

No. 5732

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

**Treaty of Trade and Navigation (with annex). Signed at
Moscow, on 22 June 1960**

Official texts: Russian and Korean.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 26 June 1961.

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES
et
RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DÉMOCRATIQUE
DE CORÉE**

**Traité de commerce et de navigation (avec annexe). Signé
à Moscou, le 22 juin 1960**

Textes officiels russe et coréen.

Enregistré par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 26 juin 1961.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 5732. TREATY OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION¹ BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA. SIGNED AT MOSCOW, ON 22 JUNE 1960

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Desiring to promote the further development and strengthening of economic relations between the two countries,

Have resolved to conclude this Treaty of Trade and Navigation and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for this purpose :

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

Mr. Nikolai Semenovitch Patolichev, Minister for Foreign Trade of the USSR,

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea :

Mr. Lee Song Oon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

Article 1

The Contracting Parties shall take all necessary measures to develop and strengthen trade relations between the two States in a spirit of friendly co-operation and mutual assistance and on a basis of equality and mutual benefit.

To this end the Governments of the two Contracting Parties shall conclude agreements, including long-term agreements, ensuring the development of trade in accordance with the economic requirements of both States.

¹ Came into force on 3 March 1961, upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Pyongyang, in accordance with article 17.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters relating to trade, navigation and other economic relations between the two States.

Article 3

In accordance with the provisions of article 2, the Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all customs matters, in particular as regards duties, taxes and other charges, the warehousing of goods under customs control, and the regulations and formalities applied in the customs clearance of goods.

Accordingly, natural and manufactured products imported from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other Contracting Party shall not be liable to any duties, taxes or similar charges other or higher, or to regulations other or formalities more burdensome, than those imposed on similar natural and manufactured products of any third State.

Similarly, natural and manufactured products of one Contracting Party shall not be liable, on exportation to the territory of the other Contracting Party, to any duties, taxes or similar charges other or higher, or to regulations other or formalities more burdensome, than those imposed on similar natural and manufactured products on exportation to the territory of any third State.

Article 4

Natural and manufactured products of one of the Contracting Parties imported into the territory of the other Contracting Party through the territory of a third State or of third States shall not be liable, on importation, to any duties, taxes or similar charges other or higher, or to regulations other or formalities more burdensome, than those to which they would have been liable if they had been imported directly from their country of origin.

This provision shall likewise apply to goods which, while in transit through the territory of a third State or of third States, have been subjected to trans-shipment, repacking or warehousing.

Article 5

Subject to their being re-exported or re-imported within a time-limit fixed by the customs authorities and to the production of proof thereof, the following articles shall be exempt from duties, taxes and other charges on importation and exportation :

- (a) Articles intended for fairs, exhibitions or competitions;
- (b) Articles intended for experiments or tests;
- (c) Articles imported for repair, which are to be re-exported in their repaired form;
- (d) Fitting equipment and instruments imported or exported by fitters or sent to them;
- (e) Natural and manufactured products imported for transformation or processing, which are to be re-exported in their transformed or processed form;
- (f) The tare marked on containers imported in order to be filled, and the tare of containers used for imported articles.

Merchandise samples used only as such and consigned in quantities normal in trade shall be unconditionally exempt from duties, taxes and other charges.

Article 6

Internal charges imposed in the territory of one Contracting Party on the production, processing, distribution or consumption of any goods shall in no event be levied on the natural or manufactured products of the other Contracting Party at a higher rate than on similar products of any third State.

Article 7

Neither of the Contracting Parties shall impose on imports from or exports to the territory of the other Contracting Party any restrictions or prohibitions which are not applicable to all other States.

The Contracting Parties nevertheless reserve the right to impose, for reasons of State security, the maintenance of law and order, public health, the protection of animal and plant life or the preservation of works of art and archeological and historical treasures, prohibitions or restrictions on importation or exportation, where such prohibitions or restrictions are applied in like circumstances to any third State.

Article 8

The vessels of one Contracting Party and their cargoes shall be accorded most-favoured-nation treatment on entering and leaving, and while lying in, the ports of the other Contracting Party. Such treatment shall apply in particular with regard to : dues and charges of every kind levied on behalf of and for the benefit of the State, the local authorities and other organizations; the mooring, loading and unloading of vessels in ports and roadsteads; the services of pilots and the use of canals, locks, bridges, signals and fairway lighting; the use of