



ประกาศสำนักงาน ปปง.

ที่ ๖/๒๕๖๐

เรื่อง การกำหนดให้ผู้กระทำการอันเกี่ยวข้องกับการแพร่ขยายอาวุธที่มีอานุภาพทำลายล้างสูงตามมติของหรือ
ประกาศภายใต้คณะมนตรีความมั่นคงแห่งสหประชาชาติ ตามข้อมติ UNSCR ๑๗๑๘ (DPRK) เป็นบุคคลที่ถูกกำหนด
ตามมาตรา ๑๕ แห่งพระราชบัญญัติป้องกันและปราบปรามการสนับสนุนทางการเงินแก่การก่อการร้าย
และการแพร่ขยายอาวุธที่มีอานุภาพทำลายล้างสูง พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๙

อาศัยอำนาจตามความในมาตรา ๑๕ แห่งพระราชบัญญัติป้องกันและปราบปราม
การสนับสนุนทางการเงินแก่การก่อการร้ายและการแพร่ขยายอาวุธที่มีอานุภาพทำลายล้างสูง พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๙
ประกอบข้อ ๒ และข้อ ๓ ของประกาศคณะกรรมการป้องกันและปราบปรามการฟอกเงิน เรื่อง การประกาศ
และการเพิกถอนรายชื่อบุคคลที่ถูกกำหนดตามมติของหรือประกาศภายใต้คณะมนตรีความมั่นคง
แห่งสหประชาชาติ จึงให้ยกเลิกประกาศสำนักงาน ปปง.ที่ ๕/๒๕๖๐ ลงวันที่ ๗ สิงหาคม พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐
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นิติบุคคล หรือองค์กรใด ผู้กระทำการอันเกี่ยวข้องกับการแพร่ขยายอาวุธที่มีอานุภาพทำลายล้างสูงตาม
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เป็นบุคคลธรรมดา จำนวน ๖๓ ราย นิติบุคคล จำนวน ๕๓ ราย รวมทั้งสิ้น จำนวน ๑๑๖ ราย เป็นบุคคลที่
ถูกกำหนด รายละเอียดปรากฏตามเอกสารแนบท้ายคำสั่งนี้ จำนวน ๒๖ แผ่น

ทั้งนี้ ตั้งแต่วันที่ ๑๕ กันยายน พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐ เป็นต้นไป

ประกาศ ณ วันที่ ๑๕ กันยายน พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐

พลตำรวจตรี

(รมย์สิทธิ์ วีริยาสร)

รองเลขาธิการฯ ปฏิบัติราชการแทน

เลขาธิการคณะกรรมการป้องกันและปราบปรามการฟอกเงิน

รายชื่อบุคคลที่ถูกกำหนดตามมาตรา ๑๕
แห่งพระราชบัญญัติป้องกันและปราบปรามการสับสนุนทางการเงินแก่การก่อการร้าย
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แนบท้ายประกาศสำนักงาน ปปง. ที่ ๖ /๒๕๖๐ ลงวันที่ ๑๕ กันยายน ๒๕๖๐





**UNITED
NATIONS**

MEETINGS COVERAGE

Security Council Imposes Fresh Sanctions on Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Including Bans on Natural Gas Sales, Work Authorization for Its Nationals

Resolution 2375 (2017) Also Takes Humanitarian Situation into Account as Members Urge Resumed Talks on Denuclearizing Korean Peninsula

The Security Council, acting unanimously this evening, decided to impose a raft of new sanctions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — including a ban on the sale of natural gas liquids to the North-East Asian nation, and on its textile exports — while also prohibiting Member States from providing work authorizations to its nationals.

By the terms of resolution 2375 (2017), the Council condemned in the strongest terms Pyongyang's nuclear test of 2 September, saying that action stood "in flagrant disregard" of its resolutions, and reaffirmed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must immediately suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile and nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner.

Among the new sanctions imposed today was a ban on the supply, sale or transfer of all condensates and natural gas liquids to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as a ban on its exports of textiles such as fabrics and apparel products. The Council further decided that all Member States would prohibit the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all refined petroleum products beyond 500,000 barrels during an initial period of three months — beginning on 1 October 2017 and ending on 31 December 2017 — and exceeding 2 million barrels per year during a period of 12 months beginning on 1 January 2018 and annually thereafter. In addition, Member States would not supply, sell or transfer crude oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in excess of the amount supplied, sold or transferred by that State in the 12-month period prior to the adoption of today's resolution.

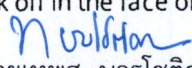
In addition, the Council decided to extend a number of existing sanctions, including the freezing of one additional individual's assets, and both a travel ban and assets freeze to be imposed on three additional entities, both annexed to the text.

Expressing concern that nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea frequently worked in other States for the purpose of generating foreign export earnings used to support Pyongyang's prohibited nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, the Council also decided to prohibit Member States from providing authorizations for that country's nationals to work in their jurisdictions unless specifically determined by the Committee established pursuant to Council resolution 1718 (2006).

The Council further called for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks — multilateral negotiations involving China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and the United States — expressing its commitment to a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution to the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Following the text's adoption, Council members emphasized that its "robust" measures were commensurate with the serious and escalating nature of the threats posed by Pyongyang's nuclear weapons programme. The representative of the United States, a co-sponsor of the resolution, said it built upon what were already the deepest-cutting sanctions ever levelled against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Recalling Pyongyang's claims that it had tested a hydrogen bomb on 3 September, she warned: "We will act to stop it ourselves" if the regime did not end such activities. Half measures had failed, she said, adding that the Council had acted in a different way today by attempting to take the future of Pyongyang's missile programme "out of the hands of its outlaw regime".

Japan's representative said today's resolution would strengthen the sanctions imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to an unprecedented level, with the ban on textile exports expected to reduce its revenues by \$800 million and oil imports to be cut by approximately 30 per cent. Indeed, the text was "an urgent call for the regime to change its behaviour", he said, emphasizing that the Council would not back off in the face of Pyongyang's persistent provocations.


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Several speakers highlighted the resolution's support for a peaceful, negotiated diplomatic solution, noting that it left significant room for dialogue. In that regard, Senegal's representative joined other speakers in urging the parties to return to the negotiating table, pointing out that the resolution contained critical provisions that could pave the way for a political settlement.

Echoing calls for a peaceful resolution, China's representative cited the joint China-Russian Federation initiative announced on 4 July, saying it was as realistic as it was feasible. He expressed hope that the United States would not seek to change the Pyongyang regime, collapse it, pursue an accelerated reunification of the Korean Peninsula, or dispatch military forces north of the thirty-eighth parallel.

The Russian Federation's representative said his country did not accept Pyongyang's claim to nuclear-weapon status. However, the rejection by the resolution's sponsors of the Secretary-General's good offices, and their reluctance to reaffirm the "four nos" — concerning regime change, regime collapse, accelerated reunification and military deployment north of the thirty-eighth parallel — raised serious questions that remained unanswered. It would be a "big mistake" to underestimate the joint initiative of the Russian Federation and China, he said, insisting that it be taken into consideration.

The Republic of Korea's representative said the swift and unanimous adoption of today's resolution reflected both a sense of urgency as well as the gravity of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. The sanctions would substantially reduce the oil supply to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which would also lose two of its largest sources of income — textile exports and overseas labourers. Emphasizing the importance of international unity on the matter, he said the goal was not to "bring [the Democratic People's Republic of Korea] to its knees, but to achieve a peaceful solution" to the nuclear issue.

Also speaking were representatives of France, United Kingdom, Ukraine, Uruguay, Italy, Sweden, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Bolivia and Ethiopia.

The meeting began at 6:08 p.m. and ended at 7:20 p.m.

Action

The Council adopted resolution 2375 (2017) by 15 votes in favour.

Statements

NIKKI HALEY (United States), emphasizing that the United Nations and the entire international community stood united against the threats posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said today's resolution built on what were already the deepest-cutting sanctions ever levelled against that country. In light of Pyongyang's claims that it had tested a hydrogen bomb on 3 September, she warned, "we will act to stop it ourselves" if the regime did not end such activities. "Half measures against the regime have not worked," she said, pointing out that the Council had acted in a different way today by attempting to take the future of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's missile programme "out of the hands of its outlaw regime".

The resolution hit Pyongyang's ability to fuel and fund its nuclear programme, and would reduce by almost 50 per cent its supply of gas, diesel and heavy fuel oil, she continued, adding that it also completely banned natural gas and other products that could be used as a substitute for those fuels. "This will cut deep," she continued, explaining that the resolution also prohibited textile exports. When combined with recent sanctions on coal and other products, a full 90 per cent of Pyongyang's exports were now fully banned, she said, emphasizing that maritime authorities would help to prohibit the smuggling of banned products, and that a ban on joint ventures would prevent the regime from obtaining the foreign knowledge, technology and investments it needed to advance its nuclear weapons programme. However, those measures would only work if they were observed strictly by all States, she cautioned, while underlining: "We are not looking for war." The Pyongyang regime had not yet passed the point of no return, and if it proved that it could live in peace, the world would live with it. "The choice is theirs," she emphasized.

KORO BESSHO (Japan) said the Council had sent a clear signal to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the international community as a whole, that the continuation of its nuclear and missile development could never be accepted. Today's resolution would strengthen the sanctions imposed on that country to an unprecedented level, with the ban on textile exports expected to reduce its revenues by \$800 million while cutting its oil imports by approximately 30 per cent. "Today's resolution is an urgent call for the regime to change its behaviour," he said, emphasizing that the Council would not back off in the face of Pyongyang's persistent provocations, which repeatedly challenged its resolutions.

It was the international community's collective will to exert maximum pressure on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to demonstrate seriousness and encourage concrete action towards denuclearization, he continued. Noting that the Council had repeatedly expressed its determination to adopt further measures if Pyongyang carried out further missile launches or nuclear tests, he said a peaceful diplomatic solution — "which we all want" — was in the regime's hands. It must demonstrate concrete measures for the denuclearization of the

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Korean Peninsula, comply with Council resolutions and the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks, and return to the dialogue table. Meanwhile, all Member States must demonstrate renewed commitment to the rigorous and thorough implementation of Council resolutions, he stressed.

FRANÇOIS DELATTRE (France) emphasized the need for both firmness and lucidity in dealing with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The regime was increasingly creative in avoiding sanctions, so the Council must be equally creative in response, he said, stressing that anything Pyongyang perceived as weakness and division would encourage it to undertake further provocations. Everyone's security was at stake, he added.

MATTHEW RYCROFT (United Kingdom) noted that the Council had sent a message of its own in response to Pyongyang's recent provocations, making clear that "we will not stand idly by" or be "intimidated or cowed" by its actions. Today's strategic measures, alongside others already imposed, added up to the most stringent United Nations sanctions regime placed on any nation in the twenty-first century. It curtailed imports of gas, petrol and oil; banned all textile exports; and ended future work authorizations of Pyongyang's overseas labourers. "We are tightening the screw, and we stand ready to tighten it further," he said, calling for the use of all diplomatic tools to bring pressure to bear on Pyongyang. Urging all States to redouble implementation of their sanctions, including those adopted today, he said Pyongyang bore full responsibility for the measures imposed today. "Diplomacy can end this crisis," he stressed. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea must now choose to end its testing and provocations and "do the right thing" by stepping back from such activities.

YURIY VITRENKO (Ukraine) said today's decision proved that the Council remained united and decisive in its response to the growing nuclear threat on the Korean Peninsula, and in its intention to avoid affecting the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He emphasized the importance of full and comprehensive implementation of all Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by all Member States. Ukraine had voted in favour of the resolution in the belief that responsible members of the international community must spare no effort in restoring respect for international law and in finding solutions to counter the greatest threats to global peace and security, he said.

ELBIO ROSSELLI (Uruguay) said today represented the fifth time since his delegation's having joined the Council that it had reaffirmed the importance of addressing serious violations by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Underscoring the urgent need for Pyongyang to respect Council resolutions, cease its ballistic and nuclear weapons programmes and immediately end all related activities, he said today's sanctions were a "means to an end": bringing Pyongyang back to the negotiating table. A sustained, results-oriented diplomatic dialogue — firmly supported by all countries — must resume as soon as possible, he emphasized.

SEBASTIANO CARDI (Italy) said the grave situation provoked by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had necessitated today's decision. Pyongyang's actions revealed a deliberate attempt to undermine international peace and security as well as the Council's authority, he said, noting that the Council had stood united once again to ensure that Pyongyang's threats did not go unanswered. The text adopted this evening was a balanced one, calling for a strong package of restrictive measures while also taking humanitarian concerns into account and setting out a political path through which the Pyongyang Government could revert to international legality and reach a peaceful solution to the situation. Calling on it to make credible progress on its obligation to denuclearize, he also urged the international community to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

LIU JIEYI (China) emphasized his country's commitment to denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula as well as the need for dialogue, urging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take seriously the expectations and will of the international community. The situation must be resolved peacefully, he emphasized, recalling the joint initiative announced by China and the Russian Federation on 4 July. That initiative was as realistic as it was feasible, he said, expressing hope that it would find a positive response.

He went on to voice hope that the United States would not seek to change or collapse the regime in its policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or an accelerated reunification of the Korean Peninsula or the dispatch of its military forces north of the thirty-eighth parallel. China also called for the removal of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defence (THAAD) system, he said, explaining that it undermined the regional security balance, and for the parties to avoid rhetoric and action that could aggravate tensions.

OLOF SKOOG (Sweden) said the actions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had put millions of people at risk and the Council must stand united in addressing such a dangerous crisis. Strengthened sanctions would contribute to a change in Pyongyang's behaviour, but only if they were implemented fully, he emphasized. In parallel with tighter sanctions, political efforts must urgently be put in place, he said, adding that the Council should explore how the good offices of the Secretary-General could contribute to resolving the situation. Nothing should prevent ongoing efforts by the United Nations and its partners to provide humanitarian assistance, he said, warning that, with winter approaching, greater support for such efforts would be needed.


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VASSILY A. NEBENZIA (Russian Federation) said his country did not accept the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's claim to be a nuclear-weapon State, emphasizing provisions in Council resolutions that called for a peaceful, political and diplomatic resolution of the situation. Ignoring those provisions would mean a direct violation of the consensus within the Council. The rejection by the resolution's sponsors of the Secretary-General's good offices, and reluctance to reaffirm the "four nos" — regime change, regime collapse, accelerated reunification and military deployment north of the thirty-eighth parallel — raised serious questions that remained unanswered, he emphasized.

Recalling that President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation had denounced Pyongyang's recent provocations, he said it would be a "big mistake" to underestimate the Russian Federation-China joint initiative, and insisted that it be taken into consideration. While it would be wrong not to react firmly to nuclear tests, the Council's response must be thought out thoroughly, taking the humanitarian situation into account, he stressed. He concluded by recalling that in the course of finalizing today's resolution, many Council colleagues had described it as a "prologue" to work on a political settlement. "We would like to see proof of that in the near future," he said.

FODÉ SECK (Senegal) said the Council had been forced into action to bolster the existing sanctions regime in line with its mandate to maintain international peace and security. Robust measures such as those imposed today were required in response to Pyongyang's serious threats, he said, emphasizing that the sanctions must be pursued globally, and accompanied by political efforts for dialogue towards the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. Calling on the Council to ensure the parties returned to the negotiating table, he described the resolution's operative paragraphs 28, 29 and 30 as critical in paving the way for a political solution. "Now we must rise to the occasion" by implementing its measures, he added.

AMR ABDELLATIF ABOULATTA (Egypt) said his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution in light of his country's strong support for the international non-proliferation regime. Egypt sought to set an example of how to deal with threats to that regime "without double standards", he said. Calling upon Pyongyang to end its continued violations of Council resolutions and return to the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapon State, he said it should also return to the dialogue on denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and work towards sustainable peace between the two Koreas. He urged Pyongyang immediately to end all actions that could undermine peace in the region or globally, and called on all stakeholders to seek a peaceful solution to the situation in line with Council resolutions, while underscoring the importance of the Six-Party Talks in that regard. It was also critical not to lose sight of humanitarian needs in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the international community implemented the measures adopted today, he emphasized.

KAIRAT UMAROV (Kazakhstan) welcomed the Council's "unanimous resolve" and deplored Pyongyang's continued violation of its resolutions. Despite the international community's urgent appeals and rejection of its actions, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continued to pose a threat to peace and stability, both in the region and globally, he noted. "We are not talking about a virtual threat, but a real threat to the people of neighbouring countries and beyond," he emphasized, noting that Pyongyang's irresponsible policies undermined collective efforts to ensure a nuclear-weapon-free future. "In the twenty-first century, there is no place for nuclear tests," he emphasized, expressing hope that today's resolution would send a strong and clear message to that effect. The text left room for dialogue, he pointed out, urging Pyongyang to "heed the call of humanity" and pursue the path of negotiation and dialogue.

SACHA SERGIO LLORENTY SOLÍZ (Bolivia) said sanctions must not be an end in themselves, but rather a means to bring the parties to the negotiating table, always bearing in mind the humanitarian situation. A shortfall in political and diplomatic solutions would result in the Council's failing to act, he said, warning against any unilateral act of provocation outside international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. Support for the joint initiative of China and the Russian Federation would make it possible to reduce tensions, he said, describing that "road map" as the only tangible programme available. He appealed to all parties to reject military solutions and the use of force.

TEKEDA ALEMU (Ethiopia), Council President for September, spoke in his national capacity, saying Pyongyang's latest moves had rendered the situation more dangerous. It was vital to maintain Council unity on a matter that could easily get out of hand, with all the consequences that possibility implied. There was no military solution to the crisis and Ethiopia hoped today's resolution, together with Council unity, would facilitate the search for a comprehensive diplomatic settlement. That must happen sooner rather than later, he said, adding that the alternative was hardly a viable option, to put it mildly.

CHO TAE-YUL (Republic of Korea) said the swift and unanimous adoption of today's resolution reflected both a sense of urgency and the true gravity of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. The sanctions would substantially reduce the oil supply to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which would also lose two of its largest sources of income — textile exports and overseas labourers. If fully implemented, the measures would significantly undercut Pyongyang's capability to pursue further nuclear weapons development, he said, adding that they also sent a clear message that "enough is enough" and that continuing along the wrong path would

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deepen its isolation, seriously endanger its political stability and hinder its economic development. That was surely not what the Democratic People's Republic of Korea desired, but that was what it would face if it did not change course immediately, he warned.

Through the resolution's biting and robust measures, he continued, the international community had reaffirmed its commitment to remaining united in stopping the further pursuit of nuclear weapons by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. "Our goal is not to bring [that country] to its knees, but to achieve a peaceful solution" to the nuclear issue, he stressed. With Pyongyang rejecting dialogue with any country, however, there were no viable options to scaling up sanctions in order to make it return to the negotiating table. Strong economic sanctions, under the present circumstances, were the only diplomatic means available to that end, he said. The Republic of Korea called on the entire international community to implement all relevant Council resolutions fully, he said, adding: "Pyongyang will then feel the real pain of sanctions this time around."

Resolution

The full text of resolution 2375 (2017) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1695 (2006), resolution 1718 (2006), resolution 1874 (2009), resolution 1887 (2009), resolution 2087 (2013), resolution 2094 (2013), resolution 2270 (2016), resolution 2321 (2016), resolution 2356 (2017), resolution 2371 (2017) as well as the statements of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7), 16 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/13), and 29 August 2017 (S/PRST/2017/16),

"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 its gravest concern at the nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ("the DPRK") on September 2, 2017 in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), and 2371 (2017) 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 and *expressing* great concern that the DPRK continues to develop nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles by diverting critically needed resources away from the people in the DPRK who have great unmet needs.

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

***“Underscoring** its concern that developments on the Korean Peninsula could have dangerous, large-scale regional security implications,*

"Underscoring its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter, and *recalling* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Expressing also its desire for a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the situation, and *reiterating* its welcoming of efforts by Council members as well as other Member States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue,

"Underlining the need to ensure international peace and security, and ensure lasting stability in north-east Asia at large and to resolve the situation through peaceful, diplomatic and political means."

"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 September 2 of 2017 in violation and flagrant disregard of the Security Council's resolutions;

"2. *Reaffirms* its decisions that the DPRK shall not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests, or any other provocation; shall immediately suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on all missile launches; shall immediately abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities; and shall abandon any other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

Designations

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

"4. *Decides* to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) through the designation of additional WMD-related dual-use items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology, *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, and *directs* the Committee to regularly update this list every twelve months;

"5. *Decides* to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 (a), 8 (b) and 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) through the designation of additional conventional arms-related items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology, *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, and *directs* the Committee to regularly update this list every twelve months;

"6. *Decides* to apply the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 2371 (2016) on vessels transporting prohibited items from the DPRK, *directs* the Committee to designate these vessels and to report to the Security Council within fifteen days of adoption of this resolution, *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, and *directs* the Committee to regularly update this list when it is informed of additional violations;

Maritime Interdiction of Cargo Vessels

"7. *Calls upon* all Member States to 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 the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) or this resolution, for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

"8. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with inspections pursuant to paragraph 7 above, and, if the flag State does not consent to inspection on the high seas, *decides* that the flag State shall direct the vessel to proceed to an appropriate and convenient port for the required inspection by the local authorities pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 2270 (2016), and *decides further* that, if a flag State neither consents to inspection on the high seas nor directs the vessel to proceed to an appropriate and convenient port for the required inspection, or if the vessel refuses to comply with flag State direction to permit inspection on the high seas or to proceed to such a port, then the Committee shall consider designating the vessel for the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) and paragraph 12 of resolution 2321 (2016) and the flag State shall immediately deregister that vessel provided that such designation has been made by the Committee;

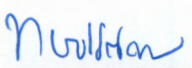
"9. *Requires* any Member State, when it does not receive the cooperation of a flag State of a vessel pursuant to paragraph 8 above, to submit promptly to the Committee a report containing relevant details regarding the incident, the vessel and the flag State, and *requests* the Committee to release on a regular basis information regarding these vessels and flag States involved;

"10. *Affirms* that paragraph 7 contemplates only inspections carried out by warships and other ships or aircraft clearly marked and identifiable as being on government service and authorized to that effect, and *underscores* that it does not apply with respect to inspection of vessels entitled to sovereign immunity under international law;

"11. *Decides* that all Member States shall prohibit their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction, entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction, and vessels flying their flag, from facilitating or engaging in ship-to-ship transfers to or from DPRK-flagged vessels of any goods or items that are being supplied, sold, or transferred to or from the DPRK;

"12. *Affirms* that paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 apply only with respect to the situation in the DPRK and shall not affect the rights, obligations, or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, with respect to any other situation and *underscores* in particular that this resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law;

Sectoral


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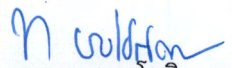
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"13. *Decides* that all Member States shall prohibit the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of all condensates and natural gas liquids, and *decides* that the DPRK shall not procure such materials;

"14. *Decides* that all Member States shall prohibit the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of all refined petroleum products, *decides* that the DPRK shall not procure such products, *decides* that this provision shall not apply with respect to procurement by the DPRK or the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of refined petroleum products in the amount of up to 500,000 barrels during an initial period of three months beginning on 1 October 2017 and ending on 31 December 2017, and refined petroleum products in the amount of up to 2,000,000 barrels per year during a period of twelve months beginning on 1 January 2018 and annually thereafter, provided that (a) the Member State notifies the Committee every thirty days of the amount of such supply, sale, or transfer to the DPRK of refined petroleum products along with information about all the parties to the transaction, (b) the supply, sale, or transfer of refined petroleum products involve no individuals or entities that are associated with the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) or this resolution, including designated individuals or entities, or individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them, directly or indirectly, or individuals or entities assisting in the evasion of sanctions, and (c) the supply, sale, or transfer of refined petroleum products are exclusively for livelihood purposes of DPRK nationals and unrelated to generating revenue for the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) or this resolution, *directs* the Committee Secretary to notify all Member States when an aggregate amount of refined petroleum products sold, supplied, or transferred to the DPRK of 75 per cent of the aggregate amount for the period between 1 October 2017 and 31 December 2017 has been reached, and again notify all Member States when 90 percent and 95 percent of such aggregate amount has been reached, *directs* the Committee Secretary beginning on 1 January 2018 to notify all Member States when an aggregate amount of refined petroleum products sold, supplied, or transferred to the DPRK of 75 per cent of the aggregate yearly amounts have been reached, also *directs* the Committee Secretary beginning on 1 January 2018 to notify all Member States when an aggregate amount of refined petroleum products sold, supplied, or transferred to the DPRK of 90 per cent of the aggregate yearly amounts have been reached, and *further directs* the Committee Secretary beginning on 1 January 2018 to notify all Member States when an aggregate amount of refined petroleum products sold, supplied, or transferred to the DPRK of 95 per cent of the aggregate yearly amounts have been reached and to inform them that they must immediately cease selling, supplying, or transferring refined petroleum products to the DPRK for the remainder of the year, *directs* the Committee to make publicly available on its website the total amount of refined petroleum products sold, supplied, or transferred to the DPRK by month and by source country, *directs* the Committee to update this information on a real-time basis as it receives notifications from Member States, *calls upon* all Member States to regularly review this website to comply with the annual limits for refined petroleum products established by this provision, *directs* the Panel of Experts to closely monitor the implementation efforts of all Member States to provide assistance and ensure full and global compliance, and *requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to this effect and provide additional resources in this regard;

"15. *Decides* that all Member States shall not supply, sell, or transfer to the DPRK in any period of twelve months after the date of adoption of this resolution an amount of crude oil that is in excess of the amount that the Member State supplied, sold or transferred in the period of twelve months prior to adoption of this resolution, unless the Committee approves in advance on a case-by-case basis a shipment of crude oil is exclusively for livelihood purposes of DPRK nationals and unrelated to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) or this resolution;

"16. *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, textiles (including but not limited to fabrics and partially or fully completed apparel products), and that all States shall prohibit the procurement of such items from the DPRK by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, whether or not originating in the territory of the DPRK, unless the Committee approves on a case-by-case basis in advance, and *further decides* that for such sales, supplies, and transfers of textiles (including but not limited to fabrics and partially or fully completed apparel products) for which written contracts have been finalized prior to the adoption of this resolution, all States may allow those shipments to be imported into their territories up to 90 days from the date of adoption of this resolution with notification provided to the Committee containing details on those imports by no later than 135 days after the date of adoption of this resolution;


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"17. *Decides* that all Member States shall not provide work authorizations for DPRK nationals in their jurisdictions in connection with admission to their territories unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis in advance that employment of DPRK nationals in a member state's jurisdiction is required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, denuclearization or any other purpose consistent with the objectives of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), or this resolution, and *decides* that this provision shall not apply with respect to work authorizations for which written contracts have been finalized prior to the adoption of this resolution;

Joint Ventures

"18. *Decides* that States shall prohibit, by their nationals or in their territories, the opening, maintenance, and operation of all joint ventures or cooperative entities, new and existing, with DPRK entities or individuals, whether or not acting for or on behalf of the government of the DPRK, unless such joint ventures or cooperative entities, in particular those that are non-commercial, public utility infrastructure projects not generating profit, have been approved by the Committee in advance on a case-by-case basis, *further decides* that States shall close any such existing joint venture or cooperative entity within 120 days of the adoption of this resolution if such joint venture or cooperative entity has not been approved by the Committee on a case-by-case basis, and States shall close any such existing joint venture or cooperative entity within 120 days after the Committee has denied a request for approval, and *decides* that this provision shall not apply with respect to existing China-DPRK hydroelectric power infrastructure projects and the Russia-DPRK Rajin-Khasan port and rail project solely to export Russia-origin coal as permitted by paragraph 8 of resolution 2371 (2017) ([https://undocs.org/S/RES/2371\(2017\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2371(2017)));

Sanctions Implementation

"19. *Decides* that Member States shall 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, in cooperation with other UN sanctions monitoring groups, to continue its efforts to assist Member States in preparing and submitting such reports in a timely manner;

"20. *Calls upon* all Member States to redouble efforts to implement in full the measures in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), and this resolution and to cooperate with each other in doing so, particularly with respect to inspecting, detecting and seizing items the transfer of which is prohibited by these resolutions;

"21. *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 this resolution and *further decides* that the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009) and modified in paragraph 1 of resolution 2345 (2017), shall also apply with respect to the measures imposed in this resolution;

"22. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable or unusable, storage, or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), or this resolution that are identified in inspections, in a manner that is not inconsistent with their obligations under applicable Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1540 (2004), as well as any obligations of parties to the NPT, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Development of 29 April 1997, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction of 10 April 1972;

"23. *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), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 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;

Political

"24. *Reiterates* its deep concern at the grave hardship that the people in the DPRK are subjected to, *condemns* the DPRK for pursuing nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles instead of the welfare of its people while people in the DPRK have great unmet needs, and *emphasizes* the necessity of the DPRK respecting and ensuring the welfare and inherent dignity of people in the DPRK;

"25. *Regrets* the DPRK's massive diversion of its scarce resources toward its development of nuclear weapons and a number of expensive ballistic missile programs, *notes* the findings of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance that well over half of the people in the DPRK suffer from major

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insecurities in food and medical care, including a very large number of pregnant and lactating women and under-five children who are at risk of malnutrition and nearly a quarter of its total population suffering from chronic malnutrition, and, in this context, expresses deep concern at the grave hardship to which the people in the DPRK are subjected;

"26. *Reaffirms* that the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the DPRK or to affect negatively or restrict those activities, including economic activities and cooperation, food aid and humanitarian assistance, that are not prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and this resolution, and the work of international and non-governmental organizations carrying out assistance and relief activities in the DPRK for the benefit of the civilian population of the DPRK and *decides* that the Committee may, on a case-by-case basis, exempt any activity from the measures imposed by these resolutions if the committee determines that such an exemption is necessary to facilitate the work of such organizations in the DPRK or for any other purpose consistent with the objectives of these resolutions;

"27. *Emphasizes* that all Member States should comply with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) (iii) and 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) without prejudice to the activities of the diplomatic missions in the DPRK pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations;

"28. *Reaffirms* its support for 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, that the Six Parties undertook to promote economic cooperation, and all other relevant commitments;

"29. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia at large, *expresses* its commitment to a peaceful, diplomatic, and political solution to the situation, and *welcomes* efforts by the Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue and stresses the importance of working to reduce tensions in the Korean Peninsula and beyond;

"30. *Urges* further work to reduce tensions so as to advance the prospects for a comprehensive settlement;

"31. *Underscores* the imperative of achieving the goal of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner;

"32. *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;

"33. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Annex I

Travel Ban/Asset Freeze (Individuals)

1. PAK YONG SIK

a. *Description*: Pak Yong Sik is a member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Military Commission, which is responsible for the development and implementation of the Workers' Party of Korea military policies, commands and controls the DPRK's military, and helps direct the country's military defense industries.

b. *AKA*: n/a

c. *Identifiers*: YOB: 1950; Nationality: DPRK

Annex II

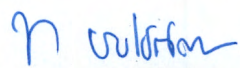
Asset Freeze (Entities)

1. CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA (CMC)

a. *Description*: The Central Military Commission is responsible for the development and implementation of the Workers' Party of Korea's military policies, commands and controls the DPRK's military, and directs the country's military defense industries in coordination with the State Affairs Commission.

b. *AKA*: n/a

c. *Location*: Pyongyang, DPRK


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2. ORGANIZATION AND GUIDANCE DEPARTMENT (OGD)

a. *Description:* The Organization and Guidance Department is a very powerful body of the Worker's Party of Korea. It directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK's military, and the DPRK's government administration. It also purports to control the political affairs of all of the DPRK and is instrumental in implementing the DPRK's censorship policies.

b. *AKA:* n/a

c. *Location:* DPRK

3. PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION DEPARTMENT (PAD)

a. *Description:* The Propaganda and Agitation Department has full control over the media, which it uses as a tool to control the public on behalf of the DPRK leadership. The Propaganda and Agitation Department also engages in or is responsible for censorship by the Government of the DPRK, including newspaper and broadcast censorship.

b. *AKA:* n/a

c. *Location:* Pyongyang, DPRK

! For information media. Not an official record.

N. Wulfsberg
(นายเทพสุ บวรโชติดาราร)

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The List established and maintained pursuant to Security Council res. 1718 (2006)

Generated on: 11 September 2017

"Generated on refers to the date on which the user accessed the list and not the last date of substantive update to the list. Information on the substantive list updates are provided on the Council / Committee's website."

Composition of the List

The list consists of the two sections specified below:

A. Individuals

B. Entities and other groups

Information about de-listing may be found at:

<https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/ombudsperson> (for res. 1267)

<https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/delisting> (for other Committees)

<https://www.un.org/en/sc/2231/list.shtml> (for res. 2231)

A. Individuals

KPi.001 Name: 1: YUN 2: HO-JIN 3: na 4: na

Title: na Designation: Director of Namchongang Trading Corporation DOB: 13 Oct. 1944 POB: na Good quality a.k.a.: Yun Ho-chin Low quality a.k.a.: na Nationality: Democratic People's Republic of Korea Passport no: na National identification no: na Address: na Listed on: 16 Jul. 2009 Other information: Director of Namchongang Trading Corporation; oversees the import of items needed for the uranium enrichment program.

KPi.002 Name: 1: RI 2: JE-SON 3: na 4: na

Title: na Designation: Minister of Atomic Energy Industry since April 2014. DOB: 1938 POB: na Good quality a.k.a.: Ri Che-son Low quality a.k.a.: na Nationality: Democratic People's Republic of Korea Passport no: na National identification no: na Address: na Listed on: 16 Jul. 2009 (amended on 30 Jul. 2014) Other information: 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 endeavors including GBAE's management of Yongbyon Nuclear Research Center and Namchongang Trading Corporation.

KPi.003 Name: 1: HWANG 2: SOK-HWA 3: na 4: na

Title: na Designation: Director in the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE) DOB: na POB: na Good quality a.k.a.: na Low quality a.k.a.: na Nationality: Democratic People's Republic of Korea Passport no: na National identification no: na Address: na Listed on: 16 Jul. 2009 Other information: Director in the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE); involved in DPRK's nuclear program; as Chief of the Scientific Guidance Bureau in the GBAE, served on the Science Committee inside the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research.

KPi.004 Name: 1: RI 2: HONG-SOP 3: na 4: na

Title: na Designation: Former director, Yongbyon Nuclear Research Center DOB: 1940 POB: na Good quality a.k.a.: na Low quality a.k.a.: na Nationality: Democratic People's Republic of Korea Passport no: na National identification no: na Address: na Listed on: 16 Jul. 2009 Other information: Former director, Yongbyon Nuclear Research Center, oversaw three core facilities that assist in the production of weapons-grade plutonium: the Fuel Fabrication Facility, the Nuclear Reactor, and the Reprocessing Plant.

KPi.005 Name: 1: HAN 2: YU-RO 3: na 4: na

Title: na Designation: Director of Korea Ryongaksan General Trading Corporation DOB: na POB: na Good quality a.k.a.: na Low quality a.k.a.: na Nationality: Democratic People's Republic of Korea Passport no: na National identification no: na Address: na Listed on: 16 Jul. 2009 Other information: Director of Korea Ryongaksan General Trading Corporation; involved in DPRK's ballistic missile program.

KPi.006 Name: 1: PAEK 2: CHANG-HO 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Senior official and head of the satellite control center of Korean Committee for Space Technology **DOB:** 18 Jun. 1964 **POB:** Kaesong, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Good quality a.k.a.:**

a) Pak Chang-Ho b) Paek Ch'ang-Ho Low quality a.k.a.: na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Passport no: 381420754, issued on 7 Dec. 2011 (Expires on 7 Dec. 2016) **National identification no:** na

Address: na **Listed on:** 22 Jan. 2013 **Other information:** Senior official and head of the satellite control center of Korean Committee for Space Technology.

KPi.007 Name: 1: CHANG 2: MYONG-CHIN 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** 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. **DOB:** a) 19 Feb. 1968 b) 1965 c) 1966 **POB:**

na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Jang Myong-Jin **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of

Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 22 Jan. 2013 **Other information:**

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.

KPi.008 Name: 1: RA 2: KY'ONG-SU 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official **DOB:** 4 Jun. 1954 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:**

a) Ra Kyung-Su b) Chang Myong Ho Low quality a.k.a.: na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Passport no: number 645120196, issued in Democratic People's Republic of Korea **National identification no:** na

Address: na **Listed on:** 22 Jan. 2013 (amended on 2 Mar. 2016) **Other information:** 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 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.

KPi.009 Name: 1: KIM 2: KWANG-IL 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official **DOB:** 1 Sep. 1969 **POB:** na **Good quality**

a.k.a.: na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** number

PS381420397, issued in Democratic People's Republic of Korea **National identification no:** na **Address:** na

Listed on: 22 Jan. 2013 **Other information:** 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 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 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.

KPi.010 Name: 1: YO'N 2: CHO'NG NAM 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID)

DOB: na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of

Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 7 Mar. 2013 **Other information:**

Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). The 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.

KPi.011 Name: 1: KO 2: CH'O'L-CHAE 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Deputy Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation

(KOMID) **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's

Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 7 Mar. 2013 **Other**

information: Deputy Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). The 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.

KPi.012 Name: 1: MUN 2: CHO'NG-CH'O'L 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 7 Mar. 2013 **Other information:** Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l is a TCB official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Committee in April 2009 is the main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.

KPi.013 Name: 1: CHOE 2: CHUN-SIK 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** a) Director of the Second Academy of Natural Sciences (SANS) b) Former head of the DPRK's long-range missile program **DOB:** 12 Oct. 1954 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Choe Chun Sik b) Ch'oe Ch'un Sik **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** 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.

KPi.014 Name: 1: CHOE 2: SONG IL 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** a) 472320665 (Expires 26 Sep. 2017) b) 563120356 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 (amended on 1 Jun. 2017) **Other information:** Served as the Tanchon Commercial Bank representative in Vietnam.

KPi.015 Name: 1: HYON 2: KWANG IL 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Department Director for Scientific Development at the National Aerospace Development Administration **DOB:** 27 May 1961 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Hyon Gwang Il **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:**

KPi.016 Name: 1: JANG 2: BOM SU 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative in Syria **DOB:** 15 Apr. 1957 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Jang Pom Su b) Jang Hyon U born 22 Feb. 1958 **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 (amended on 5 Aug. 2017) **Other information:** Pursuant to Resolution 2371(2017) the Security Council added the following information: New AKA: Jang Hyon U with date of birth 22 February 1958 and diplomatic passport number 836110034, which expires on 1 January 2020.

KPi.017 Name: 1: JANG 2: YONG SON 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) Representative **DOB:** 20 Feb. 1957 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 (amended on 1 Jun. 2017) **Other information:** Served as the KOMID representative in Iran.

KPi.018 Name: 1: JON 2: MYONG GUK 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative in Syria **DOB:** 18 Oct. 1976 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Cho'n Myo'ng-kuk b) Jon Yong Sang born 25 Aug. 1976 **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 4721202031 (Expires 21 Feb. 2017) **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 (amended on 5 Aug. 2017) **Other information:** Pursuant to Resolution 2371(2017) the Security Council added the following information: New AKA: Jon Yong Sang with date of birth 25 August 1976 and diplomatic passport number 836110035, which expires on 1 January 2020.

KPi.019 Name: 1: KANG 2: MUN KIL 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** na **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Jiang Wen-ji **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** PS 472330208 (Expires 4 Jul. 2017) **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** Kang Mun Kil has conducted nuclear procurement activities as a representative of Namchongang, also known as Namhung.

KPi.020 Name: 1: KANG 2: RYONG 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) Representative in Syria **DOB:** 21 Aug. 1969 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:**

KPi.021 Name: 1: KIM 2: JUNG JONG 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative **DOB:** 7 Nov. 1966 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Kim Chung Chong **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** a) 199421147 (Expired 29 Dec. 2014) b) 381110042 (Expired 25 Jan. 2016) c) 563210184 (Expires 18 Jun. 2018) **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 (amended on 1 Jun. 2017) **Other information:** Served as the Tanchon Commercial Bank representative in Vietnam.

KPi.022 Name: 1: KIM 2: KYU 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) External Affairs Officer **DOB:** 30 Jul. 1968 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:**

KPi.023 Name: 1: KIM 2: TONG MY'ONG 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** President of Tanchon Commercial Bank **DOB:** 1964 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Kim Chin-So'k b) Kim Tong-Myong c) Kim Jin-Sok d) Kim Hyok-Chol **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** 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.

KPi.024 Name: 1: KIM 2: YONG CHOL 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** KOMID Representative **DOB:** 18 Feb. 1962 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 (amended on 1 Jun. 2017) **Other information:** Served as the KOMID representative in Iran.

KPi.025 Name: 1: KO 2: TAE HUN 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative **DOB:** 25 May 1972 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Kim Myong Gi **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 563120630 (Expires 20 Mar. 2018) **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:**

KPi.026 Name: 1: RI 2: MAN GON 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Minister of the Munitions Industry Department **DOB:** 29 Oct. 1945 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** PO381230469 (Expires 6 Apr. 2016) **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:**

KPi.027 Name: 1: RYU 2: JIN 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** KOMID Representative in Syria **DOB:** 7 Aug. 1965 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 563410081 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:**

KPi.028 Name: 1: YU 2: CHOL U 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Director of the National Aerospace Development Administration **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:**

KPi.029 Name: 1: PAK 2: CHUN 3: IL 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Served as DPRK Ambassador to Egypt **DOB:** 28 Jul. 1954 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 563410091 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Pak Chun Il has served as the DPRK Ambassador to Egypt and provides support to KOMID.

Res. 1718 (2006) List

KPi.030 Name: 1: KIM 2: SONG CHOL 3: 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** na **DOB:** a) 26 Mar. 1968 b) 15 Oct. 1970 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Kim Hak Song **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** a) 381420565 b) 654120219 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Kim Song Chol is a KOMID official that has conducted business in Sudan on behalf of KOMID's interests.

KPi.031 Name: 1: SON 2: JONG HYOK 3: 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** na **DOB:** 20 May 1980 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Son Min **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Son Jong Hyok is a KOMID official that has conducted business in Sudan on behalf of KOMID's interests.

KPi.032 Name: 1: KIM 2: SE GON 3: 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** na **DOB:** 13 Nov. 1969 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** PD472310104 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Kim Se Gon works on behalf of the Ministry of Atomic Energy Industry.

KPi.033 Name: 1: RI 2: WON HO 3: 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** DPRK Ministry of State Security Official **DOB:** 17 Jul. 1964 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 381310014 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Ri Won Ho is a DPRK Ministry of State Security Official stationed in Syria supporting KOMID.

KPi.034 Name: 1: JO 2: YONG CHOL 3: 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** DPRK Ministry of State Security Official **DOB:** 30 Sep. 1973 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Cho Yong Chol **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Jo Yong Chol is a DPRK Ministry of State Security Official stationed in Syria supporting KOMID.

KPi.035 Name: 1: KIM 2: CHOL SAM 3: 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Representative for Daedong Credit Bank (DCB) **DOB:** 11 Mar. 1971 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Kim Chol Sam is a representative for Daedong Credit Bank (DCB) who has been involved in managing transactions on behalf of DCB Finance Limited. As an overseas-based representative of DCB, it is suspected that Kim Chol Sam has facilitated transactions worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and likely managed millions of dollars in DPRK related accounts with potential links to nuclear/missile programs.

KPi.036 Name: 1: KIM 2: SOK CHOL 3: 4: na

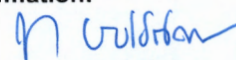
Title: na **Designation:** a) Acted as the DPRK Ambassador to Burma b) KOMID facilitator **DOB:** 8 May 1955 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 472310082 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Kim Sok Chol acted as the DPRK Ambassador to Burma and he operates as a KOMID facilitator. He was paid by KOMID for his assistance and arranges meetings on behalf of KOMID, including a meeting between KOMID and Burmese defense related persons to discuss financial matters.

KPi.037 Name: 1: CHANG 2: CHANG HA 3: 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** President of the Second Academy of Natural Sciences (SANS) **DOB:** 10 Jan. 1964 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Jang Chang Ha **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:**

KPi.038 Name: 1: CHO 2: CHUN RYONG 3: 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Chairman of the Second Economic Committee (SEC) **DOB:** 4 Apr. 1960 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Jo Chun Ryong **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:**



Res. 1718 (2006) List

KPi.039 Name: 1: SON 2: MUN SAN 3: 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Director-General of the External Affairs Bureau of the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE) **DOB:** 23 Jan. 1951 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:**

KPi.040 Name: 1: CHO 2: IL U 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Director of the Fifth Bureau of the Reconnaissance General Bureau **DOB:** 10 May 1945 **POB:** Musan, North Hamgyo'ng Province, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Good quality a.k.a.:** Cho Il Woo **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 736410010 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Cho is believed to be in charge of overseas espionage operations and foreign intelligence collection for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

KPi.041 Name: 1: CHO 2: YON CHUN 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Vice Director of the Organization and Guidance Department, which directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK's military **DOB:** 28 Sep. 1937 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Jo Yon Jun **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:**

KPi.042 Name: 1: CHOE 2: HWI 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** First Vice Director of the Workers' Party of Korea Propaganda and Agitation Department, which controls all DPRK media and is used by the government to control the public **DOB:** a) 1954 b) 1955 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Gender: male.

KPi.043 Name: 1: JO 2: YONG-WON 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Vice Director of the Worker's Party of Korea's Organization and Guidance Department, which directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK's military **DOB:** 24 Oct. 1957 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Cho Yongwon **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Gender: male

KPi.044 Name: 1: KIM 2: CHOL NAM 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** President of Korea Kumsan Trading Corporation, a company that procures supplies for General Bureau of Atomic Energy and serves as a cash route to the DPRK **DOB:** 19 Feb. 1970 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 563120238 **National identification no:** na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:**

KPi.045 Name: 1: KIM 2: KYONG OK 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Vice Director of the Organization and Guidance Department, which directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK's military **DOB:** a) 1937 b) 1938 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Kim Kyong Ok **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:**

KPi.046 Name: 1: KIM 2: TONG-HO 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Vietnam Representative for Tanchon Commercial Bank, which is the main DPRK financial entity for weapons and missile-related sales **DOB:** 18 Aug. 1969 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 745310111 **National identification no:** na **Address:** Viet Nam **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Gender: male.

KPi.047 Name: 1: MIN 2: BYONG CHOL 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Member of the Worker's Party of Korea's Organization and Guidance Department, which directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK's military **DOB:** 10 Aug. 1948 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Min Pyo'ng-ch'o'l b) Min Byong-chol c) Min Byong Chun **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Gender: male

KPi.048 Name: 1: PAEK 2: SE BONG 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** na **DOB:** 21 Mar. 1938 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Paek Se Bong is a former Chairman of the Second Economic Committee, a former member of the National Defense Commission, and a former Vice Director of Munitions Industry Department (MID)

KPi.049 Name: 1: PAK 2: HAN SE 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Vice Chairman of the Second Economic Committee, which oversees the production of the DPRK's ballistic missiles **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Kang Myong Chol **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 290410121 **National identification no:** na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Directs the activities of Korea Mining Development Corporation, the DPRK's premier arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

KPi.050 Name: 1: PAK 2: TO CHUN 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** na **DOB:** 9 Mar. 1944 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Pak Do Chun **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Pak To Chun is a former Secretary of Munitions Industry Department (MID) and currently advises on affairs relating to nuclear and missile programmes. He is a former State Affairs Commission member and is a member Workers' Party of Korea Political Bureau.

KPi.051 Name: 1: RI 2: JAE IL 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Vice Director of the Workers' Party of Korea Propaganda and Agitation Department, which controls all DPRK's media and is used by the government to control the public **DOB:** 1934 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** RI Chae-Il **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:**

KPi.052 Name: 1: RI 2: SU YONG 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Official for Korea Ryonbong General Corporation, specializes in acquisition for DPRK's defence industries and support to Pyongyang's military-related sales. Its procurements also probably support the DPRK's chemical weapons programme **DOB:** 25 Jun. 1968 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 654310175 **National identification no:** na **Address:** Cuba **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Gender: male

KPi.053 Name: 1: RI 2: YONG MU 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Ri Yong Mu is a Vice Chairman of the State Affairs Commission, which directs and guides all DPRK's military, defence, and security-related affairs, including acquisition and procurement **DOB:** 25 Jan. 1925 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:**

KPi.054 Name: 1: CHOE 2: CHUN YONG 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Representative for Ilsim International Bank **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Ch'oe Ch'un-yo'ng **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 654410078 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** Representative for Ilsim International Bank, which is affiliated with the DPRK military and has a close relationship with the Korea Kwangson Banking Corporation. Ilsim International Bank has attempted to evade United Nations sanctions. Gender: male.

KPi.055 Name: 1: HAN 2: JANG SU 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Chief Representative of the Foreign Trade Bank **DOB:** 8 Nov. 1969 **POB:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Good quality a.k.a.:** Chang-Su Han **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 745420176 (expires on October 19, 2020) **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** Gender: male

KPi.056 Name: 1: JANG 2: SONG CHOL 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Jang Song Chol is a Korea Mining Development Corporation (KOMID) representative overseas **DOB:** 12 Mar. 1967 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:**

KPi.057 Name: 1: JANG 2: SUNG NAM 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Chief of an overseas Tangun Trading Corporation branch **DOB:** 14 Jul. 1970 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 563120368, issued on 22 Mar. 2013 (Passport expiration date: March 22, 2018) **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** Chief of an overseas Tangun Trading Corporation branch, which is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support the DPRK's defense research and development programs. Gender: male

KPi.058 Name: 1: JO 2: CHOL SONG 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Deputy Representative for the Korea Kwangson Banking Corporation **DOB:** 25 Sep. 1984 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Cho Ch'o'l-so'ng **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 654320502 (expires on September 16, 2019) **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** Deputy Representative for the Korea Kwangson Banking Corporation, which provides financial services in support to Tanchon Commercial Bank and Korea Hyoksin Trading, a subordinate entity of Korea Ryonbong General Corporation. Gender: male.

KPi.059 Name: 1: KANG 2: CHOL SU 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Official for Korea Ryonbong General Corporation **DOB:** 13 Feb. 1969 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 472234895 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** Official for Korea Ryonbong General Corporation, which specializes in acquisition for the DPRK's defense industries and support for the DPRK's military-related overseas sales. Its procurements also likely support the DPRK's chemical weapons program.

KPi.060 Name: 1: KIM 2: MUN CHOL 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Representative for Korea United Development Bank **DOB:** 25 Mar. 1957 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Kim Mun-ch'o'l **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:**

KPi.061 Name: 1: KIM 2: NAM UNG 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Representative for Ilsim International Bank **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 654110043 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** Representative for Ilsim International Bank, which is affiliated with the DPRK military and has a close relationship with the Korea Kwangson Banking Corporation. Ilsim International Bank has attempted to evade United Nations sanctions.

KPi.062 Name: 1: Pak 2: Il Kyu 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Official for Korea Ryonbong General Corporation **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Pak Il-Gyu **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** 563120235 **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** Official for Korea Ryonbong General Corporation, which specializes in acquisition for DPRK's defense industries and support to Pyongyang's military-related sales. Its procurements also likely support the DPRK's chemical weapons program. Gender: male.

KPi.063 Name: 1: PAK 2: YONG SIK 3: na 4: na

Title: na **Designation:** Member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Military Commission **DOB:** 1950 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 11 Sep. 2017 **Other information:** Pak Yong Sik is a member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Military Commission, which is responsible for the development and implementation of the Workers' Party of Korea military policies, commands and controls the DPRK's military, and helps direct the country's military defense industries.

B. Entities and other groups

KPe.001 Name: KOREA MINING DEVELOPMENT TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: a) CHANGGWANG SINYONG CORPORATION b) EXTERNAL TECHNOLOGY GENERAL CORPORATION c) DPRKN MINING DEVELOPMENT TRADING COOPERATION d) "KOMID" **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Central District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 24 Apr. 2009 **Other information:** Primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

KPe.002 Name: KOREA RYONBONG GENERAL CORPORATION

A.k.a.: KOREA YONBONG GENERAL CORPORATION **F.k.a.:** LYONGAKSAN GENERAL TRADING CORPORATION **Address:** a) Pot'onggang District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea b) Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 24 Apr. 2009 **Other information:** Defense conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defense industries and support to that country's military-related sales.

KPe.003 Name: TANCHON COMMERCIAL BANK

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** a) CHANGGWANG CREDIT BANK b) KOREA CHANGGWANG CREDIT BANK **Address:** Saemul 1-Dong Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 24 Apr. 2009 **Other information:** Main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.

KPe.004 Name: NAMCHONGANG TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: a) NCG b) NAMCHONGANG TRADING c) NAM CHON GANG CORPORATION d) NOMCHONGANG TRADING CO. e) NAM CHONG GAN TRADING CORPORATION f) Namhung Trading Corporation g) Korea Daeryonggang Trading Corporation h) Korea Tearyonggang Trading Corporation **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** a) Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea b) Sengujadong 11-2/(or Kwangbok-dong), Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 16 Jul. 2009 (amended on 2 Mar. 2016, 5 Jun. 2017) **Other information:** 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 aluminum tubes and other equipment specifically suitable for a uranium enrichment program from the late 1990s. Its representative is a former diplomat who served as DPRK's representative for the IAEA inspection of the Yongbyon nuclear facilities in 2007. Namchongang's proliferation activities are of grave concern given the DPRK's past proliferation activities. Telephone numbers: +850-2-18111, 18222 (ext. 8573). Facsimile number: +850-2-381-4687.

KPe.005 Name: HONG KONG ELECTRONICS

A.k.a.: HONG KONG ELECTRONICS KISH CO. **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Sanaee Street, Kish Island, Iran **Listed on:** 16 Jul. 2009 **Other information:** 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 Committee in April 2009) since 2007. Hong Kong Electronics has facilitated the movement of money from Iran to the DPRK on behalf of KOMID.

KPe.006 Name: KOREA HYOKSIN TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: KOREA HYOKSIN EXPORT AND IMPORT CORPORATION **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 16 Jul. 2009 **Other information:** A DPRK company based in Pyongyang that is subordinate to Korea Ryonbong General Corporation (designated by the Committee in April 2009) and is involved in the development of WMD.

KPe.007 Name: GENERAL BUREAU OF ATOMIC ENERGY (GBAE)

A.k.a.: General Department of Atomic Energy (GDAE) **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Haeudong, Pyongchen District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 16 Jul. 2009 **Other information:** The GBAE is responsible for the DPRK's nuclear program, which includes the Yongbyon Nuclear Research Center and its 5 MWe (25 MWt) plutonium production research reactor, as well as its fuel fabrication and reprocessing facilities. 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 programs, including the operation of the Yongbyon Nuclear Research Center.

KPe.008 Name: KOREAN TANGUN TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 16 Jul. 2009 **Other information:** 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 defense research and development programs, including, but not limited to, WMD and delivery system programs and procurement, including materials that are controlled or prohibited under relevant multilateral control regimes.

KPe.009 Name: AMROGGANG DEVELOPMENT BANKING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: a) AMROGGANG Development Bank b) Amnokkang Development Bank **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Tongan-dong, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 May 2012 **Other information:** 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 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. 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. The Security Council designated SHIG in resolution 1737 (2006) as an entity involved in Iran's ballistic missile programme.

KPe.010 Name: GREEN PINE ASSOCIATED CORPORATION

A.k.a.: a) CHO'NGSONG UNITED TRADING COMPANY b) CHONGSONG YONHAP c) CH'O'NGSONG YO'NHAP d) CHOSUN CHAWO'N KAEBAL T'UJA HOESA e) JINDALLAE f) KU'MHAERYONG COMPANY LTD. g) NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION h) SAEINGP'IL COMPANY i) National Resources Development and Investment Corporation j) Saeng Pil Trading Corporation **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** a) c/ o Reconnaissance General Bureau Headquarters, Hyongjesan-Guyok, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea b) Nungrado, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea c) Rakrang No. 1 Rakrang District Pyongyang Korea, Chilgol-1 dong, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 May 2012 (amended on 5 Jun. 2017) **Other information:** 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 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. Green Pine is also responsible for approximately half of the arms and related materiel exported by the DPRK. 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. Telephone number: +850-2-18111(ext. 8327). Facsimile number: +850-2-3814685 and +850-2-3813372. Email addresses: pac@silibank.com and kndic@co.chesin.com.

KPe.011 Name: KOREA HEUNGJIN TRADING COMPANY

A.k.a.: a) Hunjin TRADING Co. b) Korea Henjin Trading Co. c) Korea Hengjin Trading Company **F.k.a.:** na
Address: Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 May 2012 **Other information:** The Korea Heungjin Trading Company is used by KOMID for trading purposes. We suspect 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 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.

KPe.012 Name: KOREAN COMMITTEE FOR SPACE TECHNOLOGY

A.k.a.: a) DPRK Committee for Space Technology b) Department of Space Technology of the DPRK c) Committee for Space Technology d) KCST **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 22 Jan. 2013 **Other information:** 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.

KPe.013 Name: BANK OF EAST LAND

A.k.a.: a) Dongbang BANK b) TONGBANG U'NHAENG c) TONGBANG BANK **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** PO Box 32, BEL Building, Jonseung-Dung, Moranbong District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 22 Jan. 2013 **Other information:** 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 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 Committee in April 2012.

KPe.014 Name: KOREA KUMRYONG TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 22 Jan. 2013 **Other information:** Used as an alias by the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) to carry out procurement activities. 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.

KPe.015 Name: TOSONG TECHNOLOGY TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 22 Jan. 2013 **Other information:** The Korea Mining Development Corporation (KOMID) is the parent company of Tosong Technology Trading Corporation. 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.

KPe.016 Name: KOREA RYONHA MACHINERY JOINT VENTURE CORPORATION

A.k.a.: a) Chosun Yunha Machinery Joint Operation Company b) Korea Ryonha Machinery J/V Corporation c) Ryonha Machinery Joint Venture Corporation d) Ryonha Machinery Corporation e) Ryonha Machinery f) Ryonha Machine Tool g) Ryonha Machine Tool Corporation h) Ryonha Machinery Corp. i) Ryonhwa Machinery Joint Venture Corporation j) Ryonhwa Machinery JV k) Huichon Ryonha Machinery General Plant l) Unsan m) Unsan Solid Tools n) Millim Technology Company o) 朝鲜联合机械贸易会社 **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** a) Tongan-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea b) Mangungdae-gu, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea c) Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 22 Jan. 2013 (amended on 7 Jan. 2014, 2 Apr. 2014) **Other information:** Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Ryonha Machinery Joint Venture Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is a defense conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defense industries and support to that country's military-related sales. 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

KPe.017 Name: LEADER (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL

A.k.a.: a) Leader International Trading Limited b) Leader (Hong Kong) International Trading Limited **F.k.a.:** na
Address: LM-873, RM B, 14/F, Wah Hen Commercial Centre, 383 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region **Listed on:** 22 Jan. 2013 (amended on 20 Jun. 2014) **Other information:** 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. Hong Kong company registration number 1177053.

KPe.018 Name: SECOND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

A.k.a.: a) 2ND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES b) CHE 2 CHAYON KWAHAKWON c) ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES d) CHAYON KWAHAK-WON e) NATIONAL DEFENSE ACADEMY f) KUKPANG KWAHAK-WON g) SECOND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE h) SANSRI **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 7 Mar. 2013 **Other information:** 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 programs. Tangun Trading Corporation was designated by the Committee in July 2009 and is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support DPRK's defense research and development programs, including, but not limited to, weapons of mass destruction and delivery system programs and procurement, including materials that are controlled or prohibited under relevant multilateral control regimes.

KPe.019 Name: KOREA COMPLEX EQUIPMENT IMPORT CORPORATION

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 7 Mar. 2013 **Other information:** Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Complex Equipment Import Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is a defense conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defense industries and support to that country's military-related sales.

KPe.020 Name: OCEAN MARITIME MANAGEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED (OMM)

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** a) Donghung Dong, Central District, PO Box 120, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea b) Dongheung-dong Changgwang Street, Chung-Ku, PO Box 125, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 28 Jul. 2014 **Other information:** Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited 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. International Maritime Organization (IMO) Number: 1790183.

KPe.021 Name: ACADEMY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** 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.

KPe.022 Name: CHONGCHONGANG SHIPPING COMPANY

A.k.a.: Chong Chon Gang Shipping Co. Ltd. **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** a) 817 Haeun, Donghung-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea b) 817, Haeum, Tonghun-dong, Chung-gu, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** IMO Number: 5342883. 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.

KPe.023 Name: DAEDONG CREDIT BANK (DCB)

A.k.a.: a) DCB b) Taedong Credit Bank **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** a) Suite 401, Potonggang Hotel, Ansan-Dong, Pongchon District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea b) Ansan-dong, Botonggang Hotel, Pongchon, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** SWIFT: DCBK KKP. 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.

KPe.024 Name: HESONG TRADING COMPANY

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** The Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) is the parent company of Hesong Trading Corporation.

KPe.025 Name: KOREA KWANGSON BANKING CORPORATION (KKBC)

A.k.a.: KKBC **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Jungson-dong, Sungri Street, Central District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** 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.

KPe.026 Name: KOREA KWANGSONG TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** The Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Kwangsong Trading Corporation.

KPe.027 Name: MINISTRY OF ATOMIC ENERGY INDUSTRY

A.k.a.: MAEI **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Haeun-2-dong, Pongchon District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** 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.

KPe.028 Name: MUNITIONS INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

A.k.a.: a) Military Supplies Industry Department b) MID **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** 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.

KPe.029 Name: NATIONAL AEROSPACE DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

A.k.a.: NADA **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** NADA is involved in the DPRK's development of space science and technology, including satellite launches and carrier rockets.

KPe.030 Name: OFFICE 39

A.k.a.: a) Office #39 b) Office No. 39 c) Bureau 39 d) Central Committee Bureau 39 e) Third Floor f) Division 39
F.k.a.: na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** DPRK government entity

KPe.031 Name: RECONNAISSANCE GENERAL BUREAU

A.k.a.: a) Chongch'al Ch'ongguk b) KPA Unit 586 c) RGB **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** a) Hyongjesan-Guyok, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea b) Nungrado, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** 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.

KPe.032 Name: SECOND ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Kangdong, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Mar. 2016 **Other information:** 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.

KPe.033 Name: KOREA UNITED DEVELOPMENT BANK

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Korea United Development Bank operates in the financial services industry of the DPRK economy. **SWIFT/BIC:** KUDBKPPY

KPe.034 Name: ILSIM INTERNATIONAL BANK

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Ilsim International Bank is affiliated with the DPRK military and has a close relationship with Korea Kwangson Banking Corporation (KKBC). Ilsim International Bank has attempted to evade United Nations sanctions. **SWIFT:** ILSIKPPY

KPe.035 Name: KOREA DAESONG BANK

A.k.a.: a) Choson Taesong Unhaeng b) Taesong Bank **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Segori-dong, Gyongheung St. Potonggang District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Daesong Bank is owned and controlled by Office 39 of the Korea Workers' Party. **SWIFT/BIC:** KDBKPPY

KPe.036 Name: SINGWANG ECONOMICS AND TRADING GENERAL CORPORATION

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Singwang Economics and Trading General Corporation is a DPRK firm for trading in coal. DPRK generates a significant share of the money for its nuclear and ballistic missile programs by mining natural resources and selling those resources abroad.

KPe.037 Name: KOREA FOREIGN TECHNICAL TRADE CENTER

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Korea Foreign Technical Trade Center is a DPRK firm trading in coal. DPRK generates a significant share of the funds needed to finance its nuclear and ballistic missile programs by mining natural resources and selling those resources abroad.

KPe.038 Name: KOREA PUGANG TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Korea Pugang Trading Corporation is owned by the Korea Ryonbong General Corporation, DPRK's defense conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defense industries and support to Pyongyang's military related sales.

KPe.039 Name: KOREA INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL JOINT VENTURE COMPANY

A.k.a.: a) Choson International Chemicals Joint Operation Company b) Chosun International Chemicals Joint Operation Company c) International Chemical Joint Venture Company **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** a) Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, Democratic People's Republic of Korea b) Man gyongdae-kuyok, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea c) Mangyungdae-gu, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Korea International Chemical Joint Venture Company is a subsidiary of Korea Ryonbong General Corporation – DPRK's defense conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defense industries and support to Pyongyang's military related sales – and has engaged in proliferation-related transactions.

KPe.040 Name: DCB FINANCE LIMITED

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** a) Akara Building, 24 de Castro Street, Wickhams Cay I, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands b) Dalian, China **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** DCB Finance Limited is a front company for Daedong Credit Bank (DCB), a listed entity.

KPe.041 Name: KOREA TAESONG TRADING COMPANY

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Korea Taesong Trading Company has acted on behalf of KOMID in dealings with Syria.

KPe.042 Name: KOREA DAESONG GENERAL TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: a) Daesong Trading b) Daesong Trading Company c) Korea Daesong Trading Company d) Korea Daesong Trading Corporation **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pulgan Gori Dong 1, Potonggang District, Pyongyang City, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 30 Nov. 2016 **Other information:** Korea Daesong General Trading Corporation is affiliated with Office 39 through minerals (gold) exports, metals, machinery, agricultural products, ginseng, jewelry, and light industry products.

KPe.043 Name: KANGBONG TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** The Kangbong Trading Corporation sold, supplied, transferred, or purchased, directly or indirectly, to or from the DPRK, metal, graphite, coal, or software, where revenue or goods received may benefit the Government of the DPRK or the Workers' Party of Korea. The Kangbong Trading Corporation's parent is the Ministry of People's Armed Forces

KPe.044 Name: KOREA KUMSAN TRADING CORPORATION

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Korea Kumsan Trading Corporation is owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the General Bureau of Atomic Energy, which oversees the DPRK's nuclear programme

KPe.045 Name: KORYO BANK

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** Koryo Bank operates in the financial services industry in the DPRK's economy and is associated with Office 38 and Office 39 of the KWP

KPe.046 Name: STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

A.k.a.: a) Strategic Rocket Force b) Strategic Rocket Force Command of KPA c) Strategic Force d) Strategic Forces **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 2 Jun. 2017 **Other information:** The Strategic Rocket Force of the Korean People's Army is in charge of all DPRK ballistic missile programmes and is responsible for SCUD and NODONG launches

KPe.047 Name: FOREIGN TRADE BANK (FTB)

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** FTB Building, Jungsong-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** Foreign Trade Bank is a state-owned bank and acts as the DPRK's primary foreign exchange bank and has provided key financial support to the Korea Kwangson Banking Corporation.

KPe.048 Name: KOREAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY (KNIC)

A.k.a.: Korea Foreign Insurance Company **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Central District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** The Korean National Insurance Company is a DPRK financial and insurance company and is affiliated with Office 39.

KPe.049 Name: KORYO CREDIT DEVELOPMENT BANK

A.k.a.: a) Daesong Credit Development Bank b) Koryo Global Credit Bank c) Koryo Global Trust Bank **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** Koryo Credit Development Bank operates in the financial services industry in the DPRK's economy.

KPe.051 Name: CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA (CMC)

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 11 Sep. 2017 **Other information:** The Central Military Commission is responsible for the development and implementation of the Workers' Party of Korea's military policies, commands and controls the DPRK's military, and directs the country's military defense industries in coordination with the State Affairs Commission.

KPe.052 Name: ORGANIZATION AND GUIDANCE DEPARTMENT (OGD)

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 11 Sep. 2017 **Other information:** The Organization and Guidance Department is a very powerful body of the Worker's Party of Korea. It directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK's military, and the DPRK's government administration. It also purports to control the political affairs of all of the DPRK and is instrumental in implementing the DPRK's censorship policies.

KPe.053 Name: PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION DEPARTMENT (PAD)

A.k.a.: na **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 11 Sep. 2017 **Other information:** The Propaganda and Agitation Department has full control over the media, which it uses as a tool to control the public on behalf of the DPRK leadership. The Propaganda and Agitation Department also engages in or is responsible for censorship by the Government of the DPRK, including newspaper and broadcast censorship.

KPe.50 Name: MANSUDAE OVERSEAS PROJECT GROUP OF COMPANIES

A.k.a.: Mansudae Art Studio **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea **Listed on:** 5 Aug. 2017 **Other information:** Mansudae Overseas Project Group of Companies engaged in, facilitated, or was responsible for the exportation of workers from the DPRK to other nations for construction-related activities including for statues and monuments to generate revenue for the Government of the DPRK or the Workers' Party of Korea. The Mansudae Overseas Project Group of Companies has been reported to conduct business in countries in Africa and Southeast Asia including Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Benin, Cambodia, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Mozambique, Madagascar, Namibia, Syria, Togo, and Zimbabwe.