



ОРГАН ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ АВИАЦИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ МОЛДОВА

ЦИРКУЛЯР

№ 03 – 05/04/2016

О соблюдении положений Решения 2013/183/CFSP Совета Европейского Союза от 22 апреля 2013 г. о санкциях против Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики (КНДР)

1. Данный Циркуляр издан в соответствии с Законом о гражданской авиации № 1237-XIII от 09.07.1997 г. и Положением об организации и функционировании, структуры и предельной численности Органа гражданской авиации, утвержденным Постановлением Правительства Республики Молдова № 645 от 07.08.2014 г, учитывая присоединение Республики Молдова к Совместным Декларациям Европейского Союза в области Внешней Политики и Политики Общей Безопасности (CFSP), в контексте внедрения Соглашения об ассоциации между Республикой Молдова и Европейским Союзом.

2. Данный Циркуляр направлен на обеспечение применения на национальном уровне соответствующих положений Решения 2013/183/CFSP Совета ЕС от 22 апреля 2013 г. о санкциях против КНДР и Решения 2015/1066/CFSP Совета ЕС от 2 июля 2015 г. о внесении изменений в Решение 2013/183/CFSP.

3. Запрещается посадка, взлет или пересечение территории Республики Молдова воздушным судам из КНДР если есть информации о том что на борту воздушных судов содержатся запрещенные предметы, согласно Приложению к данному Циркуляру.

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- а) поставки, перевода или продажи в КНДР предметов указанных в статье 1 части (1) букв а)-е) Решения 2015/1066/CFSP и Резолюции Совета Безопасности ООН (согласно Приложению к данному Циркуляру);
- б) поставки, перевода или продажи в КНДР предметов роскоши;

5. Руководителям эксплуатантов принять соответствующие меры для исполнения данного Циркуляра.

6. Данный Циркуляр публикуется на сайте Органа гражданской авиации www.caa.md в разделе «законодательная база/циркуляры».

7. Данный Циркуляр вступает в силу от даты подписания.

Директор

Мирча МАЛЕКА

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COUNCIL DECISION 2013/183/CFSP

of 22 April 2013

**concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing
Decision 2010/800/CFSP**

(OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 52)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
► <u>M1</u>	Council Decision 2014/212/CFSP of 14 April 2014	L 111	79	15.4.2014
► <u>M2</u>	Council Decision 2014/700/CFSP of 8 October 2014	L 293	34	9.10.2014
► <u>M3</u>	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1066 of 2 July 2015	L 174	25	3.7.2015



COUNCIL DECISION 2013/183/CFSP

of 22 April 2013

concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Decision 2010/800/CFSP

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 22 December 2010, the Council adopted Decision 2010/800/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ⁽¹⁾ (the 'DPRK') which, inter alia, implemented United Nations Security Council Resolution ('UNSCR') 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).
- (2) On 19 December 2011, the Council adopted Decision 2011/860/CFSP ⁽²⁾ which amended Decision 2010/800/CFSP.
- (3) On 12 February 2013, the DPRK carried out a nuclear test, in violation of its international obligations under UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2087 (2013), and which represents a serious threat to regional and international peace and security.
- (4) On 18 February 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/88/CFSP ⁽³⁾ which amended Decision 2010/800/CFSP and inter alia implemented UNSCR 2087 (2013).
- (5) On 7 March 2013, the UN Security Council adopted UNSCR 2094 (2013), condemning in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 12 February 2013 in violation and flagrant disregard of the relevant UNSC Resolutions.
- (6) In addition, UNSCR 2094 (2013) extends the obligation to prevent any transfers to the DPRK of technical training, advice, services or assistance as imposed in paragraph 8(c) of UNSCR 1718 (2006) to the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology as referred to in paragraph 20 of UNSCR 2094 (2013) and to the items referred to in paragraph 22 of that Resolution, and notes that these measures also apply to brokering or intermediary services.
- (7) UNSCR 2094 (2013) also extends the financial restrictions provided for by paragraph 8 (d) of UNSCR 1718 (2006) to additional persons and entities and to persons and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of designated persons and entities, and to entities owned or controlled by them.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 341, 23.12.2010, p. 32.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 338, 21.12.2011, p. 56.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 46, 19.2.2013, p. 28.

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- (8) UNSCR 2094 (2013) also extends the travel restrictions provided for by paragraph 8 (e) of UNSCR 1718 (2006) to additional persons and to persons acting on behalf of, or at the direction of designated persons.

- (9) In addition, UNSCR 2094 (2013) sets out that the travel restrictions provided for by paragraph 8 (e) of UNSCR 1718 (2006) shall also apply to persons whom a State determines are working on behalf of, or at the direction of a designated person or entity, or assisting the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013).

- (10) UNSCR 2094 (2013) also determines that a DPRK national working on behalf of, or at the direction of a designated person or entity, or assisting the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013), shall be expelled.

- (11) Furthermore, UNSCR 2094 (2013) decides that States shall prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer to, through or from their territories of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash, in relation to activities that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013), or to the evasion of measures imposed by those Resolutions.

- (12) UNSCR 2094 (2013) also calls upon States to take measures to prohibit in their territories the opening of new branches, subsidiaries, or representative offices of DPRK banks and to prohibit DPRK banks from establishing new joint ventures and from taking an ownership interest in, or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in their jurisdiction. Equally, States should take measures to prohibit the opening of representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK by banks within their territories or under their jurisdiction.

- (13) In addition, UNSCR 2094 (2013) prohibits the provision of public financial support for trade with the DPRK where such financial support could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013), or to the evasion of measures imposed by those Resolutions.

- (14) UNSCR 2094 (2013) also imposes an obligation to inspect all cargo originating in the DPRK, or that is destined for the DPRK, or brokered or facilitated by the DPRK or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf, where there are reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains prohibited items. Where a vessel refuses an inspection, it shall be denied entry.

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- (15) UNSCR 2094 (2013) also calls upon States to deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains prohibited items.
- (16) UNSCR 2094 (2013) also extends the prohibition on the supply, sale or transfer of certain military items and technology as set out in paragraphs 8(a) and (b) of UNSCR 1718 (2006) to additional items and technology.
- (17) Moreover, UNSCR 2094 (2013) also calls upon all States to prevent the supply, sale or transfer to or from the DPRK or its nationals of any item if the State determines that such item could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or to activities prohibited by UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013).
- (18) UNSCR 2094 (2013) clarifies the term 'luxury goods'.
- (19) UNSCR 2094 (2013) also calls upon all States to exercise enhanced vigilance over DPRK diplomatic personnel.
- (20) This Decision respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and in particular the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial, the right to property and the right to the protection of personal data. This Decision should be applied in accordance with those rights and principles.
- (21) This Decision also fully respects the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations and the legally binding nature of Security Council Resolutions
- (22) For the sake of clarity, Decision 2010/800/CFSP should be repealed and replaced by a new Decision.
- (23) Further action by the Union is needed in order to implement certain measures,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

CHAPTER I

EXPORT AND IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Article 1

1. The direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of the following items and technology, including software, to the DPRK by nationals of Member States or through or from the territories of Member States, or using the flag vessels or aircraft of Member States, shall be prohibited, whether or not originating in the territories of the Member States:

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- (a) arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, with the exception of non-combat vehicles which have been manufactured or fitted with materials to provide ballistic protection, intended solely for protective use of personnel of the Union and its Member States in the DPRK;
- (b) all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 12 of UNSCR 1718 (2006) (the 'Sanctions Committee') in accordance with paragraph 8(a)(ii) of UNSCR 1718 (2006), paragraph 5(b) of UNSCR 2087 (2013) and paragraph 20 of UNSCR 2094 (2013), which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes;
- (c) certain other items, materials, equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes or which could contribute to its military activities, which shall include all dual-use goods and technology listed in Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items ⁽¹⁾. The Union shall take the necessary measures in order to determine the relevant items to be covered by this provision;
- (d) certain key components for the ballistic-missile sector, such as certain types of aluminum used in ballistic-missile related systems. The Union shall take the necessary measures in order to determine the relevant items to be covered by this provision;
- (e) any other item that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, activities prohibited by UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013) or by this Decision, or to the evasion of measures imposed by these UNSC Resolutions or by this Decision. The Union shall take the necessary measures in order to determine the relevant items to be covered by this provision.

2. It shall also be prohibited to:

- (a) provide technical training, advice, services, assistance or brokering services, or other intermediary services, related to items and technology referred to in paragraph 1 or to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of those items, directly or indirectly to any person, entity or body in, or for use in, the DPRK;
- (b) provide financing or financial assistance related to items and technology referred to in paragraph 1, including, in particular, grants, loans and export credit insurance, as well as insurance and reinsurance, for any sale, supply, transfer or export of these items and technology, or for the provision of related technical training, advice, services, assistance, or brokering services, directly or indirectly to any person, entity or body in, or for use in, the DPRK;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 134, 29.5.2009, p. 1.

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- (c) to participate, knowingly or intentionally, in activities the object or effect of which is to circumvent the prohibition referred to in points (a) and (b).

3. The procurement from the DPRK by nationals of Member States, or using the flag vessels or aircraft of Member States, of items or technology referred to in paragraph 1, as well as the provision to nationals of Member States by the DPRK of technical training, advice, services, assistance, financing and financial assistance referred to in paragraph 2, shall also be prohibited, whether or not originating in the territory of the DPRK.

Article 2

The direct or indirect sale, purchase, transportation or brokering of gold and precious metals, as well as of diamonds, to, from or for the Government of the DPRK, its public bodies, corporations and agencies, the Central Bank of the DPRK, as well as to, from or for persons and entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them shall be prohibited. The Union shall take the necessary measures in order to determine the relevant items to be covered by this provision.

Article 3

The delivery of newly printed or minted or unissued DPRK denominated banknotes and coinage to or for the benefit of the Central Bank of the DPRK shall be prohibited.

Article 4

The direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of luxury goods to the DPRK by nationals of Member States or through or from the territories of Member States, or using the flag vessels or aircraft of Member States, shall be prohibited whether originating or not in the territories of Member States. The Union shall take the necessary measures in order to determine the relevant items to be covered by this provision.

CHAPTER II

RESTRICTIONS ON FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR TRADE*Article 5*

Member States shall not provide public financial support for trade with the DPRK, including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance, to their nationals or entities involved in such trade, where such financial support could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes or activities, or other activities prohibited by UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013) or by this Decision, or to the evasion of measures imposed by those Resolutions or by this Decision.



CHAPTER III FINANCIAL SECTOR

Article 6

Member States shall not enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance or concessional loans to the DPRK, including through their participation in international financial institutions, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes directly addressing the need of the civilian population or the promotion of denuclearisation. Member States shall also exercise vigilance with a view to reducing current commitments and, if possible, putting an end to them.

Article 7

1. In order to prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer to, through, or from the territory of Member States, or to or by nationals of Member States or entities organised under their laws, or persons or financial institutions within their jurisdiction, of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash, that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes or activities, or other activities prohibited by UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013) or by this Decision, or to the evasion of measures imposed by those Resolutions or by this Decision, Member States shall exercise enhanced monitoring, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, of the activities of financial institutions within their jurisdiction with:

- (a) banks domiciled in the DPRK;
- (b) branches and subsidiaries within the jurisdiction of the Member States of banks domiciled in the DPRK, as listed in Annex IV;
- (c) branches and subsidiaries outside the jurisdiction of the Member States of banks domiciled in the DPRK, as listed in Annex V; and
- (d) financial entities that are neither domiciled in the DPRK nor within the jurisdiction of the Member States but are controlled by persons and entities domiciled in the DPRK, as listed in Annex V,

in order to avoid such activities contributing to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes or activities.

2. For the above purpose, financial institutions shall be required, in their activities with banks and financial entities set out in paragraph 1, to:

- (a) exercise continuous monitoring over account activity, including through their programmes on customer due diligence and under their obligations relating to money-laundering and financing of terrorism;

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- (b) require that all information fields of payment instructions which relate to the originator and beneficiary of the transaction in question be completed, and if that information is not supplied, refuse the transaction;
- (c) maintain all records of transactions for a period of five years and make them available to national authorities on request;
- (d) if they suspect or have reasonable grounds to suspect that funds could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes or activities, promptly report their suspicions to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) or another competent authority designated by the Member State concerned. The FIU or such other competent authority shall have access, directly or indirectly, on a timely basis to the financial, administrative and law enforcement information that it requires to undertake this function properly, including the analysis of suspicious transaction reports.

Article 8

1. The opening of new branches, subsidiaries, or representative offices of DPRK banks, including the Central Bank of DPRK, its branches and subsidiaries, and of other financial entities referred to in Article 7(1), in the territories of Member States shall be prohibited.

2. It shall be prohibited for DPRK banks, including the Central Bank of DPRK, its branches and subsidiaries, and for other financial entities referred to in Article 7(1):

- (a) to establish new joint ventures with banks under the jurisdiction of Member States;
- (b) to take an ownership interest in banks under the jurisdiction of Member States;
- (c) to establish correspondent banking relationships with banks under the jurisdiction of Member States;
- (d) to maintain correspondent banking relationships with banks under the jurisdiction of Member States if Member States have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that this could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missiles programmes or other activities prohibited by UNSC Resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or 2094(2013) or by this Decision, or to the evasion of measures imposed by those UNSC Resolutions or by this Decision.

3. Financial institutions within the territories of Member States or under their jurisdiction shall be prohibited from opening representative offices, subsidiaries, branches or banking accounts in the DPRK.

▼B*Article 9*

The direct or indirect sale or purchase of, or brokering or assistance in the issuance of DPRK public or public-guaranteed bonds issued after 18 February 2013 to and from the Government of the DPRK, its public bodies, corporations and agencies, the Central Bank of the DPRK, or banks domiciled in the DPRK, or branches and subsidiaries within and outside the jurisdiction of Member States of banks domiciled in the DPRK, or financial entities that are neither domiciled in the DPRK nor within the jurisdiction of the Member States, but are controlled by persons and entities domiciled in the DPRK as well as any persons and entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them, shall be prohibited.

CHAPTER IV

TRANSPORT SECTOR*Article 10*

1. Member States shall inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, all cargo to and from the DPRK in their territory, or transiting through their territory, or cargo brokered or facilitated by the DPRK or DPRK nationals, or persons or entities acting on their behalf, including at their airports and seaports, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains items whose supply, sale, transfer or export is prohibited under UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013) or under this Decision.

2. Member States shall inspect vessels, with the consent of the flag State, on the high seas, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo of such vessels contains items whose supply, sale, transfer or export is prohibited under this Decision.

3. Member States shall cooperate, in accordance with their national legislation, with inspections pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. Aircrafts and vessels transporting cargo to and from the DPRK shall be subject to the requirement of additional pre-arrival or pre-departure information for all goods brought into or out of a Member State.

5. In cases where inspection referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is undertaken, Member States shall seize and dispose of items whose supply, sale, transfer or export is prohibited under this Decision in accordance with paragraph 14 of UNSCR 1874 (2009) and paragraph 8 of UNSCR 2087 (2013).

6. Member States shall deny entry into their ports of any vessel that has refused to allow an inspection after such an inspection has been authorized by the vessel's flag State, or if any DPRK-flagged vessel has refused to be inspected pursuant to paragraph 12 of UNSCR 1874 (2009).

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7. Paragraph 6 shall not apply where entry is required for the purpose of an inspection, or in the case of an emergency or in the case of return to its port of origin.

Article 11

1. Member States shall deny permission to land in, take off from or overfly their territory to any aircraft, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains items whose supply, sale, transfer or export is prohibited under UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013) or under this Decision.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply in the case of an emergency landing.

Article 12

The provision by nationals of Member States or from the territories of Member States of bunkering or ship supply services, or other servicing of vessels, to DPRK vessels shall be prohibited if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the vessels carry items whose supply, sale, transfer or export is prohibited under this Decision unless provision of such services is necessary for humanitarian purposes or until the cargo has been inspected, and seized and disposed of if necessary, in accordance with Article 10 (1), (2) and (5).

CHAPTER V

RESTRICTIONS ON ADMISSION AND RESIDENCE*Article 13*

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into, or transit through, their territories of:

- (a) the persons designated by the Sanctions Committee or by the Security Council as being responsible for, including through supporting or promoting, the DPRK's policies in relation to its nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes, together with their family members, or persons acting on their behalf of or at their direction, as listed in Annex I;
- (b) the persons not covered by Annex I, as listed in Annex II:
 - (i) who are responsible for, including through supporting or promoting, the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes or persons acting on their behalf, or at their direction,

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- (ii) who provide financial services or the transfer to, through, or from the territory of Member States, or involving nationals of Member States or entities organised under their laws, or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes,
 - (iii) who are involved in, including through the provision of financial services, the supply to or from the DPRK of arms and related material of all types, or the supply to the DPRK of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes;
- (c) the persons not covered by Annex I or Annex II working on behalf or at the direction of a person or entity listed in Annex I or Annex II or persons assisting the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013) or of this Decision, as listed in Annex III to this Decision.

2. Paragraph 1(a) shall not apply where the Sanctions Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or where the Sanctions Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013).

3. Paragraph 1 shall not oblige a Member State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory.

4. Paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to cases where a Member State is bound by an obligation of international law, namely:

- (a) as a host country of an international intergovernmental organisation;
- (b) as a host country to an international conference convened by, or under the auspices of, the United Nations;
- (c) under a multilateral agreement conferring privileges and immunities;
- (d) under the 1929 Treaty of Conciliation (Lateran pact) concluded by the Holy See (State of the Vatican City) and Italy.

5. Paragraph 4 shall also be considered as applying in cases where a Member State is host country of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

6. The Council shall be duly informed in all cases where a Member State grants an exemption pursuant to paragraphs 4 or 5.

7. Member States may grant exemptions from the measures imposed in paragraph 1(b) where travel is justified on the grounds of urgent humanitarian need, or on grounds of attending intergovernmental meetings, including those promoted by the Union, or hosted by a Member State holding the Chairmanship in office of the OSCE, where a political dialogue is conducted that directly promotes democracy, human rights and the rule of law in the DPRK.

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8. A Member State wishing to grant exemptions referred to in paragraph 7 shall notify the Council thereof in writing. The exemption shall be deemed to be granted unless one or more of the Council Members raises an objection in writing within two working days of receiving notification of the proposed exemption. Should one or more of the Council Members raise an objection, the Council, acting by a qualified majority, may decide to grant the proposed exemption.

9. Paragraph 1(c) shall not apply in case of transit of representatives of the Government of the DPRK to the United Nations Headquarters to conduct United Nations business.

10. In cases where, pursuant to paragraphs 4, 5, 7 and 9 a Member State authorises the entry into, or transit through, its territory of persons listed in Annex I, II or III, the authorisation shall be limited to the purpose for which it is given and to the persons concerned thereby.

11. Member States shall exercise vigilance and restraint regarding the entry into, or transit through their territories of individuals working on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity as listed in Annex I.

Article 14

1. Member States shall expel DPRK nationals whom they determine are working on behalf of, or at the direction of a person or entity listed in Annex I or Annex II, or whom they determine are assisting the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of UNSC Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013) or of this Decision, from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the DPRK, consistent with applicable national and international law.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply where the presence of a person is required for fulfillment of a judicial process or exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes.

CHAPTER VI

FREEZING OF FUNDS AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES*Article 15*

1. All funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

- (a) the persons and entities designated by the Sanctions Committee or by the Security Council as being engaged in or providing support for, including through illicit means, the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missiles-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes, or persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, as listed in Annex I;

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(b) the persons and entities not covered by Annex I, as listed in Annex II:

(i) that are responsible for, including through supporting or promoting, the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes or persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means,

(ii) that provide financial services or the transfer to, through, or from the territory of Member States, or involving nationals of Member States or entities organised under their laws, or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes, or persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them,

(iii) that are involved, including through the provision of financial services, in the supply to or from the DPRK of arms and related material of all types, or the supply to the DPRK of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes;

(c) the persons and entities not covered by Annex I or Annex II working on behalf or at the direction of a person or entity listed in Annex I or Annex II or persons assisting the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or 2094 (2013) or of this Decision, as listed in Annex III to this Decision, shall be frozen.

2. No funds or economic resources shall be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of persons and entities referred to in paragraph 1.

3. Exemptions may be made for funds and economic resources which are:

(a) necessary to satisfy basic needs, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges;

(b) intended exclusively for the payment of reasonable professional fees and the reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services; or

(c) intended exclusively for the payment of fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for the routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds and economic resources,

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after notification where appropriate by the Member State concerned to the Sanctions Committee of the intention to authorise access to such funds and economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Sanctions Committee within five working days of such notification.

4. Exemptions may also be made for funds and economic resources which are:

- (a) necessary for extraordinary expenses. Where appropriate, the Member State concerned shall first notify and get approval from the Sanctions Committee; or
- (b) the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, in which case the funds and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgment, provided that the lien or judgment was entered prior to the date on which the person or entity referred to in paragraph 1 was designated by the Sanctions Committee, the Security Council or by the Council, and is not for the benefit of a person or entity referred to in paragraph 1. Where appropriate the Member State concerned shall first notify the Sanctions Committee.

5. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to the addition to frozen accounts of:

- (a) interest or other earnings on those accounts; or
- (b) payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that were concluded or arose prior to 14 October 2006,

provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to paragraph 1.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

Article 16

Member States shall take the necessary measures to exercise vigilance and prevent specialised teaching or training of DPRK nationals, within their territories or by their nationals, of disciplines which would contribute to the DPRK's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

Article 17

Member States shall, in accordance with international law, exercise enhanced vigilance over DPRK diplomatic personnel so as to prevent such individuals from contributing to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013) or by this Decision, or to the evasion of measures imposed by those UNSC Resolutions or by this Decision.



CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 18

No claims, including for compensation or indemnification or any other claim of this kind, such as a claim of set-off, fines or a claim under a guarantee, claims for extension or payment of a bond, financial guarantee, including claims arising from letters of credit and similar instruments, in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which was affected, directly or indirectly, wholly or in part, by reason of measures decided on pursuant to UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), including measures of the Union or any Member State in accordance with, as required by or in any connection with, the implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council or measures covered by this Decision, shall be granted to the designated persons or entities listed in Annexes I, II or III, or any other person or entity in the DPRK, including the Government of the DPRK, its public bodies, corporations and agencies, or any person or entity claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity.

Article 19

1. The Council shall adopt modifications to Annex I on the basis of the determinations made by the Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee.
2. The Council, acting by unanimity on a proposal from Member States or the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, shall establish the lists in Annex II or III and adopt modifications thereto.

Article 20

1. Where the Security Council or the Sanctions Committee lists a person or entity, the Council shall include such person or entity in Annex I.
2. Where the Council decides to subject a person or entity to the measures referred to in points (b) and (c) of Article 13(1) and point (b) of Article 15(1), it shall amend Annex II or III accordingly.
3. The Council shall communicate its decision to the person or entity referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, including the grounds for listing, either directly, if the address is known, or through the publication of a notice, providing such person or entity an opportunity to present observations.
4. Where observations are submitted, or where substantial new evidence is presented, the Council shall review its decision and inform the person or entity accordingly.

Article 21

1. Annexes I, II and III shall include the grounds for listing of listed persons and entities, as provided by the Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee with regard to Annex I.

▼B

2. Annexes I, II and III shall also include, where available, information necessary to identify the persons or entities concerned, as provided by the Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee for Annex I. With regard to persons, such information may include names including aliases, date and place of birth, nationality, passport and ID card numbers, gender, address, if known, and function or profession. With regard to entities, such information may include names, place and date of registration, registration number and place of business. Annex I shall also include the date of designation by the Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee.

Article 22

1. This Decision shall be reviewed, and, if necessary, amended, in particular as regards the categories of persons, entities or items or additional persons, entities or items to be covered by the restrictive measures, or taking into account relevant Security Council Resolutions.

▼M1

2. The measures referred to in points (b) and (c) of Article 13(1) and points (b) and (c) of 15(1) shall be reviewed at regular intervals and at least every 12 months. They shall cease to apply in respect of the persons and entities concerned if the Council determines, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2), that the conditions for their application are no longer met.

▼B*Article 23*

Decision 2010/800/CFSP is hereby repealed.

Article 24

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

▼B*ANNEX I***▼M1****List of persons referred to in Article 13(1)(a) and of persons and entities referred to in Article 15(1)(a)****A. Persons****▼B**

	Name	Alias	Date of birth	Date of designation	Other information
1.	Yun Ho-jin	a.k.a. Yun Ho-chin	13.10.1944	16.7.2009	Director of Namchongang Trading Corporation; oversees the import of items needed for the uranium enrichment programme.
2.	Ri Je-Son	Korean name: 리제선 Chinese name: 李济善 a.k.a. Ri Che Son	Born 1938	16.7.2009	Minister of Atomic Energy Industry since April 2014. Former Director of the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE), chief agency directing DPRK's nuclear program; facilitated several nuclear endeavours including GBAE's management of Yongbyon Nuclear Research Center and Namchongang Trading Corporation.
3.	Hwang Sok-hwa			16.7.2009	Director in the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE); involved in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear programme; as Chief of the Scientific Guidance Bureau in the GBAE, served on the Science Committee inside the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research.
4.	Ri Hong-sop		1940	16.7.2009	Former director, Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre, oversaw three core facilities that assist in the production of weapons-grade plutonium: the Fuel Fabrication Facility, the Nuclear Reactor, and the Reprocessing Plant.
5.	Han Yu-ro			16.7.2009	Director of Korea Ryongaksan General Trading Corporation; involved in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's ballistic missile programme.
6.	Paek Chang-Ho	Pak Chang-Ho; Paek Ch'ang-Ho	Passport: 381420754; Passport Date of Issue: 7 December 2011;	22.1.2013	Senior official and head of the satellite control center of Korean Committee for Space Technology.

▼ B

	Name	Alias	Date of birth	Date of designation	Other information
			Passport Date of Expiration: 7 December 2016; D.O.B. 18 June 1964; P.O.B. Kaesong, DPRK		

▼ M1

7.	Chang Myong-Chin	Jang Myong-Jin	D.O.B. 19 February 1968; Alt. D.O.B. 1965 or 1966	22.1.2013	General Manager of the Sohae Satellite Launching Station and head of launch center at which the 13 April and 12 December 2012 launches took place.
8.	Ra Ky'ong-Su	Ra Kyung-Su	D.O.B. 4 June 1954; Passport: 645120196	22.1.2013	Ra Ky'ong-Su is a Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 as the main DPRK financial entity responsible for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.
9.	Kim Kwang-il		D.O.B. 1 September 1969; Passport: PS381420397	22.1.2013	Kim Kwang-il is a Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. In this capacity, he has facilitated transactions for TCB and the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). Tanchon was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 as the main DPRK financial entity responsible for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons. KOMID was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

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	Name	Alias	Date of birth	Date of designation	Other information
10.	Yo'n Cho'ng Nam			7.3.2013	Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). The KOMID was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.
11.	Ko Ch'o'l-Chae			7.3.2013	Deputy Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). The KOMID was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.
12.	Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l			7.3.2013	Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l is a TCB official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.

▼M1

B. Entities

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	Name	Alias	Location	Date of designation	Other information
1.	Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation	a.k.a. CHANGGWANG SINYONG CORPORATION; a.k.a. EXTERNAL TECHNOLOGY GENERAL CORPORATION; a.k.a. DPRKN MINING DEVELOPMENT TRADING COOPERATION; a.k.a. 'KOMID'	Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK.	24.4.2009	Primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.
2.	Korea Ryonbong General Corporation	a.k.a. KOREA YONBONG GENERAL CORPORATION; f.k.a. LYON-GAKSAN GENERAL TRADING CORPORATION	Pot'onggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK.	24.4.2009	Defence conglomerate specialising in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales.

▼ **B**

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of designation	Other information
3.	Tanchon Commercial Bank	f.k.a. CHANGGWANG CREDIT BANK; f.k.a., KOREA CHANGGWANG CREDIT BANK	Saemul 1-Dong Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPRK.	24.4.2009	Main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.
4.	Namchongang Trading Corporation	a.k.a. NCG; a.k.a. NAMCHONGANG TRADING; a.k.a. NAM CHONGANG CORPORATION; a.k.a. NOMCHONGANG TRADING CO.; a.k.a. NAM CHONG GAN TRADING CORPORATION	Pyongyang, DPRK.	16.7.2009	Namchongang is a DPRK trading company subordinate to the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE). Namchongang has been involved in the procurement of Japanese-origin vacuum pumps that were identified at a DPRK nuclear facility, as well as nuclear-related procurement associated with a German individual. It has further been involved in the purchase of aluminium tubes and other equipment specifically suitable for a uranium enrichment programme from the late 1990s. Its representative is a former diplomat who served as DPRK's representative for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection of the Yongbyon nuclear facilities in 2007. Namchongang's proliferation activities are of grave concern given the DPRK's past proliferation activities.
5.	Hong Kong Electronics	a.k.a. HONG KONG ELECTRONICS KISH CO	Sanaee St., Kish Island, Iran.	16.7.2009	Owned or controlled by, or acts or purports to act for or on behalf of Tanchon Commercial Bank and KOMID. Hong Kong Electronics has transferred millions of dollars of proliferation-related funds on behalf of Tanchon Commercial Bank and KOMID (both designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009) since 2007. Hong Kong Electronics has facilitated the movement of money from Iran to the DPRK on behalf of KOMID.
6.	Korea Hyoksin Trading Corporation	a.k.a. KOREA HYOKSIN EXPORT AND IMPORT CORPORATION	Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK.	16.7.2009	A DPRK company based in Pyongyang that is subordinate to Korea Ryonbong General Corporation (designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009) and is involved in the development of weapons of mass destruction.

▼ **B**

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of designation	Other information
7.	General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE)	a.k.a. General Department of Atomic Energy (GDAE)	Haeudong, Pyongchen District, Pyongyang, DPRK.	16.7.2009	<p>The GBAE is responsible for the DPRK's nuclear programme, which includes the Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre and its 5 MWe (25 MWt) plutonium production research reactor, as well as its fuel fabrication and reprocessing facilities.</p> <p>The GBAE has held nuclear-related meetings and discussions with the International Atomic Energy Agency. GBAE is the primary DPRK Government agency that oversees nuclear programmes, including the operation of the Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre.</p>
8.	Korean Tangun Trading Corporation		Pyongyang, DPRK.	16.7.2009	<p>Korea Tangun Trading Corporation is subordinate to DPRK's Second Academy of Natural Sciences and is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support DPRK's defence research and development programmes, including, but not limited to, weapons of mass destruction and delivery system programmes and procurement, including materials that are controlled or prohibited under relevant multilateral control regimes.</p>
9.	Korean Committee for Space Technology	DPRK Committee for Space Technology; Department of Space Technology of the DPRK; Committee for Space Technology; KCST	Pyongyang, DPRK	22.1.2013	<p>The Korean Committee for Space Technology (KCST) orchestrated the DPRK's launches on 13 April 2012 and 12 December 2012 via the satellite control center and Sohae launch area.</p>
10.	Bank of East Land	Dongbang Bank; Tongbang U'Nhaeng; Tongbang Bank	P.O. Box 32, BEL Building, Jonseung-Dung, Moranbong District, Pyongyang, DPRK	22.1.2013	<p>DPRK financial institution Bank of East Land facilitates weapons-related transactions for, and other support to, arms manufacturer and exporter Green Pine Associated Corporation (Green Pine). Bank of East Land has actively worked with Green Pine to transfer funds in a manner that circumvents sanctions. In 2007 and 2008, Bank of East Land facilitated transactions involving Green Pine and Iranian financial institutions, including Bank Melli and Bank</p>

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	Name	Alias	Location	Date of designation	Other information
					Sepah. The Security Council designated Bank Sepah in Resolution 1747 (2007) for providing support to Iran's ballistic missile program. Green Pine was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2012.
11.	Korea Kumryong Trading Corporation			22.1.2013	Used as an alias by the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) to carry out procurement activities. KOMID was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.
12.	Tosong Technology Trading Corporation		Pyongyang, DPRK	22.1.2013	The Korea Mining Development Corporation (KOMID) is the parent company of Tosong Technology Trading Corporation. KOMID was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

▼M1

13.	Korea Ryonha Machinery Joint Venture Corporation	Chosun Yunha Machinery Joint Operation Company; Korea Ryonha Machinery J/V Corporation; Ryonha Machinery Joint Venture Corporation; Ryonha Machinery Corporation; Ryonha Machinery; Ryonha Machine Tool; Ryonha Machine Tool Corporation; Ryonha Machinery Corp; Ryonhwa Machinery Joint Venture Corporation; Ryonhwa Machinery JV; Huichon Ryonha Machinery General Plant; Unsan; Unsan Solid Tools; and Millim Technology Company	Tongan-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Mangungdae-gu, Pyongyang, DPRK; Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Email addresses: ryonha@silibank.com; sjc-117@hotmail.com; and millim@silibank.com Telephone numbers: 850-2-18111; 850-2-18111-8642; and 850 2 18111-3818642 Facsimile number: 850-2-381-4410	22.1.2013	Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Ryonha Machinery Joint Venture Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is a defence conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales.
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	Name	Alias	Location	Date of designation	Other information
14.	Leader (Hong Kong) International	Leader International Trading Limited; Leader (Hong Kong) International Trading Limited	LM-873, RM B, 14/F, Wah Hen Commercial Centre, 383 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, China.	22.1.2013	Leader International (Hong Kong company registration number 1177053), facilitates shipments on behalf of the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.
15.	Green Pine Associated Corporation	Cho'ngsong United Trading Company; Chongsong Yonhap; Ch'o'ngsong Yo'nhap; Chosun Chawo'n Kaebal T'uja Hoesa; Jindallae; Ku'm-haeryong Company LTD; Natural Resources Development and Investment Corporation; Saeingp'il Company	c/o Reconnaissance General Bureau Headquarters, Hyongjesan-Guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; Nungrado, Pyongyang, DPRK	2.5.2012	<p>Green Pine Associated Corporation ('Green Pine') has taken over many of the activities of the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). KOMID was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.</p> <p>Green Pine is also responsible for approximately half of the arms and related materiel exported by the DPRK.</p> <p>Green Pine has been identified for sanctions for exporting arms or related material from North Korea. Green Pine specializes in the production of maritime military craft and armaments, such as submarines, military boats and missile systems, and has exported torpedoes and technical assistance to Iranian defence-related firms.</p>
16.	Amroggang Development Banking Corporation	Amroggang Development Bank; Amnokkang Development Bank	Tongan-dong, Pyongyang, DPRK	2.5.2012	Amroggang, which was established in 2006, is a Tanchon Commercial Bank-related company managed by Tanchon officials. Tanchon plays a role in financing KOMID's sales of ballistic missiles and has also been involved in ballistic missile transactions from KOMID to Iran's Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group (SHIG). Tanchon Commercial Bank was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles and goods

▼ B

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of designation	Other information
					related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons. KOMID was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons. The Security Council designated SHIG in Resolution 1737 (2006) as an entity involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme.
17.	Korea Heungjin Trading Company	Hunjin Trading Co.; Korea Henjin Trading Co.; Korea Hengjin Trading Company	Pyongyang, DPRK.	2.5.2012	The Korea Heungjin Trading Company is used by KOMID for trading purposes. It is suspected it has been involved in supplying missile-related goods to Iran's Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group (SHIG). Heungjin has been associated with KOMID, and, more specifically, KOMID's procurement office. Heungjin has been used to procure an advanced digital controller with applications in missile design. KOMID was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons. The Security-Council designated SHIG in Resolution 1737 (2006) as an entity involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme.
18.	Second Academy of Natural Sciences	2nd Academy of Natural Sciences; Che 2 Chayon Kwahakwon; Academy of Natural Sciences; Chayon Kwahak-Won; National Defense Academy; Kukpang Kwahak-Won; Second Academy of Natural Sciences Research Institute; Sansri	Pyongyang, DPRK	7.3.2013	The Second Academy of Natural Sciences is a national-level organization responsible for research and development of the DPRK's advanced weapons systems, including missiles and probably nuclear weapons. The Second Academy of Natural Sciences uses a number of subordinate organizations to obtain technology, equipment, and information from overseas, including Tangun Trading Corporation, for use in the DPRK's missile and probably nuclear weapons programmes. Tangun Trading Corporation was designated by the Sanctions Committee in July 2009 and is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support DPRK's defence research and development programmes, including, but not limited to, weapons of mass destruction and delivery

▼ B

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of designation	Other information
					system programmes and procurement, including materials that are controlled or prohibited under relevant multilateral control regimes.
19.	Korea Complex Equipment Import Corporation		Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK	7.3.2013	Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Complex Equipment Import Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is a defence conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales.

▼ M2

20.	Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited (OMM)		Donghung Dong, Central District, PO BOX 120, Pyongyang, DPRK; Dongheung-dong Changgwang Street, Chung-Ku, PO Box 125, Pyongyang.	28.7.2014	Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited (IMO Number: 1790183) is the operator/manager of the vessel Chong Chon Gang. It played a key role in arranging the shipment of concealed cargo of arms and related materiel from Cuba to the DPRK in July 2013. As such, Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited contributed to activities prohibited by the resolutions, namely the arms embargo imposed by Resolution 1718 (2006), as modified by Resolution 1874 (2009), and contributed to the evasion of the measures imposed by these Resolutions.
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▼B*ANNEX II***List of persons referred to in Article 13(1)(b) and of persons and entities referred to in Article 15(1)(b)**

- I. Persons and entities responsible for the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes or persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them.

A. Persons

	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
▼M1			
▼B			
2.	CHON Chi Bu		Member of the General Bureau of Atomic Energy, former technical director of Yongbyon.
3.	CHU Kyu-Chang (alias JU Kyu-Chang)	Date of birth: between 1928 and 1933	First Deputy Director of the Defence Industry Department (ballistics programme), Korean Workers' Party, Member of the National Defence Commission.
4.	HYON Chol-hae	Year of birth: 1934 (Manchuria, China)	Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the People's Armed Forces (military adviser to late Kim Jong-Il).
▼M2			
▼B			
6.	KIM Yong-chun (alias Young-chun)	Date of birth: 4.3.1935 Passport number: 554410660	Deputy Chairman of the National Defence Commission, Minister for the People's Armed Forces, special adviser to late Kim Jong-Il on nuclear strategy.
7.	O Kuk-Ryol	Year of birth: 1931 (Jilin Province, China)	Deputy Chairman of the National Defence Commission, supervising the acquisition abroad of advanced technology for nuclear and ballistic programmes.
8.	PAEK Se-bong	Year of birth: 1946	Chairman of the Second Economic Committee (responsible for the ballistics programme) of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party. Member of the National Defence Commission.
9.	PAK Jae-gyong (alias Chae-Kyong)	Year of birth: 1933 Passport number: 554410661	Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the People's Armed Forces and Deputy Director of the Logistics Bureau of the People's Armed Forces (military adviser to late Kim Jong-Il).
10.	PYON Yong Rip (alias Yong-Nip)	Date of birth: 20.9.1929 Passport number: 645310121 (issued on 13.09.2005)	President of the Academy of Science, involved in WMD-related biological research.

▼ B

	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
11.	RYOM Yong		Director of the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (entity designated by the United Nations), in charge of international relations.
12.	SO Sang-kuk	Date of birth: between 1932 and 1938	Head of the Department of Nuclear Physics, Kim Il Sung University.
13.	Lieutenant General Kim Yong Chol (alias: Kim Yong-Chol; Kim Young-Chol; Kim Young-Cheol; Kim Young-Chul)	Date of birth: 1946 Location: Pyongan-Pukto, North Korea	Kim Yong Chol is the commander of Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB).
14.	Pak To-Chun	Date of birth: 9.3. 1944 Place of birth: Jagang, Rangrim	Member of the National Security Council. He is in charge of the arms industry. It is reported that he commands the office for nuclear energy. This institution is decisive for DPRK's nuclear and rocket launcher program.

B. Entities

	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
1.	Korea Pugang mining and Machinery Corporation Ltd		Subsidiary of Korea Ryongbong General Corporation (entity designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009); operates facilities for the production of aluminium powder, which can be used in missiles.
2.	Korea Taesong Trading Company	Location: Pyongyang	Pyongyang-based entity used by the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) for trading purposes (KOMID was designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009). Korea Taesong Trading Company has acted on behalf of KOMID in dealings with Syria.
3.	Korean Ryengwang Trading Corporation	Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, North Korea	Subsidiary of Korea Ryongbong General Corporation (entity designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009).
4.	Second Economic Committee		The Second Economic Committee is involved in key aspects of North Korea's missile program. The Second Economic Committee is responsible for overseeing the production of North Korea's ballistic missiles. It also directs the activities of KOMID (KOMID was designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009). It is a national-level organization responsible for research and development of North Korea's advanced weapons systems, including missiles and probably nuclear weapons. It uses a number of subordinate organizations to obtain technology, equipment, and information from overseas, including Korea Tangun Trading Corporation, for use in North Korea's missile and probably nuclear weapons programs.

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	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
5.	Sobaeku United Corp. (alias Sobaeksu United Corp.)		State-owned company, involved in research into, and the acquisition, of sensitive products and equipment. It possesses several deposits of natural graphite, which provide raw material for two processing facilities, which, inter alia, produce graphite blocks that can be used in missiles.
6.	Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre		Research centre which has taken part in the production of military-grade plutonium. Centre maintained by the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (entity designated by the United Nations, 16.7.2009).
7.	Hesong Trading Corporation	Pyongyang, DPRK	Controlled by Korea Mining Development Corporation (KOMID) (designated by UNSCR 1718 Sanctions Committee in April 2009): primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons. Involved in supplies with potential use in ballistic missile program.

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9.	Korea International Chemical Joint Venture Company (alias Choson International Chemicals Joint Operation Company; Chosun International Chemicals Joint Operation Company; International Chemical Joint Venture Corporation)	Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, DPRK; Man gyongdae-kuyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; Mangyungdae-gu, Pyongyang, DPRK	Controlled by Korea Ryonbong General Corporation (designated by the UNSCR 1718 Sanctions Committee in April 2009): defence conglomerate specialising in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales
10.	Korea Kwangsong Trading Corporation	Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK	Controlled by Korea Ryonbong General Corporation (designated by the UNSCR 1718 Sanctions Committee in April 2009): defence conglomerate specialising in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales
11.	Munitions Industry Department (a.k.a.: Military Supplies Industry Department)	Pyongyang, DPRK	Responsible for overseeing activities of North Korea's military industries, including the Second Economic Committee (SEC) and KOMID. This includes overseeing the development of North Korea's ballistic missile and nuclear programmes. Until recently, it was headed by Jon Pyong Ho. Information suggests former Munitions Industry Department (MID) first vice director Chu Kyu-ch'ang (Ju Gyu-chang) is now director of the MID, which is publicly referred to as the Machine Building Industry Department. Chu served as the overall supervisor for North Korea's missile development, including oversight of the April 5, 2009 Taepo Dong-2 (TD-2) missile launch and the failed July 2006 TD-2 launch.

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	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
12.	Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB) (a.k.a.: Chongch'al Ch'ongguk; RGB; KPA Unit 586)	Hyongjesan-Guyok, Pyongyang, North Korea; Nungrado, Pyongyang, North Korea.	The Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB) is North Korea's premiere intelligence organization, created in early 2009 by the merger of existing intelligence organizations from the Korean Workers' Party, the Operations Department and Office 35, and the Reconnaissance Bureau of the Korean People's Army. It falls under direct command of the Ministry of Defence and is primarily in charge of gathering military intelligence. RGB trades in conventional arms and controls the EU-designated North Korean conventional arms firm Green Pine Associated Corporation (Green Pine).

II. Persons and entities providing financial services that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes

A. **Persons**

	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
1.	JON Il-chun	Date of birth: 24.8.1941	In February of 2010 KIM Tong-un was discharged from his office as director of Office 39, which is, among other things, in charge of purchasing goods out of the DPRK diplomatic representations bypassing sanctions. He was replaced by JON Il-chun. JON Il-chun is also said to be one of the leading figures in the State Development Bank.
2.	KIM Tong-un		Former director of 'Office 39' of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, which is involved in proliferation financing.
3.	Kim Tong-Myo'ng (a.k.a.: Kim Chin-so'k)	Date of birth: 1964, Nationality: North Korean.	Kim Tong-Myo'ng acts on behalf of Tanchon Commercial Bank (designated by the 1718 Sanctions Committee in April 2009). Kim Dong Myong has held various positions within Tanchon since at least 2002 and is currently Tanchon's president. He has also played a role in managing Amroggang's affairs (owned or controlled by Tanchon Commercial Bank) using the alias Kim Chin-so'k.
4.	KIM Il-Su	Rahlstedter Straße 83 a, 22149 Hamburg. Date of birth: 2.9.1965 Place of birth: Pyongyang, DPRK	Authorised plenipotentiary representative of the EU-designated KNIC GmbH, acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction
5.	KANG Song-Nam	Rahlstedter Straße 83 a, 22149 Hamburg. Date of birth: 5.7.1972 Place of birth: Pyongyang, DPRK.	Authorised plenipotentiary representative of the EU-designated KNIC GmbH, acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction

▼M3

▼ **M3**

	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
6.	CHOE Chun-Sik	Rahlstedter Straße 83 a, 22149 Hamburg. Date of birth: 23.12.1963 Place of birth: Pyongyang, DPRK. Passport No. 745132109 valid until 12.2.2020	Authorised plenipotentiary representative of the EU-designated KNIC GmbH, acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction
7.	SIN Kyu-Nam	Date of birth: 12.9.1972 Place of birth: Pyongyang, DPRK. Passport No. PO472132950	Head of department of KNIC headquarters in Pyongyang and former authorised plenipo- tentiary representative of KNIC GmbH Hamburg. Acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction
8.	PAK Chun-San	Date of birth: 18.12.1953 Place of birth: Phyongan, DPRK. Passport No. PS472220097	Head of department of KNIC headquarters in Pyongyang and former authorised plenipo- tentiary representative of KNIC GmbH Hamburg. Acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction
9.	SO Tong Myong	Date of birth: 10.9.1956	Managing Director of KNIC GmbH Hamburg, acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction

▼ **B****B. Entities**

	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
1.	Korea Daesong Bank (alias: Choson Taesong Unhaeng; Taesong Bank)	Address: Segori-dong, Gyongheung St., Potonggang District, Pyongyang Phone: 850 2 381 8221 Phone: 850 2 18111 ext. 8221 Fax: 850 2 381 4576	North Korean financial institution that is directly subordinated to Office 39 and is involved in facilitating North Korea's proliferation financing projects.
2.	Korea Daesong General Trading Corporation (alias: Daesong Trading; Daesong Trading Company; Korea Daesong Trading Company; Korea Daesong Trading Corpor- ation)	Address: Pulgan Gori Dong 1, Potonggang District, Pyongyang Phone: 850 2 18111 ext. 8204/8208 Phone: 850 2 381 8208/ 4188 Fax: 850 2 381 4431/4432	Company that is subordinated to Office 39 and is used to facilitate foreign transactions on behalf of Office 39. Office 39's Director of Office, Kim Tong-un is listed in Annex V of Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007.'

▼ B

	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
3.	Korea Kwangson Banking Corp. (KKBC) (a.k.a.: Korea Kwangson Banking Corp; KKBC)	Jungson-dong, Sungri Street, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK	A subordinate acting on behalf of or at the direction of, owned or controlled by the Korea Ryonbong General Corporation (designated by the UNSCR 1718 Sanctions Committee in April 2009). Provides financial services in support of both Tanchon Commercial Bank (designated by UNSCR1718 Sanctions Committee in April 2009) and Korea Hyoksin Trading Corporation (designated by UNSCR1718 Sanctions Committee in July 2009). Since 2008, Tanchon has been utilizing KKBC to facilitate funds transfers likely amounting to millions of dollars, including transfers involving Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) (designated by UNSCR1718 Sanctions Committee in April 2009) related funds from Burma to China in 2009. Additionally, Hyoksin, which the UN described as being involved in the development of weapons of mass destruction, sought to use KKBC in connection with a purchase of dual-use equipment in 2008. KKBC has at least one overseas branch in Dandong, China.
4.	Office 39 of The Korean Workers' Party (a.k.a.: Office #39; Office No. 39; Bureau 39; Central Committee; Third Floor Division 39.)	Second KWP Government Building (Korean: Ch'o'ngsa), Chungso'ng, Urban Tower (Korean'-Dong), Chung Ward, Pyongyang, North Korea; Chung-Guyok (Central District), Sosong Street, Kyongrim-Dong, Pyongyang, North Korea; Changgwang Street, Pyongyang, North Korea.	Office 39 of the Korean Workers' Party engages in illicit economic activity to support the North Korean government. It has branches throughout the nation that raise and manage funds and is responsible for earning foreign currency for North Korea's Korean Workers' Party senior leadership through illicit activities such as narcotics trafficking. Office 39 controls a number of entities inside North Korea and abroad through which it conducts numerous illicit activities including the production, smuggling, and distribution of narcotics. Office 39 has also been involved in the attempted procurement and transfer to North Korea of luxury goods. Office 39 figures among the most important organisations assigned with currency and merchandise acquisition. It is said to have been under the command of late Kim Jong-il. It controls several trading companies some of which are active in illicit activities, among them Daesong General Bureau, part of Daesong group, the largest company group of the country. Office 39 according to some sources entertains representation office in Rome, Beijing, Bangkok, Singapore, Hongkong and Dubai. To the outside office 39 changes name and appearance regularly. Director of office 39, JON il-chun is already listed on the EU sanction list.

▼ B

	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
			Office 39 produced methamphetamine in Sangwon, South Pyongan Province and was also involved in the distribution of methamphetamine to small-scale North Korean smugglers for distribution through China and South Korea. Office 39 also operates poppy farms in North Hamkyo'ng Province and North Pyongan Province and produces opium and heroin in Hamhu'ng and Nachin. In 2009, Office 39 was involved in the failed attempt to purchase and export to North Korea – through China – two Italian-made luxury yachts worth more than \$15 million. Halted by Italian authorities, the attempted export of the yachts destined for late Kim Jong-il was in violation of United Nations sanctions against North Korea under UNSCR 1718, which specifically require Member States to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer of luxury goods to North Korea. Office 39 previously used Banco Delta Asia to launder illicit proceeds. Banco Delta Asia was identified by the Treasury Department in September 2005 as a 'primary money laundering concern' under Section 311 of the USA PATRIOT Act because it represented an unacceptable risk of money laundering and other financial crimes.
▼ <u>M3</u>	5. Korea National Insurance Company (KNIC) GmbH. (alias Korea Foreign Insurance Company)	Rahlstedter Straße 83 a, 22149 Hamburg	KNIC GmbH, as a subsidiary controlled by KNIC headquarters in Pyongyang (Address: Haebangsan-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK), a government entity, is generating substantial foreign exchange revenue which is used to support the regime in North Korea. Those resources could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes. Furthermore, the KNIC headquarters Pyongyang is linked to Office 39 of The Korean Workers' Party, a designated entity.

▼ B

III. Persons and entities involved in the supply to or from the DPRK of arms and related material of all types, or of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes

A. **Persons**

...

B. **Entities**

...

▼B

ANNEX III

List of persons referred to in point (c) of Article 13(1) and point (c) of Article 15(1)

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▼B

ANNEX IV

List of branches and subsidiaries referred to in point (b) of Article 7(1)

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▼B

ANNEX V

**List of branches, subsidiaries and financial entities referred to in points (c) and (d) of
Article 7(1)**

...



Security Council

Distr.: General
2 March 2016

Resolution 2270 (2016)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 7638th meeting, on
2 March 2016**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), resolution 1718 (2006), resolution 1874 (2009), resolution 1887 (2009), resolution 2087 (2013) and resolution 2094 (2013), as well as the statements of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7) and 16 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/13),

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing gravest concern at the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ("the DPRK") on 6 January 2016 in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ("the NPT") and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

Underlining once again the importance that the DPRK respond to other security and humanitarian concerns of the international community,

Underlining also that measures imposed by this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population DPRK,

Regretting the DPRK's diversion of financial, technical and industrial resources toward developing its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile program, and condemning its declared intent to develop nuclear weapons,

Expressing deep concern at the grave hardship that the DPRK people are subjected to,

Expressing great concern that the DPRK's arms sales have generated revenues that are diverted to the pursuit of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles while DPRK citizens have great unmet needs,



Expressing serious concern that the DPRK has continued to violate relevant Security Council resolutions through repeated launches of ballistic missiles in 2014 and 2015, as well as the submarine-launched ballistic missile ejection test in 2015 and *noting* that all such ballistic missile activities contribute to the DPRK's development of nuclear weapons delivery systems and increase tension in the region and beyond,

Expressing continued concern that the DPRK is abusing the privileges and immunities accorded under the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations,

Expressing its gravest concern that the DPRK's ongoing nuclear-, and ballistic missile-related activities have further generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and *determining* that there continues to exist a clear threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 6 January 2016 in violation and flagrant disregard of the Council's relevant resolutions, and further *condemns* the DPRK's launch of 7 February 2016, which used ballistic missile technology and was in serious violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and 2094 (2013);

2. *Reaffirms* its decisions that the DPRK shall not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests, or any other provocation, and shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launches, and *demand*s that the DPRK immediately comply fully with these obligations;

3. *Reaffirms* its decisions that the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities;

4. *Reaffirms* its decision that the DPRK shall abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

5. *Reaffirms* that, pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006), all Member States shall prevent any transfers to the DPRK by their nationals or from their territories, or from the DPRK by its nationals or from its territory, of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, and *underscores* that this provision prohibits the DPRK from engaging in any form of technical cooperation with other Member States on launches using ballistic missile technology, even if characterized as a satellite launch or space launch vehicle;

6. *Decides* that the measures in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to all arms and related materiel, including small arms and light weapons and their related materiel, as well as to financial transactions, technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of such arms and related materiel;

7. *Affirms* that the obligations imposed in paragraphs 8 (a), 8 (b) and 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006), as extended by paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1874 (2009), apply with respect to the shipment of items to or from the DPRK for repair, servicing, refurbishing, testing, reverse-engineering, and marketing, regardless of whether ownership or control is transferred, and *underscores* that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to any individual traveling for the purposes of carrying out the activities described in this paragraph;

8. *Decides* that the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to any item, except food or medicine, if the State determines that such item could directly contribute to the development of the DPRK's operational capabilities of its armed forces, or to exports that support or enhance the operational capabilities of armed forces of another Member State outside the DPRK, and *decides* also that this provision shall cease to apply to the supply, sale or transfer of an item, or its procurement, if:

(a) the State determines that such activity is exclusively for humanitarian purposes or exclusively for livelihood purposes which will not be used by DPRK individuals or entities to generate revenue, and also not related to any activity prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, provided that the State notifies the Committee in advance of such determination and also informs the Committee of measures taken to prevent the diversion of the item for such other purposes, or

(b) the Committee has determined on a case-by-case basis that a particular supply, sale or transfer would not be contrary to the objectives of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution;

9. *Recalls* that paragraph 9 of resolution 1874 (2009) requires States to prohibit the procurement from the DPRK of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of arms and related materiel, and *clarifies* that this paragraph prohibits States from engaging in the hosting of trainers, advisors, or other officials for the purpose of military-, paramilitary- or police-related training;

10. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals and entities listed in Annex I and II of this resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means;

11. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals listed in Annex I of this resolution and to individuals acting on their behalf or at their direction;

12. *Affirms* that "economic resources," as referred to in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006), includes assets of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, actual or potential, which potentially may be used to obtain funds, goods, or services, such as vessels (including maritime vessels);

13. *Decides* that if a Member State determines that a DPRK diplomat, governmental representative, or other DPRK national acting in a governmental

capacity, is working on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or of an individual or entities assisting in the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, then the Member State shall expel the individual from its territory for the purpose of repatriation to the DPRK consistent with applicable national and international law, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall impede the transit of representatives of the Government of the DPRK to the United Nations Headquarters or other UN facilities to conduct United Nations business, and *decides* that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply with respect to a particular individual if: a) the presence of the individual is required for fulfillment of a judicial process, b) the presence of the individual is required exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes, or c) the Committee has determined on a case-by-case basis that the expulsion of the individual would be contrary to the objectives of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and this resolution;

14. *Decides* that, if a Member State determines that an individual who is not a national of that State is working on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or assisting the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, then Member States shall expel the individual from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the individual's state of nationality, consistent with applicable national and international law, unless the presence of the individual is required for fulfillment of a judicial process or exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes, or the Committee has determined on a case-by-case basis that the expulsion of the individual would be contrary to the objectives of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall impede the transit of representatives of the Government of the DPRK to the United Nations Headquarters or other UN facilities to conduct United Nations business;

15. *Underscores* that, as a consequence of implementing the obligations imposed in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) and paragraphs 8 and 11 of resolution 2094 (2013), all Member States shall close the representative offices of designated entities and prohibit such entities, as well as individuals or entities acting for or on their behalf, directly or indirectly, from participating in joint ventures or any other business arrangements, and *underscores* that if a representative of such an office is a DPRK national, then States are required to expel the individual from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the DPRK consistent with applicable national and international law, pursuant to and consistent with paragraph 10 of resolution 2094 (2013);

16. *Notes* that the DPRK frequently uses front companies, shell companies, joint ventures and complex, opaque ownership structures for the purpose of violating measures imposed in relevant Security Council resolutions, and, in this regard, *directs* the Committee, with the support of the Panel, to identify individuals and entities engaging in such practices and, if appropriate, designate them to be subject to the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and this resolution;

17. *Decides* that all Member States shall prevent specialized teaching or training of DPRK nationals within their territories or by their nationals of disciplines which could contribute to the DPRK's proliferation sensitive nuclear

activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including teaching or training in advanced physics, advanced computer simulation and related computer sciences, geospatial navigation, nuclear engineering, aerospace engineering, aeronautical engineering and related disciplines;

18. *Decides* that all States shall inspect the cargo within or transiting through their territory, including in their airports, seaports and free trade zones, that has originated in the DPRK, or that is destined for the DPRK, or has been brokered or facilitated by the DPRK or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them, or by designated individuals or entities, or that is being transported on DPRK flagged aircraft or maritime vessels, for the purposes of ensuring that no items are transferred in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and this resolution, and calls upon States to implement such inspections in a manner that minimizes the impact on the transfer of cargo that the State determines is for humanitarian purposes;

19. *Decides* that Member States shall prohibit their nationals and those in their territories from leasing or chartering their flagged vessels or aircraft or providing crew services to the DPRK, and *decides* that this prohibition shall also apply with respect to any designated individuals or entities, any other DPRK entities, any other individuals or entities whom the State determines to have assisted in the evasion of sanctions or in violating the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, any individuals or entities acting on behalf or at the direction of any of the aforementioned, and any entities owned or controlled by any of the aforementioned, *calls upon* Member States to de register any vessel that is owned, operated or crewed by the DPRK, further *calls upon* Member States not to register any such vessel that is de-registered by another Member State pursuant to this paragraph, and *decides* that this provision shall not apply with respect to such leasing, chartering or provision of crew services notified to the Committee in advance on a case-by-case basis accompanied by: a) information demonstrating that such activities are exclusively for livelihood purposes which will not be used by DPRK individuals or entities to generate revenue, and b) information on measures taken to prevent such activities from contributing to violations of the aforementioned resolutions;

20. *Decides* that all States shall prohibit their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction from registering vessels in the DPRK, obtaining authorization for a vessel to use the DPRK flag, and from owning, leasing, operating, providing any vessel classification, certification or associated service, or insuring any vessel flagged by the DPRK, and *decides* that this measure shall not apply to activities notified in advance by the Committee on a case-by-case basis, following provision to the Committee of detailed information on the activities, including the names of individuals and entities involved in them, information demonstrating that such activities are exclusively for livelihood purposes which will not be used by DPRK individuals or entities to generate revenue and on measures taken to prevent such activities from contributing to violations of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution;

21. *Decides* that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly, unless under the condition of landing for inspection, their

territory, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, except in the case of an emergency landing, and *calls upon* all States, when considering whether to grant overflight permission to flights to assess known risk factors;

22. *Decides* that all Member States shall prohibit the entry into their ports of any vessel if the Member State has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the vessel is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated individual or entity, or contains cargo the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, unless entry is required in the case of emergency or in the case of return to its port of origination, or for inspection, or unless the Committee determines in advance that such entry is required for humanitarian purposes or any other purposes consistent with the objectives of this resolution;

23. *Recalls* that the Committee has designated the DPRK firm Ocean Maritime Management (OMM), *notes* that the vessels specified in Annex III of this resolution are economic resources controlled or operated by OMM and therefore subject to the asset freeze imposed in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006), and *underscores* that Member States are required to implement the relevant provisions of that resolution;

24. *Decides* that the DPRK shall abandon all chemical and biological weapons and weapons-related programs, and shall act strictly in accordance with its obligations as a State Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, or Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and Their Destruction, and *calls upon* the DPRK to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction, and then to immediately comply with its provisions;

25. *Decides* to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) and this resolution through the designation of additional goods, *directs* the Committee to undertake its tasks to this effect and to report to the Security Council within fifteen days of adoption of this resolution, and further *decides* that, if the Committee has not acted, then the Security Council will complete action to adjust the measures within seven days of receiving that report;

26. *Directs* the Committee to review and update the items contained in S/2006/853/CORR.1 no later than sixty days from the adoption of this resolution and on an annual basis thereafter;

27. *Decides* that the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to any item if the State determines that such item could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs or other weapons of mass destruction programs, activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), and this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), and this resolution;

28. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 14 through 16 of resolution 1874 (2009), and paragraph 8 of resolution 2087 (2013), and *decides* that these paragraphs shall apply

also with respect to any items the supply, sale or transfer of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution identified in inspections conducted pursuant to paragraph 18 of this resolution;

29. *Decides* that the DPRK shall not supply, sell or transfer, directly or indirectly, from its territory or by its nationals or using its flag vessels or aircraft, coal, iron, and iron ore, and that all States shall prohibit the procurement of such material from the DPRK by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of the DPRK, and *decides* that this provision shall not apply with respect to:

(a) Coal that the procuring State confirms on the basis of credible information has originated outside the DPRK and was transported through the DPRK solely for export from the Port of Rajin (Rason), provided that the State notifies the Committee in advance and such transactions are unrelated to generating revenue for the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution; and,

(b) Transactions that are determined to be exclusively for livelihood purposes and unrelated to generating revenue for the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution;

30. *Decides* that the DPRK shall not supply, sell or transfer, directly or indirectly, from its territory or by its nationals or using its flag vessels or aircraft, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, and rare earth minerals, and that all States shall prohibit the procurement of such material from the DPRK by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of the DPRK;

31. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of aviation fuel, including aviation gasoline, naptha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, and kerosene-type rocket fuel, whether or not originating in their territory, to the territory of the DPRK, or unless the Committee has approved in advance on an exceptional case-by-case basis the transfer to the DPRK of such products for verified essential humanitarian needs, subject to specified arrangements for effective monitoring of delivery and use, and *decides* also that this provision shall not apply with respect to the sale or supply of aviation fuel to civilian passenger aircraft outside the DPRK exclusively for consumption during its flight to the DPRK and its return flight;

32. *Decides* that the asset freeze imposed by paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to all the funds, other financial assets and economic resources outside of the DPRK that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by entities of the Government of the DPRK or the Worker's Party of Korea, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, that the State determines are associated with the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, *decides* further that all States except the DPRK shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their

nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of such individuals or entities, or individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them, and *decides* that these measures shall not apply with respect to funds, other financial assets and economic resources that are required to carry out activities of the DPRK's missions to the United Nations and its specialized agencies and related organizations or other diplomatic and consular missions of the DPRK, and to any funds, other financial assets and economic resources that the Committee determines in advance on a case-by-case basis are required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, denuclearization or any other purpose consistent with the objectives of this resolution;

33. *Decides* that States shall prohibit in their territories the opening and operation of new branches, subsidiaries, and representative offices of DPRK banks, *decides* further that States shall prohibit financial institutions within their territories or subject to their jurisdiction from establishing new joint ventures and from taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with DPRK banks, unless such transactions have been approved by the Committee in advance, and *decides* that States shall take the necessary measures to close such existing branches, subsidiaries and representative offices, and also to terminate such joint ventures, ownership interests and correspondent banking relationships with DPRK banks within ninety days from the adoption of this resolution;

34. *Decides* that States shall prohibit financial institutions within their territories or subject to their jurisdiction from opening new representative offices or subsidiaries, branches or banking accounts in the DPRK;

35. *Decides* that States shall take the necessary measures to close existing representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK within ninety days, if the State concerned has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, and *decides* further that this provision shall not apply if the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such offices, subsidiaries or accounts are required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance or the activities of diplomatic missions in the DPRK pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the activities of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or related organizations, or for any other purposes consistent with resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution;

36. *Decides* that all States shall prohibit public and private financial support from within their territories or by persons or entities subject to their jurisdiction for trade with the DPRK (including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance to their nationals or entities involved in such trade) where such financial support could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, including paragraph 8;

37. *Expresses* concern that transfers to the DPRK of gold may be used to evade the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and this resolution, and *clarifies* that all States shall apply the measures set forth in paragraph 11 of resolution 2094 (2013) to the transfers of gold,

including through gold couriers, transiting to and from the DPRK so as to ensure such transfers of gold do not contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution;

38. *Recalls* that the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has called upon countries to apply enhanced due diligence and effective countermeasure to protect their jurisdictions from the DPRK's illicit financial activity, and *calls upon* Member States to apply the FATF Recommendation 7, its Interpretive Note, and related guidance to effectively implement targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation;

39. *Reaffirms* the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (a) (iii) of resolution 1718 (2006) regarding luxury goods, and *clarifies* that the term "luxury goods" includes, but is not limited to, the items specified in Annex V of this resolution;

40. *Calls upon* all States to report to the Security Council within ninety days of the adoption of this resolution, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures they have taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of this resolution, *requests* the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009), in cooperation with other UN sanctions monitoring groups, to continue its efforts to assist States in preparing and submitting such reports in a timely manner, and *directs* the Committee to prioritize outreach to those Member States who have never submitted implementation reports as requested by the Security Council;

41. *Calls upon* all States to supply information at their disposal regarding non-compliance with the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution;

42. *Encourages* all States to examine the circumstances of previously reported sanctions violations, particularly the items seized or activities prevented pursuant to the relevant resolutions, so as to assist in ensuring full and appropriate implementation of these resolutions, especially paragraph 27 of this resolution, and *notes* in this regard the reporting of the Panel of Experts and the information regarding sanctions violations that the Committee has released publicly;

43. *Directs* the Committee to respond effectively to violations of the measures decided in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), and this resolution, and, in this regard, *directs* the Committee to designate additional individuals and entities to be subject to the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), and this resolution;

44. *Directs* the Committee to continue its efforts to assist Member States in implementing the measures imposed on the DPRK, and, in this regard, *requests* the Committee to draft and circulate a comprehensive compilation of all the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), and this resolution so as to facilitate Member State implementation;

45. *Directs* the Committee to update the information contained on the Committee's list of individuals and entities, including new aliases and front

companies, and *directs* the Committee to complete this task within 45 days of the adoption of this resolution and every twelve months thereafter;

46. *Decides* that the mandate of the Committee, as set out in paragraph 12 of resolution 1718 (2006), shall apply with respect to the measures imposed in resolution 1874 (2009), 2094 (2013) and this resolution;

47. *Emphasizes* the importance of all States, including the DPRK, taking the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the DPRK, or of any person or entity in the DPRK, or of persons or entities designated for measures set forth in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measures imposed by this resolution or previous resolutions;

48. *Underlines* that measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the DPRK or to affect negatively those activities, including economic activities and cooperation, that are not prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, and the work of international organizations and non-governmental organization carrying out assistance and relief activities in the DPRK for the benefit of the civilian population of the DPRK;

49. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia at large, and *expresses* its commitment to a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution to the situation and welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue and to refrain from any actions that might aggravate tensions;

50. *Reaffirms* its support to the Six Party Talks, *calls* for their resumption, and *reiterates* its support for the commitments set forth in the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005 issued by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States, including that the goal of the Six-Party Talks is the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner, that the United States and the DPRK undertook to respect each other's sovereignty and exist peacefully together, and that the Six Parties undertook to promote economic cooperation, and all other relevant commitments;

51. *Affirms* that it shall keep the DPRK's actions under continuous review and is prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in light of the DPRK's compliance, and, in this regard, *expresses its determination* to take further significant measures in the event of a further DPRK nuclear test or launch;

52. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex I

Travel Ban/Asset Freeze (Individuals)

1. CHOE CHUN-SIK
 - a. *Description:* Choe Chun-sik was the director of the Second Academy of Natural Sciences (SANS) and was the head of the DPRK's long-range missile program.
 - b. *AKA:* Choe Chun Sik; Ch'oe Ch'un Sik
 - c. *Identifiers:* DOB: 12 October 1954; Nationality: DPRK
2. CHOE SONG IL
 - a. *Description:* Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative in Vietnam
 - b. *AKA:* NA
 - c. *Identifiers:* Passport: 472320665; Passport Date of Expiration: 26 Sep 2017; Passport: 563120356; Nationality: DPRK
3. HYON KWANG IL
 - a. *Description:* Hyon Kwang Il is the Department Director for Scientific Development at the National Aerospace Development Administration.
 - b. *AKA:* Hyon Gwang Il
 - c. *Identifiers:* DOB: 27 May 1961; Nationality: DPRK
4. JANG BOM SU
 - a. *Description:* Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative in Syria
 - b. *AKA:* Jang Pom Su
 - c. *Identifiers:* DOB: 15 April 1957; Nationality: DPRK
5. JANG YONG SON
 - a. *Description:* Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) Representative in Iran
 - b. *AKA:* NA
 - c. *Identifiers:* DOB: 20 February 1957; Nationality: DPRK
6. JON MYONG GUK
 - a. *Description:* Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative in Syria
 - b. *AKA:* Cho'n Myo'ng-kuk
 - c. *Identifiers:* Passport: 4721202031; Passport Date of Expiration: 21 Feb 2017; Nationality: DPRK; DOB: 18 Oct 1976

7. KANG MUN KIL
 - a. *Description:* Kang Mun Kil has conducted nuclear procurement activities as a representative of Namchongang, also known as Namhung.
 - b. *AKA:* Jiang Wen-ji
 - c. *Identifiers:* Passport: PS 472330208; Passport Date of Expiration: 4 July 2017; Nationality: DPRK
8. KANG RYONG
 - a. *Description:* Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) Representative in Syria
 - b. *AKA:* NA
 - c. *Identifiers:* DOB: 21 August 1969; Nationality: DPRK
9. KIM JUNG JONG
 - a. *Description:* Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative in Vietnam
 - b. *AKA:* Kim Chung Chong
 - c. *Identifiers:* Passport: 199421147 Passport Date of Expiration: 29 Dec 2014; Passport: 381110042, Passport Date of Expiration: 25 Jan 2016; Passport: 563210184, Passport Date of Expiration: 18 Jun 2018; DOB: 07 Nov 1966, Nationality: DPRK
10. KIM KYU
 - a. *Description:* Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) External Affairs Officer
 - b. *AKA:* NA
 - c. *Identifiers:* DOB: 30 July 1968, Nationality: DPRK
11. KIM TONG MY'ONG
 - a. *Description:* Kim Tong My'ong is the President of Tanchon Commercial Bank and has held various positions within Tanchon Commercial bank since at least 2002. He has also played a role in managing Amroggang's affairs.
 - b. *AKA:* Kim Chin-So'k, Kim Tong-Myong, Kim Jin-Sok; Kim, Hyok-Chol
 - c. *Identifiers:* DOB: 1964; Nationality: DPRK
12. KIM YONG CHOL
 - a. *Description:* KOMID Representative in Iran
 - b. *AKA:* NA
 - c. *Identifiers:* DOB. 18 February 1962; Nationality: DPRK

13. KO TAE HUN

- a. *Description:* Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative
- b. *AKA:* Kim Myong Gi
- c. *Identifiers:* Passport: 563120630; Passport Date of Expiration: 20 March 2018, D.O.B. 25 May 1972; Nationality: DPRK

14. RI MAN GON

- a. *Description:* Ri Man Gon is the Minister of the Munitions Industry Department.
- b. *AKA:* n/a
- c. *Identifiers:* DOB: 29 October 1945; Passport number: PO381230469; Passport Date of Expiration: 6 April 2016; Nationality: DPRK

15. RYU JIN

- a. *Description:* KOMID Representative in Syria
- b. *AKA:* NA
- c. *Identifiers:* DOB: 07 August 1965; Passport Number: 563410081; Nationality: DPRK

16. YU CHOL U

- a. *Description:* Yu Chol U is the Director of the National Aerospace Development Administration.
- b. *AKA:* n/a
- c. *Identifiers:* Nationality: DPRK

List Update for Alias: Ra, Kyong-Su (KPi.008) — *New AKA:* Chang, Myong Ho

Annex II

Asset Freeze (Entities)

1. ACADEMY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE
 - a. *Description:* The Academy of National Defense Science is involved in the DPRK's efforts to advance the development of its ballistic missile and nuclear weapons programs.
 - b. *AKA:* n/a
 - c. *Location:* Pyongyang, DPRK
2. CHONGCHONGANG SHIPPING COMPANY
 - a. *Description:* The Chongchongang Shipping Company, through its vessel, the Chong Chon Gang, attempted to directly import the illicit shipment of conventional weapons and arms to the DPRK in July 2013.
 - b. *AKA:* Chong Chon Gang Shipping Co. Ltd.
 - c. *Location:* Address: 817 Haeun, Donghung-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate Address: 817, Haeum, Tonghun-dong, Chung-gu, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO Number: 5342883
3. DAEDONG CREDIT BANK (DCB)
 - a. *Description:* Daedong Credit Bank has provided financial services to the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) and Tanchon Commercial Bank. Since at least 2007, DCB has facilitated hundreds of financial transactions worth millions of dollars on behalf of KOMID and Tanchon Commercial Bank. In some cases, DCB has knowingly facilitated transactions by using deceptive financial practices.
 - b. *AKA:* DCB; AKA: Taedong Credit Bank
 - c. *Location:* Address: Suite 401, Potonggang Hotel, Ansan-Dong, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate Address: Ansan-dong, Botonggang Hotel, Pongchon, Pyongyang, DPRK; SWIFT: DCBK KKPY
4. HESONG TRADING COMPANY
 - a. *Description:* The Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) is the parent company of Hesong Trading Corporation.
 - b. *Location:* Pyongyang, DPRK
5. KOREA KWANGSON BANKING CORPORATION (KKBC)
 - a. *Description:* KKBC provides financial services in support to Tanchon Commercial Bank and Korea Hyoksin Trading Corporation, a subordinate of the Korea Ryonbong General Corporation. Tanchon Commercial Bank has used KKBC to facilitate funds transfers likely amounting to millions of dollars, including transfers involving Korea Mining Development Corporation related funds.

- b. *AKA:* KKBC
 - c. *Address:* Jungson-dong, Sungri Street, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK
6. KOREA KWANGSONG TRADING CORPORATION
- a. *Description:* The Korea Ryongbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Kwangsong Trading Corporation.
 - b. *Address:* Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK
7. MINISTRY OF ATOMIC ENERGY INDUSTRY
- a. *Description:* The Ministry of Atomic Energy Industry was created in 2013 for the purpose of modernizing the DPRK's atomic energy industry to increase the production of nuclear materials, improve their quality, and further develop an independent DPRK nuclear industry. As such, the MAEI is known to be a critical player in the DPRK's development of nuclear weapons and is in charge of day-to-day operation of the country's nuclear weapons program, and under it are other nuclear-related organizations. Under this ministry are a number of nuclear-related organizations and research centers, as well as two committees: an Isotope Application Committee and a Nuclear Energy Committee. The MAEI also directs a nuclear research center at Yongbyun, the site of the DPRK's known plutonium facilities. Furthermore, in the 2015 Panel of Experts (POE) report, the POE stated that Ri Je-son, a former director of the GBAE who was designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) in 2009 for engagement in or support for nuclear related programs, was appointed as head of the MAEI on April 9, 2014.
 - b. *AKA:* MAEI
 - c. *Address:* Haeun-2-dong, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPRK
8. MUNITIONS INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT
- a. *Description:* The Munitions Industry Department is involved in key aspects of the DPRK's missile program. MID is responsible for overseeing the development of the DPRK's ballistic missiles, including the Taepo Dong-2. The MID oversees the DPRK's weapons production and R&D programs, including the DPRK's ballistic missile program. The Second Economic Committee and the Second Academy of Natural Sciences — also designated in August 2010 — are subordinate to the MID. The MID in recent years has worked to develop the KN08 road-mobile ICBM.
 - b. *AKA:* Military Supplies Industry Department
 - c. *Location:* Pyongyang, DPRK
9. NATIONAL AEROSPACE DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
- a. *Description:* NADA is involved in the DPRK's development of space science and technology, including satellite launches and carrier rockets.
 - b. *AKA:* NADA
 - c. *Location:* DPRK

10. OFFICE 39

- a. *Description:* DPRK government entity.
- b. *AKA:* Office #39; AKA: Office No. 39; AKA: Bureau 39; AKA: Central Committee Bureau 39; AKA: Third Floor; AKA: Division 39
- c. *Location:* DPRK

11. RECONNAISSANCE GENERAL BUREAU

- a. *Description:* The Reconnaissance General Bureau is the DPRK's premiere intelligence organization, created in early 2009 by the merger of existing intelligence organizations from the Korean Workers' Party, the Operations Department and Office 35, and the Reconnaissance Bureau of the Korean People's Army. The Reconnaissance General Bureau trades in conventional arms and controls the DPRK conventional arms firm Green Pine Associated Corporation.
- b. *AKA:* Chongch'al Ch'ongguk; KPA Unit 586; RGB
- c. *Location:* Address: Hyongjesan-Guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate Address: Nungrado, Pyongyang, DPRK.

12. SECOND ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

- a. *Description:* The Second Economic Committee is involved in key aspects of the DPRK's missile program. The Second Economic Committee is responsible for overseeing the production of the DPRK's ballistic missiles, and directs the activities of KOMID.
- b. *AKA:* N/A
- c. *Location:* Kangdong, DPRK

List Update for Alias: NAMCHONGANG TRADING CORPORATION (KPe.004) —
New AKA: Namhung Trading Corporation

Annex III**OMM Vessels**

<i>Ship Name</i>	<i>IMO Number</i>
1. CHOL RYONG (RYONG GUN BONG)	8606173
2. CHONG BONG(GREENLIGHT)(BLUE NOUVELLE)	8909575
3. CHONG RIM 2	8916293
4. DAWNLIGHT	9110236
5. EVER BRIGHT 88 (J STAR)	8914934
6. GOLD STAR 3 (BENEVOLENCE 2)	8405402
7. HOE RYONG	9041552
8. HU CHANG (O UN CHONG NYON)	8330815
9. HUI CHON (HWANG GUM SAN 2)	8405270
10. JH 86	8602531
11. JI HYE SAN (HYOK SIN 2)	8018900
12. JIN Tal	9163154
13. JIN TENG	9163166
14. KANG GYE (PI RYU GANG)	8829593
15. MI RIM	8713471
16. MI RIM 2	9361407
17. O RANG (PO THONG GANG)	8829555
18. ORION STAR (RICHOCÉAN)	9333589
19. RA NAM 2	8625545
20. RANAM 3	9314650
21. RYO MYONG	8987333
22. RYONG RIM (JON JIN 2)	8018912
23. SE PHO (RAK WON 2)	8819017
24. SONGJIN (JANG JA SAN CHONG NYON HO)	8133530
25. SOUTH HILL 2	8412467
26. SOUTH HILL 5	9138680
27. TAN CHON (RYONG GANG 2)	7640378

	<i>Ship Name</i>	<i>IMO Number</i>
28.	THAE PYONG SAN (PETREL 1)	9009085
29.	TONG HUNG SAN (CHONG CHON GANG)	7937317
30.	GRAND KARO	8511823
31.	TONG HUNG 1	8661575

Annex IV:

Luxury Goods

- (a) Luxury watches: wrist, pocket, and other with a case of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal
 - (b) Transportation items, as follows:
 - (1) aquatic recreational vehicles (such as personal watercraft)
 - (2) snowmobiles (valued greater than \$2,000)
 - (c) Items of lead crystal
 - (d) Recreational sports equipment
-