

FACT SHEET ON THE 1718 DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (2006)

Chair (as of 1 Jan 2019)	Ambassador Christoph Heusgen (Germany)
Mandate	Take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations of sanctions measures; seek from all states information regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the sanctions measures; consider and decide upon notifications and requests for exemptions; designate individuals and entities and determine additional items as subject to sanctions; examine member states' reports and examine the reports presented by the Panel of Experts assisting the committee.
Types of Sanctions	<p>General arms embargo (w/catch-all provision); travel ban and asset freeze; embargo on all items relevant to the DPRK's nuclear, ballistic missiles and other weapons of mass destruction programmes (w/catch-all provision); financial sanctions; measures targeting proliferation networks (including obligation to expel individuals and close representative offices and restrictions targeting DPRK officials, diplomats and diplomatic missions); ban on importing from the DPRK coal, iron, iron ore, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, copper, nickel, silver, zinc and rare earth minerals as well as statues; ban on selling or supplying aviation fuel, jet fuel and rocket fuel to the DPRK; ban on exporting luxury goods, new helicopters or vessels to the DPRK; ban on the provision of bunkering services; ban on leasing or chartering DPRK flagged vessels or aircraft or providing crew services to the DPRK; obligation for member states to inspect cargo, de-register DPRK owned or controlled vessels, deny permission to aircraft carrying prohibited items to take off from, land in or overfly their territory and deny port entry for vessels owned or controlled by a designated individual and/or entity.</p> <p>Sanctions measures do not expire (open-ended).</p>
Number of Listed Individuals/ Entities	<p>80 individuals, 75 entities Most recent listing: 16 October 2018 in press release SC/13542</p>
Travel Ban/Asset Freeze Listing Criteria	<p>Persons or entities engaging in or providing support for the DPRK's nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related and ballistic missile related programmes, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction.</p> <p>Persons being responsible for, including through supporting or promoting, DPRK policies in relation to its nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes.</p> <p>Entities and individuals that have assisted in the evasion of sanctions or in violating the provisions of resolutions 1718 and 1874.</p>
Exemptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arms embargo including catch-all provision: food and medicine, humanitarian or livelihood purposes • Travel ban: for humanitarian and religious grounds or when Committee concludes that an exemption would further the objectives of the resolution • Asset freeze: for basic expenses; extraordinary expenses; expenses subject to judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgement, DPRK diplomatic missions • Coal: transactions determined to be for livelihood purposes and not involving individuals or entities associated with prohibited programmes or other prohibited activities or coal that the procuring state confirms has originated outside the DPRK and was transported through the DPRK solely for export from the Port of Rajin (Rason) • Fuel: verified essential humanitarian needs approved in advance by the Committee and 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. • As a general rule, the committee is authorised to make case-by-case exemption decisions.
Delisting Procedures	<p>Member states may at any time submit to the committee requests for delisting of individuals and entities inscribed on the 1718 Sanctions List. Listed individuals and entities seeking to submit a request for delisting can do so either directly to the Focal Point for Delisting or through his/her state of residence or nationality.</p> <p>In 2017 the committee delisted nine vessels in response to two separate requests from a member state.</p>
Monitoring Mechanism	<p>The Panel of Experts has eight members.</p> <p>Mandate was last renewed in March 2020 in resolution 2515 and expires on 30 April 2021. Most recent publicly available Panel report submitted in March 2020.</p>
Decision-Making	Committee decisions are made by consensus. According to the Committee guidelines, decisions may be taken by a written "no-objection procedure" within five working days or in urgent situations a shorter period "but usually no less than two working days." Members can place a hold on a proposed decision, but normally not for more than six months. An extension of up to three months can be requested based on "extraordinary circumstances."
Committee Reporting to the Council	<p>Every 90 days by the chair of the Committee pursuant to resolution 1718; according to established practice the briefing is held in closed consultations.</p> <p>Briefings by the chair in 2020: Two (27 February and 29 May)</p>
Open Briefings for Wider UN Membership	Normally once a year; last open briefing held on 13 September 2019.

FACT SHEET ON THE 1718 DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (2006)

Summary of Committee Activities (1 Jan-1 June 2020)

Meetings in 2020: One (19 February)
Meetings in 2019: Six (13 and 21 February, 20 March, 26 August, 27 November and 2 December)

Actions
Amended one entry on the sanctions list (11 May 2020)

Member States Reporting Obligations

Resolutions 2270, 2321 and 2371 call on all states to report to the Council within 90 days of the adoption of the resolution, and thereafter upon request by the committee "on concrete measures they have taken in order to implement effectively the provisions" of the resolution.

As of 4 May 2020, 56 member states have submitted reports on the implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 2397 (2017), 78 member states have submitted reports on the implementation of paragraph 17 of resolution 2397 (2017), 93 member states have submitted reports on the implementation of resolution 2375 (2017), 90 member states have submitted reports on the implementation of resolution 2371 (2017), 107 member states have submitted reports on the implementation of resolution 2321 (2016) and 115 member states on the implementation of resolution 2270 (2016).

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

[S/RES/2515](#) (30 March 2020) extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 30 April 2021.

[S/RES/2464](#) (10 April 2019) extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 24 April 2020.

[S/RES/2407](#) (21 March 2018) extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts of the 1718 DPRK Sanctions Committee until 24 April 2019.

[S/RES/2397](#) (22 December 2017) tightened sanctions further in response to the DPRK's nuclear test.

[S/RES/2375](#) (11 September 2017) expanded sanctions to additional sectors of the North Korean economy in response to the DPRK's nuclear test.

[S/RES/2371](#) (5 August 2017) condemned the 3 and 28 July ballistic missile launches introduced additional sanctions on the DPRK.

[S/RES/2356](#) (2 June 2017) added 14 individuals and four entities to the 1718 consolidated sanctions list.

[S/RES/2321](#) (30 November 2016) condemned the DPRK's 9 September nuclear test and imposed additional sanctions.

[S/RES/2276](#) (24 March 2016) extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 24 April 2017 and decided that the Panel's mandate should apply with respect to measures imposed in resolution 2270.

[S/RES/2270](#) (2 March 2016) condemned the DPRK's 6 January nuclear test and its 7 February ballistic missile

launch and imposed additional sanctions measures.

[S/RES/1718](#) (14 October 2006) imposed sanctions against the DPRK in response to its first nuclear test and established the 1718 Sanctions Committee.

Sanctions Committee Documents

[S/2020/151](#) (2 March 2020) was the final report of the Panel of Experts.

[S/2019/691](#) (30 August 2019) was the midterm report of the Panel of Experts.

[S/2019/171](#) (5 March 2019) was the 2019 final report of the Panel of Experts.

[S/2018/378](#) (19 April 2018) was a Secretary-General's letter on the appointment of the Panel of Experts.