

THE SANCTIONS REGIME OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) AND 2094 (2013)



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resolution 1874 (2009)

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10 years since the adoption of resolution 1718 (2006)

- **No indications** that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea intends to abandon its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.

7 FEBRUARY 2016

SC/12234-DC/3607

Security Council Press Statement on Democratic People's Republic of Korea Long-Range Launch

SECURITY COUNCIL | PRESS RELEASE

The following Security Council press statement was issued today by Council President Rafael Dario Ramirez

6 JANUARY 2016

SC/12191-DC/3600

Security Council Press Statement on Nuclear Test Conducted by Democratic People's Republic of Korea

SECURITY COUNCIL | PRESS RELEASE

The following Security Council press statement was issued today by Council President Elbio Rosselli (Uruguay):

The members of the Security Council held urgent consultations to address the serious situation arising from the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK [Democratic People's Republic of Korea] on January 6, 2016.

The members of the Security Council strongly condemned this test, which is a clear violation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and 2094 (2013) and of the non-proliferation regime, and therefore a clear threat to international peace and security continues to exist.

The members of the Security Council also recalled that they have previously expressed their determination to take "further significant measures" in the event of another DPRK nuclear test, and in line with this commitment and the gravity of this violation, the members of the Security Council will begin to work immediately on such measures in a new Security Council resolution.

ent consultations to address the serious situation arising from conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on

condemned this launch. The members of the Security Council their DPRK launch that uses ballistic missile technology, even if nch vehicle, contributes to the DPRK's development of nuclear ation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), that a clear threat to international peace and security continued r test.

their intent to develop significant measures in a new Security test conducted by the DPRK on 6 January 2016. In grave violation

alled that they have previously expressed their determination to t of another DPRK launch. In line with this commitment and the bers of the Security Council will adopt expeditiously a new es in response to these dangerous and serious violations.

The members of the Security Council expressed their commitment to continue working toward a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution to the situation leading to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

1. THE DPRK SANCTIONS REGIME: Export- and import-related measures



Overview of DPRK UNSCRs



UNSCR 825 (11 May 1993)	DPRK's announcement of NPT withdrawal (2 March 1993)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call upon DPRK to reconsider NPT withdrawal and honor NPT obligations
UNSCR 1695 (15 Jul 2006)	DPRK's missile launch (6 July 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demand DPRK to suspend all ballistic missile related programme • require Member States to prevent missile related trade with DPRK
UNSCR 1718 (14 Oct 2006)	DPRK's 1 st nuclear test (9 October 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce various sanction measures • establish 1718 Committee
UNSCR 1874 (12 Jun 2009)	DPRK's 2 nd nuclear test (25 May 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen sanction measures • establish Panel of Experts
UNSCR 2087 (22 Jan 2013)	DPRK's long-range rocket launch(12 Dec 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen sanction measures
UNSCR 2094 (7 Mar 2013)	DPRK's 3 rd nuclear test (12 Feb 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen sanction measures (financial, transportation sanctions)

Overview of types of sanctions

1. Goods-related Sanctions



2. Individual Targeted Sanctions: asset freeze and travel ban



3. Financial Vigilance Measures



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Goods-related sanctions

Are prohibited:

- Buying from or selling to DPRK **all arms and related materiel** (*except supply of small arms and light weapons*)
- Buying from or selling to DPRK **listed items that could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-, ballistic missile-, and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes**
- Supply of **luxury goods** to DPRK (*including gems, yachts and racing cars*)
- **Providing technical training, advice services, brokering or intermediary services or assistance** related to the provision, manufacture or use of above items (except luxury goods)



Inspection obligations

- States shall **inspect “all cargo within or transiting through their territory that has originated in the DPRK, or that is destined for the DPRK, or has been brokered or facilitated by the DPRK”**, if the cargo may contain prohibited items (*Articles 11 and 12 of UNSCR 1874, Article 16 of UNSCR 2094*).
- Member States shall **seize and dispose of prohibited items** (*Article 14 of UNSCR 1874*).
- States are called upon to **deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory**, if the aircraft may contain prohibited items (*Article 18 of UNSCR 2094*)

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Reporting obligations

- Member States shall promptly report any inspection to the Committee (*Article 15 of UNSCR 1874*).
- Member states shall report to the Security Council on concrete measures taken to implement effectively the relevant provisions of the resolutions: reporting deadlines were 30 days from the adoption of UNSCR 1718 (2006) (*Article 11*), 45 days from the adoption of UNSCR 1874 (2009) (*Article 22*).
- Reporting deadlines were 30 days from the adoption of UNSCR 1718 (2006) (*Article 11*), 45 days from the adoption of UNSCR 1874 (2009) (*Article 22*).
- The reporting deadline for the new UNSCR 2094 (2013) is 90 days from adoption, i.e. 5 June 2013 (*Article 25*).

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Asian Member States that have not submitted any National Implementation Report (as of 16 February 2016)

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Cambodia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Oman
- Syria
- Tajikistan
- Timor-Leste
- Yemen

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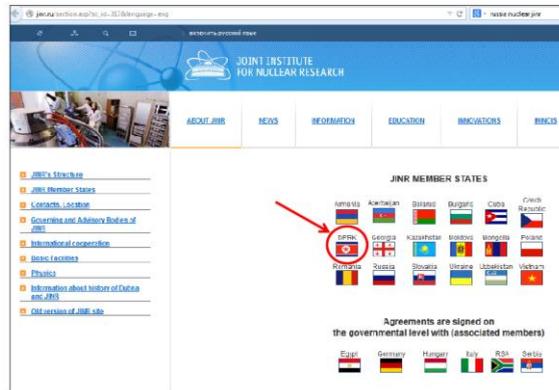
**2. The DPRK's nuclear- and ballistic missile-related activities
(from the Panel's 2015 Final report)**



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The DPRK's participation in the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

- The DPRK participated in the activities of an international intergovernmental research organization for nuclear sciences called the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, headquartered in the Russian Federation. The DPRK is one of the countries that founded the Institute in 1956, and sent specialists to the Institute's laboratories.



Source: http://jinr.ru/section.asp?sd_id=317&language=eng

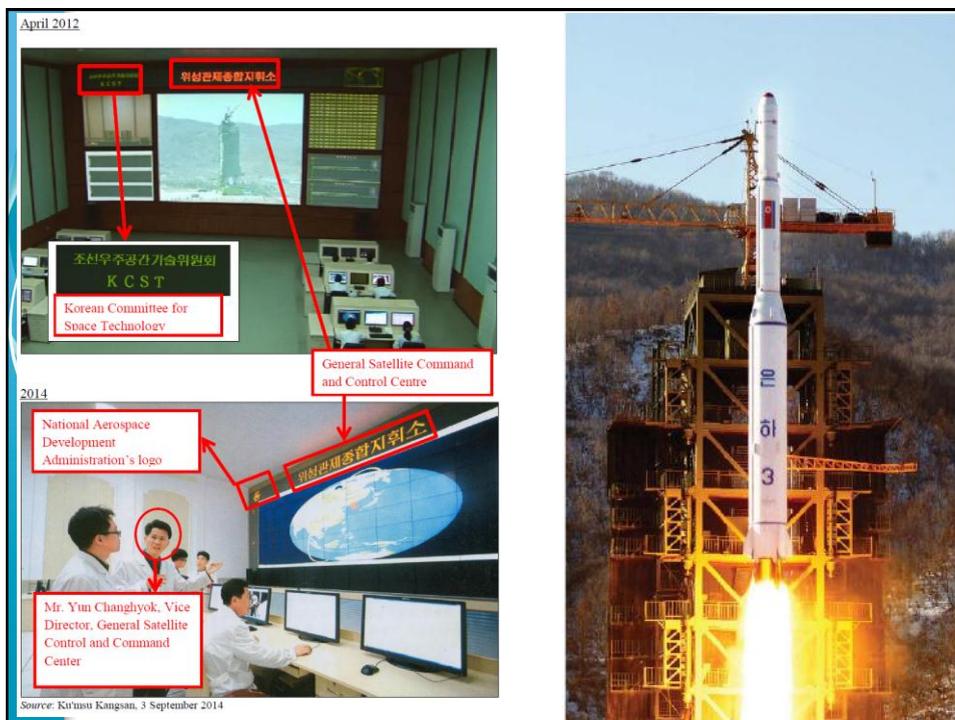
Name	Gender	Member of	Period	DPRK status/rank
Li Je Sen (Ri Je Son)	Male	Committee of Plenipotentiaries of the Governments	Since 1998	Minister of Atomic Energy Industry
Kim Son Hyok	Male	Scientific Council	2013	Director, Department of Science, the General Administration for Atomic Energy
Hwan[g] Sok Hwa	Male	Former, Scientific Council	2008	Director, General Bureau of Atomic Energy
Pak Ben Seb	Male	Former, Scientific Council	2010	–
Ryu Pong Sik (Pyong-sik)	Male	Senior Research Scientist, Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions' Scientific and Experimental Physical Department	From April 2012 to 30 March 2015	–
Rim Yong Chol	Male	Researcher, Laboratory of Information Technologies	From April 2012 to 30 March 2015	–
Ri Yong Suk	Female	Laboratory of Nuclear Problems	Until 30 March 2015	Spouse of Mr. Ryu Pong Sik
Hong Mi Dok	Female	Laboratory technician, Laboratory of Nuclear Problems	Until 30 March 2015	Spouse of Mr. Rim Yong Chol
Song Hye-rim	Female	Senior Laboratory Assistant, Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions' Scientific and Experimental Physical Department		
O Kum Chol	Male	Senior Research Scientist, Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions' Scientific and Experimental Physical Department		

Source: The Joint Institute for Nuclear Research and the Panel.

National Aerospace Development Administration



- In January 2013, the Security Council designated the Korean Committee for Space Technology for having orchestrated the Unha-3 launches in April and December 2012 through the satellite control centre and the Sohae launch centre.
- Three months later, the National Aerospace Development Administration was established as the “country’s central guidance institution organizing all the space development projects”



February 2016 long-range launch



Photos: Rodong Simnun

3. Export- and import control-related measures (from the Panel's 2015 Final report)



Paragraph 22 of resolution 2094 (2013)

- *“Calls upon and allows all States to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to or from the DPRK or its nationals, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories of any item if the State determines that such item could contribute to the DPRK’s nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution...”*
- Please see the Security Council 1718 Committee’s *“Implementation Assistance Notice No. 4”*.

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Implementation Assistance Notice No. 4: Proper implementation of paragraph 22 of resolution 2094 (2013)

- There may be supplies, sales, or transfers of items with **technical specifications just below those provided in lists of prohibited ballistic missile-, nuclear-, and other weapons of chemical- and biological- weapons-related items** (http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1718/xportimport_list.shtml). Some of these items may be dual-use (i.e., have both civilian and military functions).
- **Individuals and entities known to have participated in prohibited programs or activities are frequently involved in the supply, sale or transfer of prohibited items. The use of front companies** is common for transfers of prohibited items and facilitation of related payments.
 - Information on such individuals and entities should be carefully studied and encourages States to share and verify relevant information.

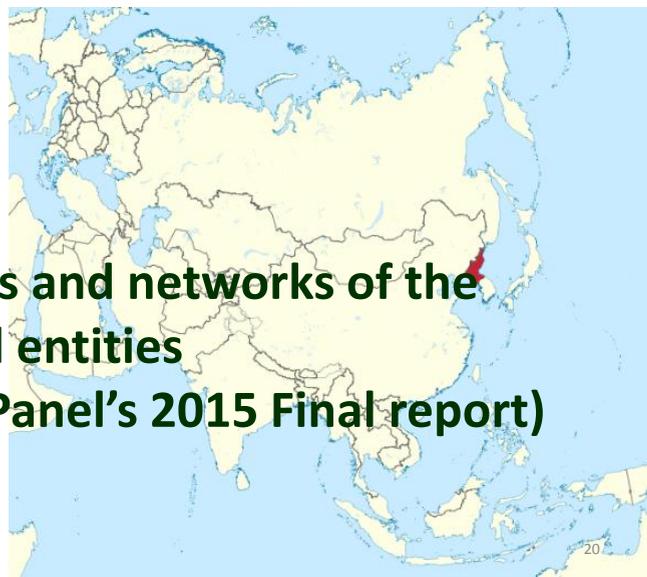
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DPRK diplomatic personnel

- DPRK diplomatic personnel and officials are often engaged in or providing support to prohibited activities:
 - Operating DPRK entities from the DPRK embassy or trade representative offices;
 - Making arrangements for shipment or delivery of prohibited items;
 - Using diplomatic bank accounts to conceal illicit financial transfers; and
 - Involved in attempt to procure luxury goods.

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4. Activities and networks of the designated entities (from the Panel's 2015 Final report)



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Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited (OMM)

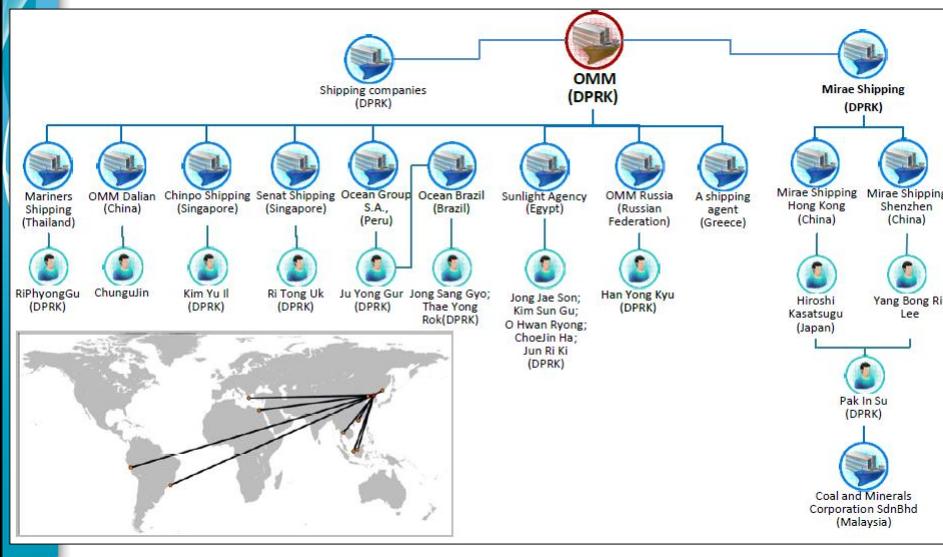
- On 28 July 2014, the UN Security Council 1718 Committee designated OMM for targeted sanctions for its key role in arranging the shipment of concealed arms and related materiel on board the vessel *Chong Chon Gang* from Cuba to the DPRK in July 2013.



Source: Panel of Experts



OMM's Global Networks



OMM Bangkok: Ri Pyong Gu



100242 - Ocean Maritime Management Co. Ltd - list of contact persons

Title	Name	E-Mail	Phone No.	Mobile Phone No.
Mr.	Cha Son Mo		850-2-18111 EXT 8818	
Mr.	Choe Chol Ho			
Ms.	Choe Myong Suk			
Mr.	Choe Tong Hak		+850-2-18111 ext.8818	
Mr.	Chun Gil Kim	haeun@ksc.th.com	-18290225	
	General Account	oceanmm@silbank.net.kp	oceanmm@silbank.net.kp	
Mr.	Ho Yong Bom	haeun@ksc.th.com	+850-2-18111#8818	+6622929440
Mr.	Ho Yong Choe	haeun@ksc.th.com	+850-2-18111#8818	-18290227
Mr.	Jang Hwa Ryong		850 2 18111 EXT 8818	
Mr.	Jong Kyong Chol	haeun@ksc.th.com	+850-2-18111#8818	-6622929440
Mr.	Ju Yong Gun		51 1 421 2873	
Mr.	Kim Hak Chol	haeun@ksc.th.com	+850-2-18111#8818	-6622929440
Mr.	Kim Jong Ryol			
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Mr.	Phyong Gu Ri	haeun@mweb.co.th	+850-2-18111#8818	
Mr.	Ri Kwang Myong		-18290227	
Mr.	Ri Sung Il	haeun@ksc.th.com	-18290227	
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Mr.	Yun Sok Bom	haeun@ksc.th.com	850-2 18111 EXT 8818	

Source: Information obtained by the Panel

haeun@ksc.th.com
haeun@mweb.co.th

Thai mobile phone number
 -6622929440

Korea Mirae Shipping-related entities

Korea Mirae Shipping Co., Ltd.'s Shenzhen Representative Office

- Aka. Mirae Shipping Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Office
- Chief Representative : **Mr. Yang Bong Rim**
- Deputy Representative : **Mr. Lee**

Mirae Shipping (H.K.) Co., Ltd.

- Hong Kong, China.
- Director: **Mr. Hiroshi Kasatsugu** (nationality: Japan)

OMM Dalian

- Dalian, China
- Representative: **Chungu Jin**

Mr. Hiroshi Kasatsugu

- Mr. Hiroshi Kasatsugu, Mirae Shipping Hong Kong's director, is also chief executive officer (CEO) of a Japan-based company, [Kinyo Shipping Co., Ltd.](#) which has been officially listed by Chongryon (aka General Association of Korean Residents) as one of its associated entities.
- For years, Kinyo Shipping was reportedly in charge of "general agency functions" for the DPRK's vessels and involved in shipping agent services for OMM-controlled vessels before the adoption of resolution 1718 (2006).
- Kinyo Shipping has also shared administrative and/or operational functions with another Japan-based company, [OMM Incorporated](#). The two companies are registered with almost identical lines of business. Mr. Kasatsugu was formerly listed as OMM Inc.'s director until March 2003.



Examples of OMM vessels' visits to foreign ports after July 2014

Summary of PSC inspection records of OMM-associated vessels after 28 July 2014

Vessel	IMO Number	Port	Date	Reported ISM Manager
<i>Hu Chang</i> (fka <i>O Un Chong Nyon Ho</i>)	8330815	Qinhuangdao, China	5 August 2014	OMM
<i>Mu Du Bong</i>	8328197	Tuxpan, Mexico	6 August 2014	OMM
<i>O Rang</i> (fka <i>Po Thong Gang</i>)	8829555	Nakhodka, Russia	13 October 2014	OMM
<i>Ryong Rim</i> (fka <i>Jon Jin 2</i>)	8018912	Rizhao, China	12 October 2014	Haejin Ship Management Co., Ltd.
<i>Song Jin</i> (fka <i>Jang Ja San Chong Nyon Ho</i>)	8133530	Rizhao, China	4-5 November 2014	Haejin Ship Management Co., Ltd.
<i>Tae Ryong Gang</i> (fka <i>Am Nok Gang</i>)	8132835	Yingkou, China	12 October 2014	Yongjin Ship Management Co., Ltd.

Source: Tokyo MOU database and information obtained by the Panel

Use of alias by the designated entity: Ryonha Machinery Corporation



Ryonha Machinery Corporation participated in a trade fair held in Dandong, China, in October 2013. The company registered for the fair using a Chinese name which phonetically translated into English equates to “Korea **Ryonhap** Machinery Trading Company”. However, once in the fair, its banner used Korea Ryonha Machinery Corporation in English, Chinese and Korean.

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Ryonha's agents based in China

朝鲜莲河机械公司
KOREA RYONHA MACHINERY CORP

升平进

SUNG PYONG JIN

莲河机械朝方销售代表

RYONHA MACHINERY KOREA SALES REPRESENTATIVE

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Add: Room 301, Unit 1, Bldg.A, Binjiang Middle Road, Yanjiang
Development Zone, Dandong City
电话(Tel): 0415-3141038 手机(Mobile): 159-415-50345
邮箱(E-mail): sjc-1117@hotmail.com



丹东易胜商贸有限公司
DANDONG YISHENG TRADE CO.,LTD.

李毅

LI YI

莲河机械中方销售代理
RYONHA MACHINERY CHINA SALES AGENT

地址: 辽宁省丹东市沿江开发区滨江华府A座1单元301室(滨江中路97号)
Add: Room 301, Unit 1, Bldg.A, Binjiang Middle Road, Yanjiang
Development Zone, Dandong City
电话(Tel): 0415-3141298 / 3142038 手机(Mobile): 13304157209

An Asian manufacturer's computer controller used in Ryonha's products displayed in the October 2013 trade fair

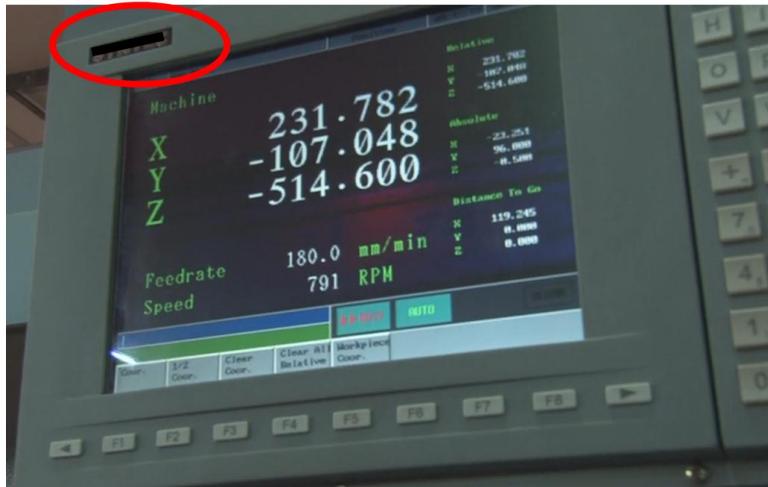


Photo: The Panel

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Pamphlets used by Ryonnha's agents in December 2013



Ryonha previously used the alias of Koryo Technological Corporation and sold its machine tools to the Russian market through a Russia-based company, KORTEC

Открытие Северной Кореи
Эффективная уникальность
Koryo Technological Corporation

Лето 1992 года ознаменовалось в СССР и Северной Корее двумя знаменательными событиями. В первом из них - открытие Северной Кореи. Впервые появились в Москве представители этой страны. Вторым событием стало открытие в Москве филиала КТК - Корея Технолоджикал Корпорейшн.

В последние дни Северной Кореи в стране прошли большие праздничные мероприятия, посвященные 30-летию провозглашения независимости. В этот день в стране прошли грандиозные парады, концерты, фестивали. В этот день в стране прошли грандиозные парады, концерты, фестивали.

В настоящее время КТК активно работает на российском рынке. В настоящее время КТК активно работает на российском рынке.

KTCC является не только крупнейшим производителем продукции Koryo Technological Corporation, но специализированной компанией также занимается в технологические программы, применяя технические знания, опыт, оборудование для производственных работ и обучения, сервисные работы, прямые обучение и обслуживание клиентов.

KTCC является не только крупнейшим производителем продукции Koryo Technological Corporation, но специализированной компанией также занимается в технологические программы, применяя технические знания, опыт, оборудование для производственных работ и обучения, сервисные работы, прямые обучение и обслуживание клиентов.

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KORTEC
ЗАО «Кортэк»

143114, Московская область, Подольский район, пос. Истринское, д. 2
Тел: (495) 350-30-00
info@korteс.ru
www.korteс.ru

Ryonha's use of an alias in a local language

- Ryonha used a Chinese name “朝鲜密林技术会社”, which is phonetically compatible with Millim Technology Company, an alias used by Ryonha. They were registered under addresses that were used by other DPRK companies.



Suzhou Hanwei Shendiao CNC Technology Co., Ltd.



苏州威汉数控科技有限公司
Suzhou Hanwei Shendiao CNC Technology Co., Ltd

全国免费咨询热线：
400-0512-131
朝鲜密林技术会社（中国）销售处

Korea Millim Technology Corporation (China) Sales Office

产品展示

DK7780E 线切割	DK7763E 线切割	32 伺服中走丝	DK7763E 中走丝	D703 穿孔机	DD703 穿孔机
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产品中心

- 穿孔机类零件
- 穿孔机导向器
- 穿孔机走管器
- 冲床机类零件
- 线切割零件
- 线切割导向器

朝鲜车间展示

数控技术

- 线切割加工零件的定制服务
- 正确选择穿丝孔、进刀速度和进刀线
- 电火花加工技术的发展趋势
- 线切割机床之轴在电线的漏油及稳压电源
- 线切割机床电液系统及线切割机床过切的原因
- 线切割机床和穿孔机一样需要压电陶瓷

行业资讯

- 数控车床的结构、特点和特点
- 数控车床的控制系统的高可靠性
- 刀架及排刀机械手的常见故障和维护
- 数控车床的进给传动系统的常见故障及维修
- 数控和气压系统的故障维修
- 数控车床的数控系统发生的原因

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全国免费销售热线：400-0512-131

These milling machines are identical to Ryonha's products.



MILLING MACHINE RF-30

These are very similar to Ryonha's products.



苏州威汉数控科技有限公司

5. KEY MESSAGES



Patterns of sanctions evasions in trade in goods

- Legitimate trade is often used as cover
 - Multiple layers of intermediaries, shell companies and financial institutions, use of small companies
 - Falsification of cargo manifest documentation
 - Transshipments
 - Dual-use items
 - Luxury goods – no common list
- => **Legitimate companies, including air carriers, sea carriers and banks, can become implicated in a sanctions violation.**

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Key messages

1. Uneven implementation: only about 50% of Member States have filed implementation reports.
 - ⇒ **Encourage reporting of incidents**
 - ⇒ **Encourage national implementation reports**
2. In order to implement the DPRK-related sanctions effectively, it is important for all Member States to:
 - Be fully aware of the legal obligations and measures imposed by the resolutions;
 - Undertake outreach activities to private industry;
 - Remain vigilant to the DPRK's activities to evade sanctions;
 - Remain vigilant to the activities of the DPRK diplomats and officials;
 - Fully take into account the measures imposed by paragraph 22 of resolution 2094 (2013) ("catch all" provision); and
 - Prevent specialized training or teaching of DPRK nationals of disciplines which could contribute to the DPRK's WMD programmes.

Useful Links

- DPRK Sanctions Committee webpage: www.un.org/sc/committees/1718/
- [UN Security Council Resolution 1718 \(2006\)](#)
- [UN Security Council Resolution 1874 \(2009\)](#)
- [UN Security Council Resolution 2087 \(2013\)](#)
- [UN Security Council Resolution 2094 \(2013\)](#)
- [Reports of the Panel of Experts \(2010, 2012, 2013\)](#)
- [FATF Guidance Document: *The Implementation of Financial Provisions of UN SCR to Counter the Proliferation of WMD \(29 June 2007\)*](#)



FOR MORE INFORMATION:
<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1718/>

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