

T FOREIGN **Trade** OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Five Years of Growth and Development

DPRK Chamber of Commerce in 2025

Kangguk Trading Corporation

2026 1

Porcelains Made with Coloured Clay



Korea Songhung Trading Company

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

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Five Years of Growth and Development

Great progress has been made in socialist economic construction during the eighth term of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In looking back upon the past five years, it was an important period when a new change was brought about in socialist economic construction while actively overcoming the challenges and difficulties created at home and abroad.

The WPK set forth a strategy for readjusting, consolidating and developing the national economy in order to achieve a radical change in economic construction and made sure that the greatest efforts were directed to the work for putting the overall national economy on a track of stable growth.

The key industries, including the metallurgical, chemical and machine-building industries, and light industry have vigorously conducted the work for readjustment and reinforcement, putting themselves

on a high level of Juche, modern and scientific footing, creating bases with large production capacities and resolving problems in production and construction immediately, thus ensuring the growth and development of the overall economy.

The metallurgical industry has concentrated efforts on the work for further strengthening its independence to increase the economic efficiency.

The Kim Chaek and Hwanghae iron and steel complexes, which are playing an important role in the country's steel production, have further upgraded the Juche-based iron production system and built energy-saving ROMELT furnaces, and advanced analytical equipment was developed and introduced into the large oxygen plant in the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, opening up a prospect for putting iron and steel production on a high level.

The Chollima Steel Complex has further increased the output of steel materials by raising the heat

efficiency 1.2 times through introduction of new techniques including remodelling of single-axis furnace into a double-axis one, and by building a continuous ingot moulder.

The chemical industry, one of the core industrial sectors for the development of the self-supporting economy, has achieved successes.

The Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the February 8 Vinalon Complex and other enterprises have strengthened technical cooperation with relevant units and introduced the proposals for innovation and invention of practical significance.

Amid the work of strengthening the self-supporting foundation of the chemical industry being pushed forward, readjusting projects have been carried on to perfect the brown coal drying process. And a new epoxy resin paint production line was installed at the Songyong Paint Factory, thus laying a material foundation for fully meeting the domestic demand for the products.

In line with the world trend, the machine-building industry has proactively undertaken the work of modernizing its production lines, turning them into innovative ones and increasing production.

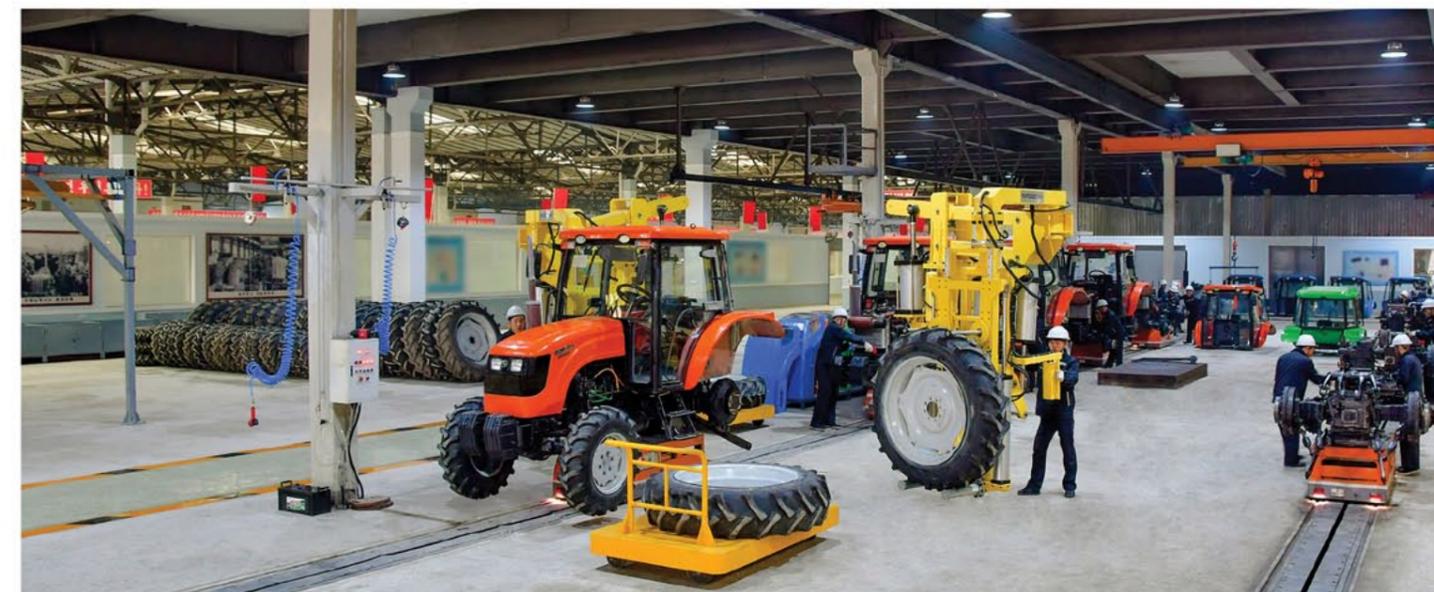
The successful implementation of the first- and second-stage projects for modernizing the Kumsong Tractor Factory has laid a foundation for producing a larger number of high-performance tractors and other farm machines.

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex, Ragwon General Machine Enterprise and several other factories and enterprises have pushed ahead with the reinforcement and readjustment of their production lines and the building of ordered equipment. The



Ranam Coal-Mining Machine Factory established a new process of producing alloy steel by relying on its own technology and raw materials so as to produce high-quality alloy steels such as high carbon steel, tool steel and heat-proof steel.

For the development of the machine-building





industry, the work for researching metal materials, improving the tool-manufacturing technology and developing and producing high-precision machine elements have been undertaken as planned.

Modern vehicles including new-type buses and trolley buses have been produced.

The Hyesan Youth, Unpha, December 5 Youth mines and other units, major units in the field of mining industry, have adopted advanced blasting methods and increased the operation rate of equipment while expanding their production headings in advance to increase the output of minerals.

The Sangwon Cement Complex, the Sunchon

Cement Complex, the Chollima Tile Factory, the Taean Friendship Glass Factory, the Songchongang Tile Factory and other factories and enterprises, which claim a big share in the building-materials industry, have made a great contribution to the work for sprucing up the appearance of the capital and the provinces by increasing their production capacity and introducing advanced technology.

A new mine, capable of producing red stone with the raw materials abundant in Thosan County, North Hwanghae Province, was developed and commissioned, and it is making a great contribution to building monumental structures in the



country.

Successes have been achieved in light industry, too.

The Taesongsan Ice Cream Factory, the Ponghwa Polyester Fibre Factory, the Pyongyang Tannery and many other factories were newly built or renovated.

The central foodstuff, textile and footwear factories and regional-industry factories have oriented modernization of their production lines to saving labour and energy to the maximum, and improved the standard, scientific and IT level of their production.

They also have made efforts to diversify the consumer goods, conduct competition among



themselves, share their experiences and produce goods with the raw and other materials obtained at home.

The exhibitions related to the development of light industry have been held in the capital city and the provinces every year, arousing the people's enthusiasm to enjoy a higher level of the material and cultural life.

The greatest success in economic construction over the past five years is that achieved in the construction sector.

The sector carried out the yearly construction of 10 000

flats according to the plan of building 50 000 flats in Pyongyang. Including Pyongyang General Hospital, Kusong City Hospital, Kangdong County Hospital, Wonsan Kalma Coastal Tourist Area and Sinuiju

Combined Greenhouse Farm, modern regional-industry factories, leisure complexes and public health facilities were inaugurated in cities and counties. They constitute a great success in the work of improving the

material and cultural standard of living of the people in the capital and the regions, increasing the potential for development and transformation of the regions, and improving the appearance of the country.

The five years has witnessed a definite growth and development in socialist economic construction.

Photographed in April 2025



Photographed in June 2025



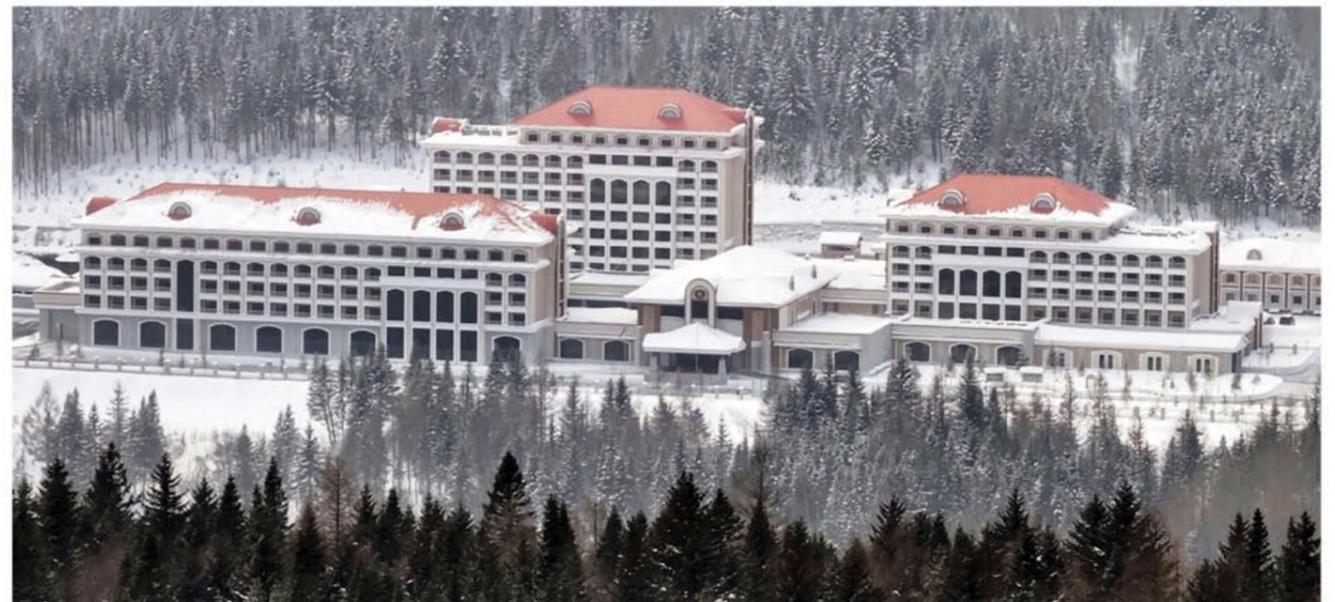


Hotels Newly Built in Samjiyon

As part of measures for establishing a tourist culture and revitalize the tourist industry, Samjiyon in a northern part of the country is being turned into a model of mountain city.

Hotels, which are named Sobaeksu, Ikal, Potnamu and Chongbong symbolic of the northern alpine region, were inaugurated in this characteristic mountain resort for all seasons.

These hotels are creations that signal the appearance





of a large tourist resort covering Mt Paektu, Mt Pukphothae and Mt Namphothae.

Their architectural beauty going well with the natural landscape of Mt Paektu, they are furnished with various bedrooms that can satisfy the demands of the guests, diverse service facilities that can provide an environment for diversified cultural activities, and indoor and outdoor spa baths that can give the guests a beautiful emotion and fresh vigour in all seasons.

Samjiyon is now developing into a civilized city representing the tourist culture of the country.



DPRK Chamber of Commerce in 2025



Noteworthy are the activities of the Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 2025, whose mission is to develop the economic cooperation and

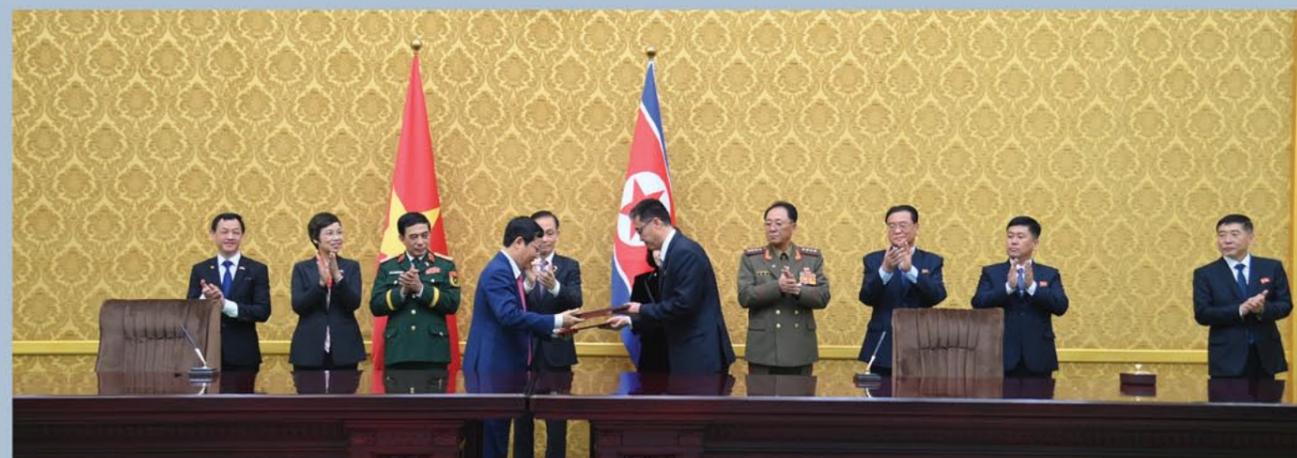
trade relations with foreign countries and enterprises.

The DPRK Chamber of Commerce, as part of the effort to provide an environment favourable for developing the country's foreign trade, concluded agreements on trade, investment and technological cooperation with foreign chambers of commerce, including those of Kursk and Khabarovsk of Russia, China and Vietnam.

Accordingly, there will be positive undertakings to promote trade in such fields as light industry, agriculture and foodstuff industry.

It invited delegations of the chambers of commerce of Russia and of Khabarovsk Territory (Far East) of Russia, and played a positive role in arranging consultation with the DPRK enterprises and promoting trade on a non-governmental level between the two countries.

It also arranged dispatching of delegations, international seminars and exhibitions to promote bilateral exchanges and



cooperation.

It will, in the future, too, actively engage in close exchanges and cooperation with the International Chamber of Commerce and national chambers of commerce on the principles of equality and mutual benefits, and exercise its influence over them.

Chamber of Commerce of the DPR Korea

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Law of the DPRK on the Chamber of Commerce

Adopted by Decree No. 946 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on July 8, 2010

Amended and supplemented by Decree No. 1411 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on August 29, 2023

Article 1 (Objective)

This Law is enacted for the purpose of expanding and developing external economic cooperation and exchanges by establishing a proper system and order for the operation of the Chamber of Commerce.

Article 2 (Definition)

The definition of terms in this Law is as follows:

1. "Chamber of Commerce" is a civilian-level organization for the promotion of foreign trade and investment, which is formed for external economic cooperation and exchanges.

2. "Member" is an institution, enterprise, organization or citizen of the DPRK or a foreign-invested enterprise that has joined the Chamber of Commerce.

3. "Associate Member" is a foreign enterprise or foreigner (including overseas compatriot) that has joined the Chamber of Commerce.

Article 3 (Establishment and principles of activities)

The National Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be established with a view to promoting external economic cooperation and exchanges and protecting the economic interests of institutions, enterprises and organizations.

The State shall ensure that the principles of equality, mutual benefit, trustworthiness, scientific accuracy, objectivity and impartiality are maintained in the activities of the Chamber of Commerce.

Article 4 (Legal protection of activities)

The Chamber of Commerce shall conduct its activities

in accordance with the Statutes stipulated on the basis of this Law.

The legitimate activities of the Chamber of Commerce shall be protected by law.

Article 5 (Application)

This Law shall be applicable to the Chamber of Commerce and its affiliated institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens of the country, foreign-invested enterprises, foreign enterprises and foreigners (including overseas compatriots).

Article 6 (Composition)

The Chamber of Commerce shall be composed of chairman, vice-chairman, secretary general, members and associate members.

Article 7 (Highest decision-making body)

The highest decision-making body of the Chamber of Commerce shall be the congress of its members.

The congress of the members shall have the authority to deliberate the work report of the Council, decide the orientation of the work and long-term plan of the Chamber of Commerce, approve or amend and supplement its Statutes and elect the members of the Council.

Article 8 (Convocation of congress)

The congress of the members shall be convened once every three years by the Chamber of Commerce.

A special congress may be convened when the Council deems it necessary or upon request by over two thirds of the members.

Article 9 (Organization of Council)

The Chamber of Commerce shall organize the Council to

carry out the decisions of the congress of the members.

The term of office of the members of the Council shall be three years.

The Council shall meet more than once a year.

Article 10 (Chairman, vice-chairman)

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce shall take charge of its routine work, represent the Chamber of Commerce externally and preside over the congress of the members and the meeting of the Council.

Vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce shall assist the chairman with his work, and when the chairman is unable to carry out his duty, he shall do it on behalf of the chairman.

Article 11 (Operating fund)

The Chamber of Commerce shall be operated with the financing of admission fee, membership fee, service charges and the like.

The admission fee, membership fee and service charges shall be fixed by the Chamber of Commerce by referring to the standards prescribed by the central pricing organ.

Article 12 (Establishment of branch)

The Chamber of Commerce may set up its branches in such localities as may be required.

The branches shall conduct their activities under the guidance of the Chamber of Commerce.

Article 13 (Establishment of agent office and representative office)

The Chamber of Commerce may set up its agent office or representative office in other countries.

Article 14 (Organization of non-standing sector-specific committees)

The Chamber of Commerce may, for the purpose of doing its work, organize non-standing sector-specific committees.

The non-standing sector-specific committees shall discuss important matters arising in external economic cooperation and exchanges and take relevant measures.

Article 15 (Functions and authority)

The Chamber of Commerce shall have the following functions and authority:

1. It shall introduce abroad the external economic policy and environment of the State and the laws and regulations related to them through external economic cooperation and exchanges.

2. It shall compile draft measures on the basis of an understanding of the opinions concerning external economic cooperation and exchanges, and report them to the central external economic guidance organ.

3. It shall conduct the work for economic exchanges with the organizations for the promotion of external economic cooperation including the International Chamber of Commerce and national chambers of commerce of other countries.

4. It shall spread knowledge of international customs, practices and treaties among its members, like rules regarding interpretation of Incoterms, rules on the standardization of letter of credit, and standard commercial forms.

5. It shall arrange commercial relations for trade and investment between the DPRK institutions, enterprises and organizations and foreign enterprises and individuals.

6. It shall organize expositions, trade fairs and consultations in the DPRK or other countries for the purpose of promoting external economic cooperation and exchanges.

7. It shall issue authentication documents required for foreign trade like written confirmation of corporate body, certificate of purpose of use of imports and exports, certificate of origin and written confirmation of force majeure.

8. It shall provide advisory services with regard to the promotion of exports, patented technical products and trademarks, pioneering of markets, exchange of materials and attracting of investment.

9. It shall provide service by agent for the registration of patent and trademark with the relevant authorities of the DPRK

or foreign countries upon request by the holder of the patent or trademark right.

10. It shall cooperate with the relevant arbitration mechanism in settling disputes occurring in the external economic transactions.

11. It shall coordinate the work of settling disputes between its members and associate members.

12. It shall cooperate in solving the problems arising in promoting the work of external economic sectors such as trade, investment and banking.

Article 16 (Qualifications of member and associate member)

The membership of the Chamber of Commerce shall be open to institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens in the external economic sectors and foreign-invested enterprises. The member shall have the right to vote in the congress of the members.

The associate membership of the Chamber of Commerce shall be open to businesses and individuals of foreign countries that conduct external economic transactions with their counterparts of the DPRK.

Article 17 (Admission and registration of member and associate member)

The procedures and methods for admission of members and associate members shall be defined by the Chamber of Commerce.

Where the admission of members and associate members is approved, the Chamber of Commerce shall enter them on its list and issue relevant membership cards.

Article 18 (Preferential treatment for member and associate member)

Members and associate members shall have the right to receive preferentially the service provided by the Chamber of Commerce.

Article 19 (Responsibility of member and associate member)

Members and associate members shall abide by the Statutes of the Chamber of Commerce and cooperate with it in its work.

Article 20 (Prohibition of disclosure of information)

The Chamber of Commerce shall not disclose the private information of its members and associate members that it has acquired in the course of conducting activities.

Article 21 (Expulsion)

Where a member or associate member has become disqualified by failing to fulfil his or her duty as stipulated by the Statutes, or his or her business has gone dissolved or bankrupt, he or she shall be expelled.

Where its member or associate member has been expelled, the Chamber of Commerce shall remove the member concerned from the registration list and confiscate his or her membership card.

Article 22 (Complaint and petition, inquiry and settlement)

Any complaints and petitions regarding the activities of the Chamber of Commerce shall be submitted to the relevant institution.

The institution concerned shall inquire into and settle the complaints and petitions within 30 days of receipt.

Kumsu

Health Food



The Chilbosan Pharmaceutical Factory is situated in Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The health food *Kumsu*, recently developed by the factory, is favoured by people.

Containing gold particles of 100-700nm, it is not toxic to the cells and greatly helps the rate of their increasing.

It also improves immunopotency, retards aging, and can possibly be used in treating rheumatic arthritis and bronchial asthma.

As a hi-tech product, it has won a patent in the DPRK.

Chilbosan Pharmaceutical Factory

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Kangguk Trading Corporation



Director General
Kim Myong Ho

The Kangguk Trading Corporation engages in various business activities through its several companies at home and branches and joint ventures abroad.

The major categories of its business are mining, marine transport, financial service, fishing, IT development, vehicle assembling, fuel sale, furniture manufacturing, garment making, foodstuff production and commercial service.

Competent members of its management make efforts to develop profitable categories of business, and the corporation increases investment to expanding the production capacities of its bases in the capital and provinces.

The bases including those in Pyongyang, Hamhung and Chongjin are operating

passenger and cargo transport stations. Offshore farms in the East and West seas of Korea with hundreds of hectares breed trepang, sea urchin, jellyfish, abalone and other shellfish which are high in demand in and out of the country.

The corporation also develops such IT products as AI programs while providing technical services like design, building work and ornamentation of the interior parts of houses and public buildings.

Furniture from the Rangnang Equipment Manufactory, processed meat from the Ryondok Foodstuff Factory and other products from the corporation are favoured by its clients including commercial outlets.

The corporation, which is directing its



Banking



Car assembly



Fuel oil marketing



Mining

efforts to diversifying its trade activities, has its offices, branches and joint ventures in Russia, China and several other countries, where they specialize in processing, technical and service trades.

Given the environment of foreign markets changing constantly, the corporation is doing its best to open up new markets and strengthen economic exchanges and technical cooperation with foreign businesses on the principles of trustworthiness, mutual benefit and profitability.



Transport



Shipping

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◎ IT products development



◎ Commercial & catering services



◎ Seafood production & marketing



◎ Processing of edible herbs



Kyongwon Economic Development Park

The Kyongwon Economic Development Park is in Ryudasom-ri (over 2 800 000 m²) in Kyongwon County, North Hamgyong Province.

Its goal is to develop itself into a comprehensive zone for the production of electronic products, IT development and marketing, garment making, foodstuff processing and tourism.

Kyongwon County adjoins China, and has the North Hamgyong railway line and motor roads connecting it with several areas along the Tuman River and the eastern coast, which constitutes favourable conditions for bringing in and taking out personnel and materials. It is 187km away from Chongjin, the provincial seat.

The Rason-Kyongwon Economic Development Zone Management Committee, organized for the active development of the park, is leading all affairs concerning its development, while enforcing the Law on the Rason Economic and Trade Zone and other regulations as they are.

Since its groundbreaking in April 2018, construction projects including those for roads have been carried out.

Currently, there are three foreign-invested enterprises in this park.

The park plans to make an effective use of the county's economic potentials.

The county ranks top in the country's livestock farming. The wool of sheep raised in this area is high in quality. The milch cow, duck and chicken farms in the county are relatively

high in productivity.

The county is developing fruit farming; the pear from here is juicy and soft and white apricot is nutritive. Pear orchards occupy about 40 per cent of total area of the county's orchards. White apricot is cultivated in every part of the county.

Any investor, who is interested in the development of this area, can make a survey of the above-mentioned economic advantages, select a business category and create a relevant business in it.

Tourist attractions in the county include Kyongwonup, Songnae, Tongnimsan, Anwonsan and Hunyungjin forts. There are eight sites where the local ancestors used to light a signal-fire in the past as a means of communication.

Tourists can visit such tourist attractions according to their desires.

Investors at home and abroad, who are willing to invest in the park, can receive relevant service from the Korea Economic Development Association and the Rason-Kyongwon Economic Development Zone Management Committee.

The development can be made by equity and contractual joint ventures between the Korean enterprise and a foreign investor or solely by a foreign investor or a domestic enterprise.

Korea Economic Development Association

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ORANG COUNTY FISH-PROCESSING FACTORY

It processes the fish caught in the sea off Odaejin on the East Sea of Korea, and its products enjoy growing popularity among the customers at home.



Korea Songhung Trading Company

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Devices for Blood Purification

These devices are designed to treat arteriosclerosis, spontaneous gangrene and various allergic diseases through general or partial blood purification.

The time for purifying the blood in the whole body is two and a half hours, and partial purification one hour and ten minutes.



Intellectual Property Administration of the DPR Korea

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Automatic Drip Chamber

Kanghung Technology Trading Company

Add: Sosong District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-341-8544

Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416

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



Technical specifications:

- Dripping speed: 0.1-1 200ml/h
- Dripping accuracy: ±3%
- Retention speed in final dripping: 0.5-6ml/h
- Driving method: vermiculation pump
- Communications: wire, wireless



Joyang Textile JV Company Ltd

Established in May 2010, the company specializes in the export of various kinds of towels made of fine cotton yarn and cloth.

It has a base with a large production capacity, and is staffed with competent management officials.

By introducing design programs, the base turns out quality towels that follow the global trend and are favoured by the people.

The Joyang-brand products of various shapes, patterns and colours include face towel, bath towel, napkin, dressing gown, baby wrapper and beddings. They enjoy popularity at home, and have won quality certifications in Russia, Mongolia and other countries.

While concentrating its investment on developing new products, the company pays attention to gaining access to new foreign markets and strengthening economic exchanges with its counterparts at home and abroad.



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Segori Moran Fittings and Fixtures Manufactory

The Segori Moran Fittings and Fixtures Manufactory, situated in Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, is staffed with only 30 persons including designers, carpenters and management personnel.

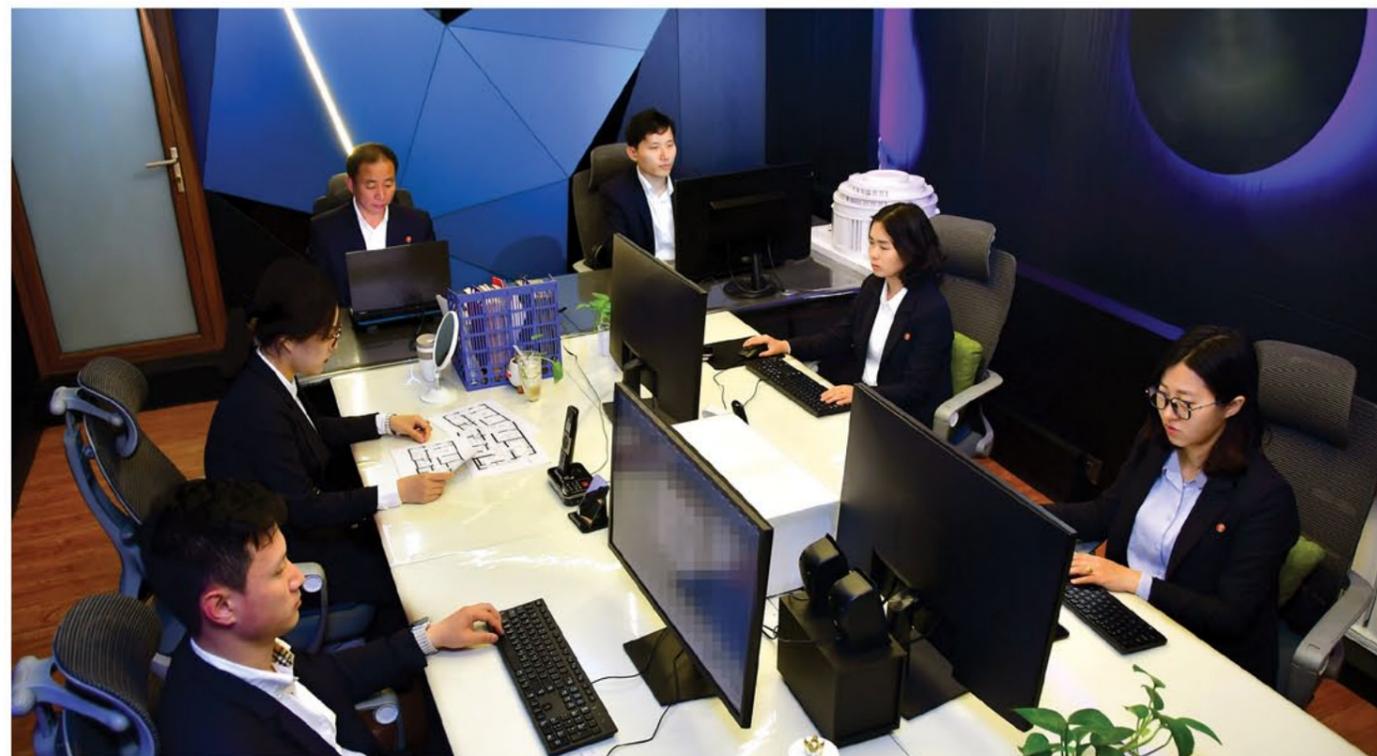
However, it is known as a competent unit as it has done many interior decorations of dwelling houses and public buildings for nearly ten years since its opening.

The designing, manufacturing and installing are integrated into one, fully satisfying the different demands of customers. This is a secret to its popularity.

It draws designs of the indoor spaces of dwelling houses, welfare service buildings, office rooms and structures for other usages in various and characteristic forms so as to meet the demands and tastes of the customers.

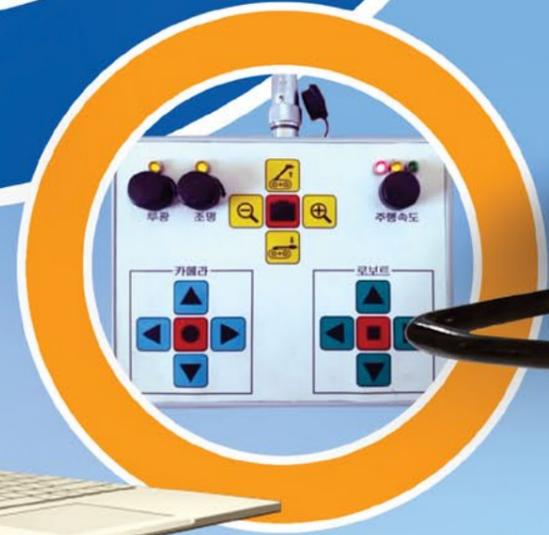
What is most appealing to customers regarding the formation of interior decoration is that it manufactures various kinds of furniture, whose practicality and functionality is guaranteed, and arranges them to further enhance their decorative effect.

All the elements of colour, shape and raw material of its products are in good harmony with the overall interior decoration, contributing to increasing demand for the furniture.

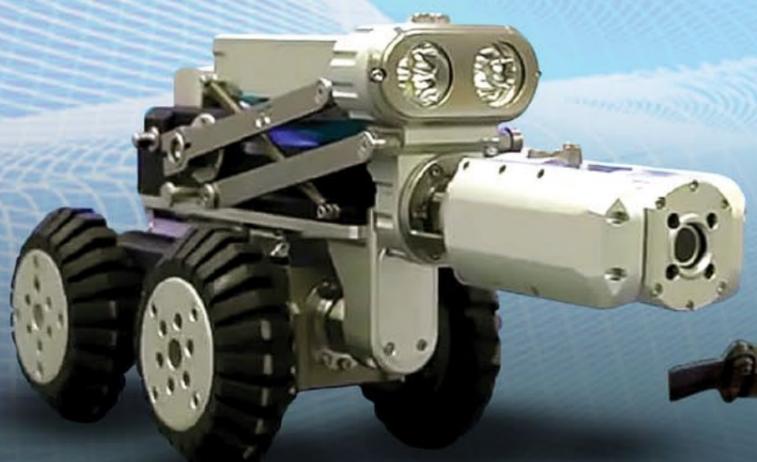


Pipe Checking Robot

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Technical specifications:
Diameter of pipe for operation: 300-1 200mm
Maximum depth of operation: 120m
Running speed: 32m/min
Camera resolution: 1 920×1 080 pixel
Camera rotating/turning angle: 360/90°





Pukchong County Fruit-processing Factory

The Pukchong County Fruit-processing Factory is situated in Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province, one of the leading fruit-producers in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The factory processes sweet and tasty fruits in the region into more than 40 products of 10 kinds such as



Hwanggumsan Trading Company
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apple drink, apple juice, pear drink, pear juice, apple extract, fermented apple drink, fermented apple vinegar, apple jam, canned apple, dried apple slices, apple jelly and so on.

Apple powder in particular, a special product of the factory, is very popular as it can be dissolved in any drinks or honey and also adds more to the tastes of the dishes.

The factory is directing primary efforts to increasing the range of its products and improving their quality, while paying attention to gaining access to international markets.



On the Tax Law of the DPRK on Foreign-Invested Businesses and Foreign Individuals

Adopted by Decree No. 26 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on January 31, 1993, and amended and supplemented several times, the Tax Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Foreign-Invested Businesses and Foreign Individuals consists of 81 articles in 13 chapters.

Chapter 1, titled, Fundamentals of the Tax Law on Foreign-Invested Businesses and Foreign Individuals, indicates that this law is enacted to contribute to ensuring that fair taxes are imposed on foreign-invested businesses and foreign individuals and the tax payers pay correct taxes in time, and clarifies that the taxes on foreign-invested businesses (including foreign-invested banks) and foreign individuals (including overseas compatriots) shall include registration tax, enterprise income tax, value-added tax, turnover tax, resource tax, business tax, social insurance tax, land lease tax, city management tax, road tax, personal income tax and property tax.

Registration tax, personal income tax, property tax, city management tax and road tax shall be imposed on foreign individuals when they earn income while staying or residing in the DPRK for more than 91 days and on other tax payers, and personal income tax when they earn income while staying in the DPRK for less than 91 days or without staying or residing there. This chapter sets the time and method of paying tax.

Chapter 2, titled, Registration Tax, clarifies that foreign-invested businesses and foreign individuals shall pay registration tax and gives detailed information about it.

Chapter 3, titled, Enterprise Income Tax, states that foreign-invested businesses shall pay enterprise income tax for the income they have earned while conducting their activities in the DPRK or in another country, and that the incomes taxable as enterprise income tax by the foreign-invested businesses conducting their activities in the DPRK shall be their settled profits as stipulated by the law on financial management of foreign-invested businesses.

The chapter clarifies that foreign-invested businesses, within three days after the incomes taxable are earned, shall calculate their enterprise income tax by applying the prescribed tax rate, and gives detailed information including the privileges in imposing the enterprise income tax.

From Chapter 4 to Chapter 10, the law gives detailed information about the value-added tax, turnover tax, resource tax, business tax, social insurance tax, land lease tax and city management tax.

Chapter 11, titled, Road Tax, indicates that the object of road tax shall be the price of fuel oil foreign-invested businesses and foreign individuals buy to use vehicles, and that the tax rate shall be 5-10% of the object of taxation. It also clarifies the methods of calculation and payment of the road tax.

Chapter 12, titled, Personal Income Tax, states that foreign individuals shall pay personal income tax when they earn income in the territory of the DPRK, and clarifies the incomes payable for personal income tax in its articles. It also clarifies the privileges in imposing personal income tax.

Chapter 13, titled, Property Tax, clarifies that foreign individuals shall pay property tax for their property within the territory of the DPRK, and indicates that the object of taxation shall be the value of their houses, villas and other real estate and other property like vessels and aircraft registered with the tax authority, and that the rate of property tax shall be 1% of the object of taxation, except vessels and aircraft which shall be 1.4%.

In addition, the chapter clarifies the privilege that the tax shall be exempted for the property, which is owned by foreign individuals but is granted by the state.

This law will provide convenience to foreign-invested businesses and foreign individuals conducting their activities in the DPRK by helping them to get a correct understanding of the contents of the law and observe it.



HANDCRAFTED

Flowers and Plants

The handcrafted flowers and plants from the Central Botanical Garden are enjoying popularity among the people. This is a type of handcrafting flowers and plants by sustaining their formative and artistic features.

Flowers, fruits, leaves, branches, grass leaves, roots, barks and others are preserved as they are.

For this purpose, they go through dehydration, decolourization, colouration, preservation and drying processes and chemical treatment for colour protection and shape fixing.

The works include those depicting such objects as still life and landscape in a pictorial way and those making permanent the features of real things.

Such handicrafts maintain their flexibility, shapes and qualities for a relatively long time, satisfying the people's interest to enjoy the beauty of Mother Nature.

The method of making these handicrafts was patented in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 2024.



Central Botanical Garden
Add: Taesong District, Pyongyang,
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Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6141/6146

Ryokpho Taejin Leather Products Factory

The Ryokpho Taejin Leather Products Factory is producing packages, table calendar bases, filing boxes and pencil cases with natural or synthetic leather.

In particular, the packages for valuables, cosmetics, medicines and others are popular among customers for their weighty looks and practical value.

Taejin Trading Company

Add: Moranbong District, Pyongyang,
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E-mail: taejin@star-co.net.kp



WATER HEATER



This water heater, designed to be used in houses or office rooms, is equipped with showering and pumping facilities.

When the water in the tank reaches to be 20L, it is heated automatically. When it reaches to be 50L, pumping is stopped automatically. When the water temperature reaches 75°C, heating is automatically suspended.

For showering, the water temperature can be regulated by using the thermostatic valve.

When the water is being pumped from a tank, the water pipe should not touch the tank.

Power consumption per hour is 600W.

