contractual joint venture or separately by investing in the EDPs.

#### Article 3 (Priorities for establishment and operation of enterprises)

Priorities shall be given to the establishment and operation of enterprises through investment in the fields of infrastructure construction and advanced science and technology in the EDPs.

The enterprises in the priority sectors shall be accorded preferential treatment like exemption or reduction of taxes, favourable conditions of land use, etc.

#### Article 4 (Restriction and prohibition on investment)

Restrictions or prohibitions shall be placed on the investment in the enterprises which may hamper national security, people's health, sound social and moral life and environmental conservation or are backward economically and technically and on their economic activities.

Article 5 (Organ of approval of establishment of an enterprise and its registration)

The approval of establishment of an enterprise in an EDP and its registration shall be undertaken by the EDP management body (hereinafter called the management body).

The procedures of approval of establishment of an enterprise and its registration in banking, insurance and other special fields shall be stipulated separately.

Article 6 (Status)

Enterprises in the EDPs shall hold equal position.

Enterprises shall conduct their management activities on the principle of fair competition, equivalent compensation and credit.

#### **Chapter 2 Establishment and Registration of Enterprises**

Article 7 (Application for establishment of enterprises)

An investor who wishes to establish an

enterprise shall submit an application to that effect to the management body.

The application shall include such particulars as the name and address of the investor, name of the enterprise to be established, name of its head, total amount of investment, registered capital, category of business, mode and period of investment, the management, number of employees, period of operation and expected date of inauguration, attached by protocol of the enterprise, certificate of trust of capital, report on investment feasibility, a copy of the contract and other necessary documents.

Article 8 (Approval and rejection of establishment of enterprises)

The management body shall screen the application for approval of establishment of an enterprise and approve or reject it within 10 days of receipt.

A document of approval shall be issued in case of approval, or in case of rejection, a notice of rejection clarifying the reasons.

Article 9 (Issuance of registration certificate of an enterprise and date of its establishment)

The enterprise which has obtained the approval of its establishment shall register it and receive its registration certificate.

The registration certificate of an enterprise shall specify the name and address of the enterprise, name of its legal representative, registered capital, form of the enterprise organization, category of business, period of existence and other particulars.

The date of obtaining the registration certificate of an enterprise shall be the date of its inauguration.

Article 10 (Conditions of establishment of an enterprise and registered capital)

An enterprise shall have the managing personnel and other employees needed for its management activities and a fixed place for business. The registered capital shall be above 30% of the total amount of investment in the enterprise.

Article 11 (Mode of Contribution)

Contributions shall be made in the form of currency, property in kind or the right to property. In this case the valuation of property in kind and right to property shall be based on the international market price at the time of contribution.

The value of contributed property and right to property shall be verified by the organ concerned.

Article 12 (Term of contribution and its prolongation)

The investor who has obtained the approval of establishment of an enterprise shall make contributions within the period prescribed in the certificate of approval of the establishment of the enterprise.

The initial contribution shall be more than 30% of the registered capital within 90 days upon receipt of the registration certificate of the enterprise.

In case it is impossible to make a contribution within the prescribed period, an application for its prolongation shall be submitted to the management body and its approval obtained.

The prolonged period of contribution shall not exceed 1 year.

Article 13 (Registration for customs

An enterprise shall be registered for customs and taxes within 14 days upon receipt of its registration certificate.

The registration of customs shall be made at the customs office concerned and the registration of taxes at the tax office in the EDP.

Article 14 (Application for registration of changes of an enterprise and its date)

In case changes were made in the particulars related to its registration, an enterprise shall submit an application for registration of changes to the management body and register it.

In case the enterprise changed the total amount of investment or registered capital, related evidential data shall be attached to the application for registration of changes, and a copy of revised protocol in case revisions were made to its protocol.

Registration of changes shall be made within 30 days upon occurrence of the given reasons.

Article 15 (Reissuing of the registration certificate of an enterprise)

The management body shall screen and confirm the application for registration of changes and reissue a registration certificate of an enterprise within 7 days upon receipt of the application for registration of changes.

Article 16 (Commission)

An enterprise shall pay fixed commission when it registers itself for its business activities, customs and taxes.

#### **Chapter 3 Business Activities of Enterprises**

Article 17 (Business license)

An enterprise shall submit an application for business license to the management body and obtain license prior to its inauguration. In this case the application shall be enclosed by a confirmation of investment records, warranty deeds to the safety of production lines and facilities, a letter of appraisal of environmental effect and other necessary materials.

The management body shall screen the application for business license and issue a business license or a denial notice within 7 days upon its receipt.

Article 18 (Display of registration certificate of an enterprise and business

An enterprise shall display its registration certificate and business license in a place where it can be noticed

Article 19 (Maintenance and alternation of business category)

An enterprise shall undertake its business activities within the range of licensed category of business.

In case it wishes to increase or alter the category of its business, it shall obtain the approval of the management body according to the procedures concerned

Article 20 (Supervision of business and reissuing business license)

The management body shall exercise regular supervision over the management activities of an enterprise according to the category of its business.

In case its business license has been lost or severely damaged, the enterprise shall notify the management body of it and obtain another one issued from the

Article 21 (Transport of materials for business activities and goods)

An enterprise may bring into an EDP materials needed for its business activities or take manufactured goods out of the territory of the DPRK.

Article 22 (Relations with institutions, enterprises and organizations of the DPRK)

An enterprise may conclude contracts with the DPRK's institutions, enterprises and organizations outside the EDP, purchase materials necessary for its business activities, market its products, and undertake ordered processing of raw and other materials and parts according to the prescribed procedures.

Article 23 (Prohibition of violation of rights and interests of other enterprises)

An enterprise shall not infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of other enterprises through violation of intellectual property rights, imitations of goods, bribery, false advertisement, illegal transactions and conspiratorial bidding in its business activities.

Article 24(Advertisement)

An enterprise may advertise for its business activities by itself or by relying on a professional institution.

Advertisements shall be candid and law-based.

Article 25 (Insurance)

An enterprise that wishes to be insured shall take out an insurance policy of the insurance companies in the territory of the DPRK.

Compulsory insurance shall be taken with the company designated by the central insurance guidance organ.

Article 26 (Employment)

An enterprise shall employ the labour of the DPRK on a priority basis.

Some managerial staff and technicians and skilled workers for special jobs may be employed from foreign countries.

Article 27 (Trade union)

The employees of an enterprise may form a trade union organization.

The enterprise shall provide conditions for the activities by the trade union organization.

(To be continued)

### **Hyondong Industrial Development Park**

The Hyondong Industrial Development Park, covering an area of 2km<sup>2</sup>, is situated in Hyondong-ri in the city of Wonsan, Kangwon Province.

The zone is near the port of Wonsan, Wonsan Railway Station, Kalma Railway Station and Wonsan Kalma Airport. The railway is connected to Khasan of Russia via Hamhung and Chongjin and to Dandong, Liaoning Province of China, via Pyongyang and Sinuiju.

Wonsan is an ideal place for the transport of people and materials as there are roads leading to Pyongyang, Chongjin, Rason, Thongchon, Kimhwa and Kosong.

The businesses investing in the park can have access to other parts of the DPRK and other countries through the port of Wonsan.

By taking advantage of these geographical conditions, the park plans to give main emphasis to IT and light industries. As the Wonsan Kalma Coastal Tourist Area has been built as a world-class resort, it also plans to produce and market gifts for the tourists.

The projects for developing machine-building, chemical, textile, garment, foodstuff, building materials and fishing industries are envisaged.

Production of various fittings and fixtures is planned as well for it can exploit the rich forest resources of several counties in the province, including Anbyon County.

The modes of development include equity and contractual joint ventures by the local and foreign businesses and investment by local business or foreign investor.

> **Korea Economic Development Association** Tel: 850-2-18111-381-5912 Add: Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Fax: 850-2-381-5889 Korea

### **Songnim Exports** Processing Park

The Songnim Exports Processing Park, covering an area of about 2km<sup>2</sup>, is in Songnim, North Hwanghae

The western part faces Taean District, Nampho, with the Taedong River in between, while the northern part is on the shore of the lower reaches of the river adjoining Kangnam County, Pyongyang.

The port of Songnim and Songnim Railway Station are near the park, and the port of Nampho is 20km away, the Pyongyang-Kaesong Motorway 4km away, and Sariwon, the seat of North Hwanghae Province, 32km away.

The park plans to develop processing and assembling of raw materials imported through the ports of Songnim and Nampho and export the finished products.

It also plans second- and third-stage processing of domestic and foreign raw and other materials.

Included in the development plan are also storage of the materials to be processed and cargo transport.

Bonded processing at the factories and enterprises in Songnim and Sariwon is expected to be added in the park's development plan.

The modes of development include equity and contractual joint ventures by the local and foreign businesses and investment by local business or foreign

The period of development is 50 years.

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# 23rd Pyongyang Spring International Trade Fair

The 23rd Pyongyang Spring International Trade Fair was held on the theme of For Common Development and Prosperity from May 12 to 16, 2025, in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK.

It drew more than 110 businesses and companies including the Korea Kaesong Koryo Insam Trading Company, Pugang Pharmaceutics, Songdo Footwear Company, and Songdowon General Foodstuff Factory of the DPRK and those from Russia, China, Myanmar, Mongolia, Bangladesh and Thailand.

Presented to the fair were electronics, building materials, medicines, light industry goods, foodstuffs and daily necessities.

Sharing experiences and successes achieved in the development and production of goods, the participants became aware of what to do to produce goods with an international competitive edge.



The fair served as an occasion for expanding business relations and developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation among many countries and regions of the world on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.







주방가구,방악가구 이 등 프로브라징무역정사

KOREA PUSONG COMPANY

Since it was established in 1983, the Korea Pusong Company has developed friendly and future-oriented trade relations with many foreign counterparts on the credit-first principle.

The main categories of its business are diversified—production of metal, chemical and electronic goods and machines, bonded processing of garments and labour cooperation in overseas construction projects.

In particular, the quality diamond powder, produced with such latest technologies as detonation dynamic superhigh pressure technology and high-purity nanoparticle extracting and processing technology, enjoys growing demands in the sectors of lubricating oil, gilding, plastics, rubber and super-precision grinding industries and biomedicine.

The company conducts stable and profitable trade in cutting-edge technology with businesses that turn out nano-diamond application products.







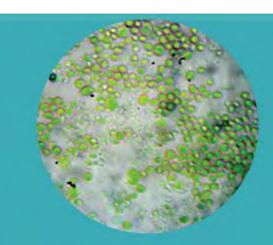
## **Electric Products**



# Industrial Production of Chlorella

Chlorella, green algae, which has been recognized as a health food, contains various amino acids, mineral matters, microelements, proteins, vitamins and other essential elements for human body in a harmonious way.

The company has a base to produce chlorella on an industrial footing.





# KYONGAM TILE FACTORY

The Kyongam Tile Factory in North Hwanghae Province is one of the enterprises contributing to developing the regional economy and improving the people's living standards.

Its production lines are fully automated, and all its business activities are based on an integrated production system. Such raw materials as clay and white earth are available in the province.

The wall, floor and decoration tiles, different in size, shape, pattern and colour, are widely used in building houses and various facilities for cultural and leisure activities.

The tiles enjoy growing demands also in Kangwon and other provinces.





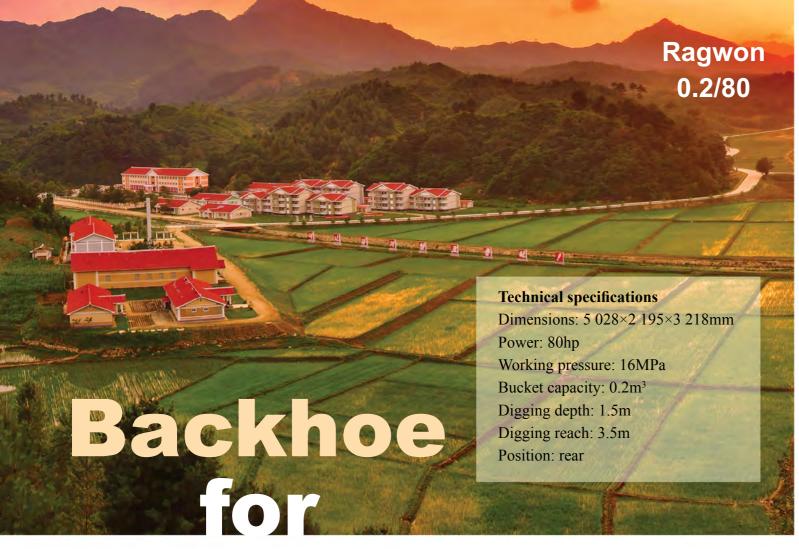






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# Tractor



# Expert Legal Service for Foreign Investors

Those who are going to invest in other countries want their investments protected and developed.

The Korea External Economic Law Office offers expert legal advisory service to the foreign investors.

The main aim of the office is to offer assistance to the individuals and businesses that conduct long-term and sustainable economic activities and investment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The office arranges briefings on the laws and legal system of the DPRK, the economy-related laws and regulations of other countries and international conventions and order.

Its staff have expert knowledge and experiences, with which to offer advisory service to the foreign individuals and businesses so that they can invest in conformity with the laws of the DPRK and promote their competitiveness and sustained profits.

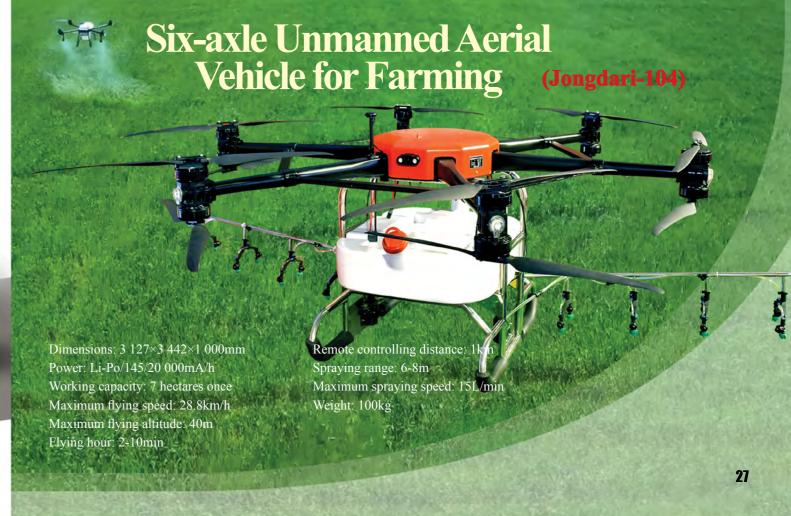


And they are frequently involved in drawing up laws and regulations on the settlement of international trade disputes, international trade, investment and economic development zones as well as drafting trade agreements.

The office keeps relations of exchanges and cooperation with competent law firms of various countries, winning confidence of investment and trade businesses at home and abroad.

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# Medium-frequency **Medical Treatment Device**

The device is so designed that the patients can control L the range of operation to treat by themselves dozens of disorders, including lumbago and neuralgia, at home or in the

Its effects are the same as those of Koryo medicine like cupping, moxibustion, acupuncture and hand therapy. The treatment gives the relevant parts lightened and refreshed

### **Technical specifications**

Operating frequency: 2-6kHz, error range  $\pm 10\%$ 

Treatment time: 20-30 min

Power: AC 220V

Power consumption: less than 10W

### **Kongang Joint Venture Company**

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# Nanotechnology-based Koryo Medicines

The Unha Nanotechnology Chemists developed new Koryo medicines based on nanotechnology.

The products, well absorbed into the body and highly efficacious in medical treatment, won top prize at an international expo and gold prize at national presentation and exhibition in nanotechnology sector.



## **Blood-cleansing musk**

It is used in treating cerebral thrombosis, cerebral haemorrhage, hypertension, cardiac failure, cardiac neurosis and other diseases.



### Nano anticancer medicine

A natural large-scale anticancer medicine made of Koryo medicinal materials and microelements, it protects the normal cells, inhibits the growth of the cancer cells and has no side effects.



### Antithrombotic blood cleanser

As a natural material with highly absorbable elements, it prevents and treats various symptoms caused by the circulatory system trouble.

## **Pyongyang Trading Company**

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### Foreign Trade of DPR Korea 2 0 2 5 . N o . 3

# Products of Kumsong Foodstuff Factory

Smoked pork sirloin, salami and other processed meat, breads and cookies made by the Kumsong Foodstuff Factory are winning popularity as they are delicious and hygienically safe.

They are on sale in various stores in the capital city of Pyongyang, including the Daesong Department Store.



# Hydrocarbon Oil Processor

Saving Oil

Protecting Environment Pollution

Prolonging Life Span of Machines and Lubricant This processor cuts the joining chains of the high-molecular compound, the main component of hydrocarbon oil (gasoline, diesel oil, aircraft oil, reformed gasoline, etc.), through a physical method and thus turns it into a low-molecular compound.

The low-molecular oil increases the combustion rate and working power, saving the oil by 15-40%, making the engine run smoothly and decreasing the exhaust gas emission by 20-50%.

The processor can be made portable or installable on the request of the clients.

7-250880370254



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