

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 184

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

THE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ACT, CHAP. 81:05

ORDER

MADE BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER SECTION 4(1) OF THE
ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ACT

THE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS (IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED
NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF KOREA) ORDER, 2018

WHEREAS the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction constitutes a ^{Preamble} substantial threat to both domestic and international peace and security:

And whereas it is the right of every person to be protected from fear, intimidation and physical harm caused by weapons of mass destruction:

And whereas it has become necessary to implement measures to prevent and disrupt the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction:

And whereas the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is required, by virtue of its international obligations, to implement international instruments for the purposes of suppressing the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction:

And whereas the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is a member of the United Nations:

And whereas the United Nations Security Council has issued resolutions requiring members of the United Nations to impose economic sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea including resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 1928 (2010), 1985 (2011), 2050 (2012), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2141 (2014), 2207 (2015), 2270 (2016), 2276 (2016), 2321(2016), 2345 (2017), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), 2397 (2017) and 2407 (2018):

And whereas, by virtue of its membership to the United Nations, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is required to implement the resolutions issued by the United Nations Security Council against the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea:

And whereas it has become necessary to take measures to ensure compliance with our international obligations:

Citation 1. This Order may be cited as the Economic Sanctions (Implementation of United Nations Resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Order, 2018.

Interpretation 2. In this Order—

“1718 List” means the list established and maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006);

“aircraft” means any vessel designed for flying including a seaplane or any ship or vessel able to alight or hover over water, balloons, kites, gliders, airships, and flying machines, whether propelled by mechanical means or not;

“arms and ammunition” means—

- (a) a weapon;
- (b) artillery;
- (c) a military vehicle;
- (d) military equipment;
- (e) paramilitary equipment including—
 - (i) batons, clubs, riot sticks and similar devices of a kind used for law enforcement purposes;
 - (ii) body armour, including—
 - (A) bullet-resistant apparel;
 - (B) bullet-resistant pads; and
 - (C) protective helmets;
 - (iii) handcuffs, leg-irons and other devices used for restraining persons for the purposes of law enforcement;
 - (iv) riot protection shields; and
 - (v) whips; or
- (f) parts and accessories designed or adapted for use in, or with, equipment mentioned in subparagraphs (a) to (e);

“bulk cash” means currency of any country whose total value is greater than twenty thousand Trinidad and Tobago dollars;

“cash” includes coins and notes in any currency, postal orders, cheques of any kind including travellers’ cheques, bankers’ drafts, bearer bonds, bearer shares and bearer negotiable instruments and other bearer negotiable instruments in any currency;

“Committee” means the Committee of the Security Council and the Committee established by the Security Council under paragraph 12 of the Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006);

“control” means the power of a person, either acting alone or with or through another person, to—

- (a) exercise more than fifty per cent of the voting rights at any general meeting of an entity;
- (b) elect a majority of the directors of an entity; or
- (c) exercise influence that, if exercised, would result in control of the entity;

“Court” means the High Court;

“DPRK” means the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and includes—

- (a) any of its political subdivisions;
- (b) its government and any of its departments or a government or department of its political subdivisions; and
- (c) any of its agencies or any agency of its political subdivisions;
- (d) entities of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

“financial institution” has the meaning assigned to it under section 2 of the Proceeds of Crime Act and includes a listed business listed in the First Schedule of the Proceeds of Crime Act;

Chap. 11:27

“financial services” means the provision of services related to investment, lending, and management of property, money and assets and includes the granting of export credits and guarantees;

“financial transactions” means the provision of financial services or the transfer of financial services—

- (a) to, through or from Trinidad and Tobago; or
- (b) to or by—
 - (i) a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago;

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- (ii) an entity in Trinidad and Tobago including branches abroad; or
- (iii) a financial institution in Trinidad and Tobago, of any financial or other assets, property or resources including bulk cash and gold;
- Chap. 72:01 “FIU” means the Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago established under section 3 of the Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago Act;
- “Focal Point for De-listing” means the Focal Point for De-listing established under Resolution 1730 (2006) of December 19, 2006 adopted by the Security Council;
- Chap. 50:06 “Harbour Master” means a person appointed under section 4 of the Harbours Act;
- Schedule I “luxury goods” means an item set out in Schedule I;
- Schedule II “listed entity” means an individual or entity set out in Schedule II or listed on the 1718 List;
- “master” means every person taking or having command, charge or control of a ship;
- “owner” means in relation to a ship, includes a demise or bareboat charterer and a managing owner and the agent of the owner of a vessel or the charterer or consignee of a vessel;
- “property” includes—
- (a) funds or assets of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, moveable or immovable, however acquired;
 - (b) legal documents or instruments in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, assets, including but not limited to—
 - (i) bank credits;
 - (ii) payment cards;
 - (iii) payment instruments;
 - (iv) travellers’ cheques;
 - (v) bank cheques;
 - (vi) money orders;
 - (vii) shares;
 - (viii) securities;
 - (ix) bonds;
 - (x) drafts; or
 - (xi) letters of credit;

- (c) precious stones, including diamonds, rubies, sapphires, or emeralds, whether in a treated or untreated state;
- (d) precious metals, including gold, silver or platinum, whether in a manufactured or unmanufactured state;
- (e) oil and other natural resources, and their refined products, modular refineries and related material; and
- (d) other property which may be used to obtain funds, goods or services,

whether situated in Trinidad and Tobago or elsewhere, and includes a legal or equitable interest, whether full or partial, in any such property;

“Security Council” means the Security Council of the United Nations;

“Supervisory Authority” has the meaning assigned to it under section 2 of the Proceeds of Crime Act;

Chap. 11:27

“technical assistance” means the provision of instruction, training, consulting services, technical advice, transferring know-how or technical data;

“UN Security Council Sanctions Committee on North Korea” means the Security Council Committee established in 2006 pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718;

“vessel” has the meaning assigned to it by section 2 of the Shipping Act;

Chap. 50:10

“weapons programme” means the ballistic missile related programmes in accordance with the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities of the DPRK, which are prohibited by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006) and successor resolutions;

Freezing of Assets

3. (1) The Attorney General shall apply to a judge of the High Court for an order to—

Attorney General to make an application for a freezing order

- (a) freeze the property of—
 - (i) a listed entity;
 - (ii) an individual or entity acting on behalf of, at the direction of, or in association with a listed entity; or
 - (iii) an individual or entity derived or generated from property that is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by a listed entity; or

- (b) freeze the property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by—
- (i) the Government of the DPRK;
 - (ii) the Worker's Party of Korea;
 - (iii) an individual or entity acting on behalf of, or at the direction of the Government of the DPRK or the Worker's Party of Korea; or
 - (iv) an individual or entity controlled by the Government of the DPRK or the Worker's Party of Korea,
- which is associated with the nuclear or ballistic programmes of the DPRK or any other activity prohibited by this order,

that is situated in Trinidad and Tobago.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where after the commencement of this Order, the 1718 List is amended, the Attorney General may prior to the Minister amending the Schedule apply to the Court for an Order to—

- (a) freeze the property of—
- (i) any new person or entity on the amended 1718 List;
 - (ii) an individual or entity acting on behalf of, at the direction of, or in association with a new person or entity on the 1718 List; or
 - (iii) an individual or entity that is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by a new person or entity on the 1718 List,

that is situated in Trinidad and Tobago; and

- (b) freeze the property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by—
- (i) the Government of the DPRK;
 - (ii) the Worker's Party of Korea;
 - (iii) an individual or entity acting on behalf of, or at the direction of the Government of the DPRK or the Worker's Party of Korea; or
 - (iv) an individual or entity controlled by the Government of the DPRK or the Worker's Party of Korea,
- which is associated with the nuclear or ballistic programmes of the DPRK or any other activity prohibited by this order,

that is situated in Trinidad and Tobago.

(3) An application under subclause (1) or (2) shall be—

- (a) made *ex parte*; and
- (b) accompanied by an affidavit deposing to the matters referred to in subclause (1) or (2).

(4) An application made under this clause shall be heard within eighteen hours of filing.

4. (1) A judge shall, upon an application under clause 3, by ^{Freezing} order— _{Order}

(a) freeze the property—

- (i) that is owned or controlled by the listed entity;
- (ii) that is wholly or jointly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the listed entity; or
- (iii) that is derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the listed entity; and

(b) prohibit the listed entity from possessing, controlling or having access to property, whether owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by—

- (i) the Worker's Party of Korea; or
- (ii) an individual or entity owned or controlled by the Government of the DPRK or the Worker's Party of Korea,

which are associated with the nuclear or ballistic missile programme of the DPRK.

(2) Subject to clause 5, an order under subclause (1) may—

- (a) be made subject to any other condition that the Court considers reasonable;
- (b) prohibit the listed entity from possessing or controlling cash or property in excess of an amount to be prescribed by the judge;
- (c) indicate the account held in a financial institution, into which any excess cash shall be placed; or
- (d) make such provision as is just in the circumstances to preserve the rights of any *bona fide* third-party acting in good faith.

(3) An order under subclause (1) shall not apply to property—

- (a) that is required to carry out activities of—
 - (i) a mission of the DPRK to the United Nations, its specialised agencies or related organizations; or
 - (ii) diplomatic and consular missions to the DPRK; or
- (b) that the Committee determines is required for—
 - (i) the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

- (ii) denuclearisation; or
 - (iii) any other purpose sanctioned by the Security Council.
- (4) Where an order is made under subclause (1), the Court—
- (a) may serve the order upon the individual or entity; and
 - (b) shall immediately serve the order on the FIU in accordance with the Civil Proceedings Rules, 1998.
- (5) Where an order is served on an individual or entity under subclause (4), action shall immediately be taken to restrict the availability of the property, subject to the order, in accordance with the terms of the order.
- (6) Nothing in this clause shall prohibit the addition of interest or earnings due on an account frozen under subclause (1) or payments under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the making of an order under subclause (1) and any such payment shall be deposited into an account specified by the Court under subclause (2)(c).
- (7) Where an order is made under subclause (1), the Attorney General shall, within seven days after the date of the order, cause to be published in the *Gazette* and in at least two daily newspapers of general circulation in Trinidad and Tobago—
- (a) a copy of the order; and
 - (b) a statement that the matter will be reviewed every six months.
- (8) The Attorney General shall, every six months—
- (a) review all orders made under subclause (1) so as to determine whether the circumstances referred to in subclause (1) continue to exist in respect of the listed entity; and
 - (b) if he determines that such circumstances no longer exist, apply to a judge to set aside the order in respect of the listed entity.
- (9) Nothing in this clause shall preclude the Attorney General at any time from—
- (a) conducting a review of the circumstances relative to an order made under subclause (1) to determine whether the circumstances referred to in subclause (1) continue to exist in respect of the listed entity; or

- (b) applying to a judge for the variation of the order or to set aside the order in respect of the listed entity if he determines that such circumstances no longer exist or for the purposes under section 5(2).

(10) The Attorney General may, at any time after the making of an order under this clause, apply to the Court for a variation of the order.

5. (1) The Court may, at any time, vary an order made under clause 4. Varying an order

- (2) The Court may, in varying an Order—
 - (a) make provision for meeting out of the property, reasonable living expenses, including but not limited to—
 - (i) mortgage or rent payments;
 - (ii) allowances for food, medicine and medical treatment;
 - (iii) payments due as a result of an order of the Court;
 - (iv) provision for the reasonable living expenses of dependents including educational expenses; and
 - (v) provision for taxes, insurance premiums and public utilities;
 - (b) make provision for reasonable legal expenses, including expenses incurred in defending a criminal charge or any proceedings connected thereto and any proceedings under this Act;
 - (c) make provision for expenses necessary to enable a person to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation;
 - (d) make provision for fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or property;
 - (e) make provision for meeting out of the property, such sums as are necessary for the satisfaction of any judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, provided that the lien or judgment was entered prior to 14th October 2006, and is not for the benefit of any other listed entity subject to prior notification to the Committee;
 - (f) [make provision for the individual or entity making any payment due under a contract provided that the Court is satisfied that—
 - (i) the contract was entered into prior to 14th October 2006;

- (ii) the contract is not related to any item, materials, goods, technologies, assistance, investment, brokering or service prohibited under UNSCR 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013), 2094(2013), 2270(2016) and its successor resolutions by the Security Council; and
- (iii) the payment will not be directly or indirectly received by any individual or entity other than the listed entity;] and
- (g) make the individual or entity subject to any other condition that the Court considers reasonable.

(3) Where an order under clause 4 has been made in respect of a listed entity, the Attorney General shall not apply to the Court for a variation of the order in accordance with subclause (2)(a), (b) and (d), unless he has first notified the Committee of his intention to apply to the Court for such an order and the Committee has not indicated its objection to such an application to the Court within five days of the notification.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt, where after an order has been made under clause 4, and the Committee has raised no objection to or has granted its consent for the variation of the order, the Attorney General may apply to the Court in accordance with subclause (1), for a variation of the order.

Application
for review by
an affected
person

6. (1) A person affected or likely to be affected by an order made under clause 4 may at any time after the publication of the order, apply to a judge for a review of the order.

(2) An application for review under subclause (1) shall not be made in respect of a claim for indemnity or compensation, a claim under a guarantee, extension or payment of a bond, a financial guarantee or indemnity where the claim is made by—

- (a) a listed entity;
- (b) the government of North Korea, its public bodies, corporations and agencies; or
- (c) an individual or entity acting through or on behalf of an individual or entity referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b).

(3) Where an application for review is made under subclause (1), the Attorney General shall be served with a copy of the application and given the opportunity to make representations to the Court in respect of any proceedings for the review of the order.

7. (1) Within sixty days after the date of publication of an order ^{Review of an order} under clause 4, the listed entity in respect of which the order is made may apply to a judge for a review of the order and shall notify the Attorney General of the application.

(2) Upon an application made under subclause (1), the judge may—

- (a) hear evidence that may be presented by the Attorney General and may, at the request of the Attorney General, hear all or part of that evidence or information in the absence of the applicant or an Attorney-at-law representing the applicant, if the judge is of the opinion that the disclosure of the information would be prejudicial to national security or endanger the safety of any person;
- (b) provide the applicant with a statement summarising the information available to the judge, so as to enable the applicant to be reasonably informed of the reasons for the making of the order, without disclosing any information, the disclosure of which, would in the opinion of the judge, be prejudicial to national security or endanger the safety of any person;
- (c) provide the applicant with a reasonable opportunity to be heard; and
- (d) determine whether or not the order should be set aside on the basis of the information available to the judge and, if he determines that the order should be set aside, direct that the order to be set aside.

(3) Upon an application under subclause (1), the judge shall, if satisfied as to the matters referred to in that subclause, make an order to set aside the order, which shall be—

- (a) published in the *Gazette* and in at least two daily newspapers of general circulation in Trinidad and Tobago; and
- (b) served upon the FIU in accordance with the Civil Proceedings Rules, 1998.

(4) Where an order is made under subclause (3), the Attorney General shall, within seven days after the date of the order, cause a copy of the order to be published in the *Gazette* and in at least two daily newspapers of general circulation in Trinidad and Tobago.

Attorney
General to
maintain list
of listed
persons or
entities

8. (1) The Attorney General shall be responsible for—
- (a) maintaining a list of listed entities under this Order;
 - (b) maintaining contact with the United Nations at frequent intervals to ensure that the list of listed entities remains current;
 - (c) circulating the list referred to in paragraph (a) immediately, to financial institutions and listed businesses requesting information on whether these listed entities have funds in Trinidad and Tobago; and
 - (d) maintaining a consolidated list of all Orders issued by the Court under clause 4 or 5 and circulating the same by facsimile transmission or other electronic means to all financial institutions and listed businesses immediately at intervals of three months.

(2) Notwithstanding its obligation to circulate the consolidated list, the Attorney General shall, when new information has been obtained before the expiration of three months, circulate any additions to that list or a new list immediately by facsimile transmission or other electronic means.

Requirement
to inform the
FIU

9. (1) As soon as a financial institution or listed business is notified of the list in accordance with subclause 8(1), the financial institution or listed business shall immediately inform the FIU in the approved form where—

- (a) it has knowledge or reasonably suspects that any entity named in the order has property with the financial institution or listed business; or
- (b) there is a transaction being conducted by a person involving property owned or controlled, whether directly or indirectly by a listed entity,

and shall disclose to the FIU all information relating to the property or property of the listed entity or to the transaction conducted.

(2) Where a listed entity attempts to enter into a transaction or continue a business relationship, the financial institution or listed business shall submit a suspicious activity report to the FIU immediately and shall not enter into or continue a business transaction or business relationship with such person or entity.

Listing of an
individual or
entity

10. (1) Where the Attorney General receives information that an individual or entity may meet the criteria for being placed on the 1718 List for the time being in force, he may make a request to the Committee for the individual or entity to be placed on the 1718 List.

(2) An individual or entity who has been placed on the 1718 List and who wishes to have his name removed from the list may—

- (a) apply to the Attorney General to petition the Focal Point for De-listing, for the removal of his name from the 1718 List; or
- (b) petition the Focal Point for De-listing, for the removal of his name from the 1718 List.

(3) Where an individual or entity has been placed on the 1718 List on the basis of a request by the Attorney General, and he is satisfied that an individual or entity listed pursuant to subclause (1) no longer meets the criteria for listing, he may petition the Focal Point for De-listing for removal of the individual or entity from the list.

(4) Where an individual or entity has been placed on the 1718 List, the Attorney General shall, as far as practicable, inform the individual or entity of the availability of the Focal Point for De-listing for the purposes of petitioning for the removal of his name from the 1718 List.

Prohibited activities with Listed Entities

11. (1) No person shall knowingly—

- (a) deal in property that is owned or controlled whether directly or indirectly by—
 - (i) a listed entity; or
 - (ii) a person or entity acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, a listed entity; or
- (b) enter into a financial transaction in respect of property whether directly or indirectly under paragraph (a); or
- (c) provide financial or other related services in respect of property under paragraph (a).

Dealing with property owned or controlled by a listed entity

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

(3) Notwithstanding subclause (2), a person does not commit an offence where he does any act under subclause (1) in accordance with an order of the court under clause 4.

12. (1) No person shall knowingly provide or make available property whether directly or indirectly—

- (a) to a listed entity;

Making property available to a listed entity

- (b) to a person or entity acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, a listed entity; or
- (c) for the benefit of a listed entity.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

(3) Notwithstanding subclause (2), a person does not commit an offence where he does any act under subclause (1) in accordance with an order of the court under clause 4.

Provision of financial services to a listed entity

13. (1) No person shall knowingly provide or make available financial or other related services whether directly or indirectly—

- (a) to a listed entity;
- (b) to a person or entity acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, a listed entity; or
- (c) for the benefit of a listed entity.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

(3) Notwithstanding subclause (2), a person does not commit an offence where he does any act under subclause (1) in accordance with an order of the court under clause 4.

Provision of funds to a listed entity

14. (1) No person shall by any means, knowingly provide or collect funds, or attempt to do so, whether directly or indirectly, with the intention or with the knowledge that such funds are to be used in whole or in part—

- (a) by a listed entity; or
- (b) by a person or entity acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, a listed entity.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

(3) Notwithstanding subclause (2), a person does not commit an offence where he does any act under subclause (1) in accordance with an order of the court under clause 4.

Requirement to notify of property of a listed entity

15. (1) Where a person reasonably believes that he is in possession of—

- (a) property that is owned or controlled, whether directly or indirectly, by a listed entity or by an entity owned or controlled by a listed entity; or

(b) information related to a transaction or proposed transaction involving property,
he shall immediately notify a police officer.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

(3) Notwithstanding subclause (2), a person does not commit an offence where he does any act under subclause (1) in accordance with an order of the Court under clause 4.

Prohibited activities with the DPRK

16. (1) No person shall knowingly export, sell, supply, transfer or ship, directly or indirectly—

Export, sale, supply or transfer of items to the DPRK

(a) arms and ammunition;

(b) luxury goods; or

(c) resources that may contribute to the weapons programme of the DPRK,

to the DPRK or any person in the DPRK.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), a person commits an offence whether or not ownership or control of material, goods or resources under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) is transferred to the DPRK or a person in the DPRK.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

(4) Subclause (1) shall not apply to—

(a) the export, sale, supply, transfer or shipment of—

(i) food;

(ii) medicine; or

(b) any material, goods or resources used for humanitarian or livelihood purposes which will not be used by a DPRK individual or entity to generate revenue;

(c) any activity prohibited by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718(2006);

(d) any activity for which the Committee has determined would not be contrary to the objectives of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718(2006).

Providing
technical
assistance

17. (1) No person shall knowingly provide technical assistance to a person in the DPRK or a person acting on behalf of a person in the DPRK in the sale, supply, transfer, manufacture, use or maintenance of—

- (a) arms and ammunition; or
- (b) resources that may contribute to the weapons programme of the DPRK.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

Receiving
technical
assistance

18. (1) No person shall knowingly receive technical assistance from a person in the DPRK or a person acting on behalf of a person in the DPRK in the sale, supply, transfer, manufacture, use or maintenance of—

- (a) arms and ammunition; or
- (b) resources that may contribute to the weapons programme of the DPRK.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

Carriage of
arms,
material or
resources on
a ship or
aircraft

19. (1) The owner or master of a Trinidad and Tobago ship or operator of an aircraft registered in Trinidad and Tobago shall not knowingly carry, cause to be carried or permit to be carried—

- (a) arms and ammunition;
- (b) luxury goods; or
- (c) resources that may contribute to the weapons programme of the DPRK,

that is destined for a person in the DPRK.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

Leasing or
chartering a
vessel or
aircraft and
crew services

20. (1) No person shall lease or charter a vessel or aircraft or provide crew services to—

- (a) the DPRK;
- (b) a listed entity; or
- (c) an individual or entity who—
 - (i) has assisted in the evasion of sanctions or violated the provisions of this Order; or
 - (ii) is acting on behalf of or at the direction of a person or entity in paragraph (a), (b) or (c)(i); or
- (d) an entity that is owned or controlled by a person or entity in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

21. (1) No person shall knowingly import, buy or procure—

(a) arms and ammunition; or

(b) resources that may contribute to the weapons programme of the DPRK,

Import, purchase or procurement of arms and resources from the DPRK

from a person in the DPRK.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

22. (1) No person shall—

(a) sell or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, public or public-guaranteed bonds issued after 19 February, 2013 to or from an individual or entity referred to in subclause (2);

(b) provide to an individual or entity referred to in subclause (2), brokering services related to public bonds or public-guaranteed bonds issued after 19 February, 2013; or

(c) assist an individual or entity referred to in subclause (2), in issuing public or public-guaranteed bonds by providing brokering services, advertising or any other service related to such bonds.

Sale or purchase of public guaranteed bonds

(2) This section applies to—

(a) North Korea or its Government and its public bodies, corporations and agencies;

(b) the Central Bank of North Korea;

(c) a credit or financial institution domiciled in North Korea; and

(d) a person or entity acting on behalf of, or at the direction of an individual or entity referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

23. (1) No person shall knowingly—

(a) supply or transfer, whether directly or indirectly, bulk cash to a person in the DPRK; or

(b) receive bulk cash, whether directly or indirectly, from a person in the DPRK.

Provision of bulk cash

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

- Financial transactions related to nuclear or ballistic programmes
24. (1) No person shall engage in a financial transaction that contributes to the nuclear or ballistic missile programme of the DPRK.
- (2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.
- Provision or receipt of financial services to the DPRK
25. (1) No person shall knowingly—
- (a) provide or make available financial or other related services to; or
- (b) receive financial or other related services from,
- a person in the DPRK or a person acting on behalf of a person in the DPRK, whether directly or indirectly, for the purposes of contributing to the nuclear or ballistic missile programme of the DPRK.
- (2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.
- Provision of financial services for procurement of certain minerals
26. (1) A financial institution shall not directly or indirectly, provide any financial services to a person for the purposes of procuring coal, iron, iron ore, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, or rare earth minerals from a person in the DPRK or a person acting on behalf of a person in the DPRK.
- (2) A financial institution who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.
- Opening new branches, subsidiaries and representative offices of banks
27. The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago shall not permit a financial institution originating in the DPRK to conduct business or open new branches, subsidiaries or representative offices in Trinidad and Tobago.
- Restrictions on financial institutions
28. (1) A financial institution shall not, where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the activities in paragraphs (a) and (b) may contribute to the ballistic or missile programmes of the DPRK or any other measure prohibited by this Order—
- (a) establish joint ventures and take an ownership interest in or establish or maintain correspondent banking relationships with a financial institution originating in the DPRK, unless such transactions have been approved by the Committee in advance;
- (b) conduct transactions with a financial institution originating in the DPRK; and
- (c) open new representative offices or subsidiaries, branches or banking accounts in the DPRK.
- (2) A financial institution who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

29. (1) No person shall sell or supply to the DPRK aviation fuel, including aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type fuel or kerosene-type rocket fuel, ^{Sale or supply of fuel}

(2) Subclause (1) shall not apply to the sale or supply of aviation fuel to civilian passenger aircraft for the purposes of consumption during a flight to the DPRK and its return flight.

(3) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a person may sell or supply to the DPRK aviation fuel, including aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type fuel or kerosene-type rocket fuel where he first obtains the approval of the Committee to do so for verified humanitarian needs.

(4) A person who wishes to sell or supply to the DPRK aviation fuel, including aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type fuel or kerosene-type rocket fuel in accordance with subclause (3) shall apply to the Committee in writing for approval to do so.

(5) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

30. (1) No person shall provide bunkering services, including providing fuel or supplies to a vessel registered in the DPRK where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel is carrying items for which the supply, sale, transfer or export are prohibited by this Order. ^{Bunkering services}

(2) Notwithstanding subclause (1) a person may provide bunkering services, including providing fuel or supplies to a vessel registered in the DPRK—

- (a) where he first obtains the approval of the Committee to do so for humanitarian purposes; or
- (b) until such time as the cargo on the vessel can be—
 - (i) inspected by a customs officer, immigration officer or police officer; or
 - (ii) seized or disposed of in accordance with this Order.

(3) A person who wishes to provide bunkering services, including providing fuel or supplies to a vessel registered in the DPRK in accordance with subclause 2(a) shall apply to the Committee in writing for approval to do so.

(4) A body corporate commits an offence under subclause (1) where it exercises control over another body corporate or entity who has contravened subclause (1).

(5) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence.

Powers of Enforcement

Power to
inspect cargo

31. A customs officer, immigration officer or police officer, where he has reasonable grounds to suspect that cargo that is—

(a) within or transiting through the territory of Trinidad and Tobago including in its airports, seaports and free trade zones, that has originated in the DPRK; or

(b) destined for the DPRK, or has been brokered or facilitated by—

(i) the DPRK;

(ii) nationals of the DPRK;

(iii) individuals or entities acting on behalf or at their direction of the DPRK or its nationals;

(iv) entities owned or controlled by the DPRK or its nationals; or

(v) listed individuals or entities; or

(c) being transported on DPRK flagged aircraft or vessel, will be used for ballistic or nuclear activities, may apply to a Magistrate or Judge for a warrant to inspect the cargo.

Power of the
Comptroller
of Customs
and Excise to
deny entry for
refusal to
permit
inspection

32. (1) The Comptroller of Customs and Excise may deny entry into a port to the owner or master of a vessel or the operator of an aircraft if the owner or master of a vessel or the operator of an aircraft refuses to permit a customs officer, immigration officer or police officer to inspect the cargo on the vessel or aircraft.

(2) Where the owner or master of a vessel or the operator of an aircraft refuses to permit a customs officer, immigration officer or police officer to inspect the cargo on a vessel or aircraft, the customs officer, immigration officer or police officer as the case may be, shall report the vessel or aircraft to the Committee.

(3) Notwithstanding subclause (1), the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, as the case may be, may permit a vessel or aircraft to enter into a port of entry—

(a) where the entry is required as a result of an emergency;

- (b) for the purposes of conducting an inspection; or
- (c) for the purposes of permitting the ship to return to its port of origin.

(4) For the purposes of this section, “port” has the meaning assigned to it under the Customs Act.

Chap. 78:01

33. (1) Where the Comptroller of Customs and Excise reasonably believes that an aircraft may contain items whose supply, sale, transfer or export is prohibited by this Order, it may deny permission to the aircraft to fly over Trinidad and Tobago or land in or take off from Trinidad and Tobago.

Power to deny permission to an aircraft

(2) Subclause (1) shall not apply where an aircraft is engaged in an emergency landing.

34. (1) The Harbour Master shall not permit a vessel to enter into a port where he reasonably believes that the vessel—

Restriction on entry into port by a vessel owned by a listed entity by the Harbour Master

- (a) is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by a listed entity; or
- (b) is carrying items prohibited under this Order.

(2) Notwithstanding subclause (1), the Harbour Master or Comptroller of Customs may permit a vessel to enter into a port—

- (a) where the entry is required as a result of an emergency;
- (b) for the purposes of conducting an inspection; and
- (c) where the Committee has determined that entry into port should be permitted for humanitarian purposes.

(3) The master of a vessel who wishes to enter into a port in accordance with subclause (2)(c) shall first apply to the Committee in writing for approval to enter into a port for humanitarian purposes.

(4) For the purposes of this section “port” has the meaning assigned to it under the Shipping Act.

Chap. 50:01

35. (1) The Comptroller of Customs and Excise shall not permit a vessel to enter into a port where he reasonably believes that the vessel—

Restriction on entry into port by a vessel owned by a listed entity by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise

- (a) is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by a listed entity; or
- (b) is carrying prohibited items.

(2) Notwithstanding subclause (1), the Comptroller of Customs and Excise may permit a vessel to enter into a port—

- (a) where the entry is required as a result of an emergency;
- (b) for the purposes of conducting an inspection; and
- (c) where the Committee has determined that entry into port should be permitted for humanitarian purposes.

(3) The master of a vessel who wishes to enter into a port in accordance with subclause (2)(c) shall first apply to the Committee in writing for approval to enter into a port for humanitarian purposes.

(4) Where the Committee determines that the entry into port is for humanitarian purposes, it shall grant approval for the entry.

Chap. 78:01 (5) For the purposes of this section, “port” has the meaning assigned to it under the Customs Act.

Seizure or forfeiture of vessel, aircraft, conveyance or other item

36. (1) The Attorney General may apply to a judge of the Court for an order to seize or forfeit—

- (a) a vessel, aircraft or conveyance which is being used to commit an offence under this Order; or
- (b) a vessel, aircraft or conveyance referred to in paragraph (a) that has failed to comply with a direction given under a UNSCR on the DPRK Sanctions regime; or

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall be—

- (a) made *ex parte*; and
- (b) accompanied by an affidavit deposing to the matters referred to in subclause (1).

(3) Upon an application under subsection (1) the judge may make an order for the forfeiture of the vessel, aircraft or conveyance.

(4) Subclause (1) shall not apply where the vessel is used to secure the safety of the vessel or human life.

Seizure and disposal of prohibited items under UNSCR 1718

37. (1) A customs officer, immigration officer or police officer may apply to the Court for an order to seize and dispose of any item for which the supply, sale, transfer or export is prohibited under this Order.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall be—

- (a) made *ex parte*; and

(b) accompanied by an affidavit deposing to the matters referred to in subclause (1).

(3) Upon an application under subsection (1) the judge may make an order for the seizure and disposal of the items.

38. For the purposes of ensuring compliance with this Order and in accordance with section 8(1) of the Act, a Customs officer, Immigration officer or police officer may apply to a Magistrate or Judge for a warrant ^{Power to obtain a warrant} for a warrant.

Miscellaneous

39. A person who commits an offence under this Order is liable to the penalty prescribed in the Act. ^{General penalty}

SCHEDULE I

LUXURY GOODS

1. Jewellery:
 - (a) Jewellery with pearls;
 - (b) Gems;
 - (c) Precious and semi-precious stones (including diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds); and
 - (d) Jewellery of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.
2. Transportation items, as follows:
 - (a) Yachts;
 - (b) Luxury automobiles (and motor vehicles): automobiles and other motor vehicles to transport people (other than public transport) including station wagons; and
 - (c) Racing cars.
3. Luxury watches: wrist, pocket, and other with a case of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.
4. Transportation items, as follows:
 - (a) Aquatic recreational vehicles (such as personal watercraft); and
 - (b) Snowmobiles (valued greater than two thousand dollars).
5. Items of lead crystal.
6. Recreational sports equipment.

SCHEDULE II

PART I

TRAVEL BAN/ASSET FREEZE

1. YO'N CHO'NG NAM
 - (a) Description: Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). The KOMID was listed 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.
2. KO CH'O'L-CHAE
 - (a) Description: Deputy Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). The KOMID was listed 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.
3. MUN CHO'NG-CH'O'L
 - (a) Description: Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l is a TCB official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was listed 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.
4. PAEK CHANG-HO
 - a. Description: senior official and head of the satellite control center of Korean Committee for Space Technology.
 - b. AKA: Pak Chang-Ho; Paek Ch'ang-Ho.
 - c. Identifiers: Passport: 381420754; Passport Date of Issue: 7 December 2011; Passport Date of Expiration: 7 December 2016; D.O.B. 18 June 1964; P.O.B. Kaesong, DPRK.
5. CHANG MYONG-CHIN
 - a. Description: 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.
 - b. AKA: Jang Myong-Jin
 - c. Identifiers: D.O.B. 1966; Alt. D.O.B. 1965.
6. RA KY'ONG-SU
 - a. Description: Ra Ky'ong-Su is a Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was listed 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.
7. KIM KWANG-IL
 - a. Description: 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 listed 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 listed 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.

8. CHOE CHUN-SIK
 - a. Description: Choe Chun-sik was the director of the Second Academy of Natural Sciences (SANS) and was the head of the DPRK's long-range missile program.
 - b. AKA: Choe Chun Sik; Ch'oe Ch'un Sik
 - c. Identifiers: DOB: 12 October 1954; Nationality: DPRK.
9. CHOE SONG IL
 - a. Description: Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative in Vietnam
 - b. AKA: NA
 - c. Identifiers: Passport: 472320665; Passport Date of Expiration: 26 Sep 2017; Passport: 563120356; Nationality: DPRK.
10. HYON KWANG IL
 - a. Description: Hyon Kwang Il is the Department Director for Scientific Development at the National Aerospace Development Administration.
 - b. AKA: Hyon Gwang Il
 - c. Identifiers: DOB: 27 May 1961; Nationality: DPRK.
11. JANG BOM SU
 - a. Description: Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative in Syria
 - b. AKA: Jang Pom Su
 - c. Identifiers: DOB: 15 April 1957; Nationality: DPRK.
12. JANG YONG SON
 - a. Description: Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) Representative in Iran
 - b. AKA: NA
 - c. Identifiers: DOB: 20 February 1957; Nationality: DPRK.
13. JON MYONG GUK
 - a. Description: Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative in Syria
 - b. AKA: Cho'n Myo'ng-kuk
 - c. Identifiers: Passport:4721202031; Passport Date of Expiration: 21 Feb 2017; Nationality: DPRK; DOB: 18 Oct 1976.
14. KANG MUN KIL
 - a. Description: Kang Mun Kil has conducted nuclear procurement activities as a representative of Namchongang, also known as Namhung.
 - b. AKA: Jiang Wen-ji
 - c. Identifiers: Passport: PS 472330208; Passport Date of Expiration: 4 July 2017; Nationality: DPRK.
15. KANG RYONG
 - a. Description: Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) Representative in Syria
 - b. AKA: NA
 - c. Identifiers: DOB: 21 August 1969; Nationality: DPRK.

16. KIM JUNG JONG
 - a. Description: Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative in Vietnam
 - b. AKA: Kim Chung Chong
 - c. Identifiers: Passport: 199421147 Passport Date of Expiration: 29 Dec 2014; Passport: 381110042, Passport Date of Expiration: 25 Jan 2016; Passport: 563210184, Passport Date of Expiration: 18 Jun 2018; DOB: 07 Nov 1966, Nationality: DPRK.
17. KIM KYU
 - a. Description: Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) External Affairs Officer
 - b. AKA: NA
 - c. Identifiers: DOB: 30 July 1968, Nationality: DPRK.
18. KIM TONG MY'ONG
 - a. Description: Kim Tong My'ong is the President of Tanchon Commercial Bank and has held various positions within Tanchon Commercial bank since at least 2002. He has also played a role in managing Amroggang's affairs.
 - b. AKA: Kim Chin-So'k, Kim Tong-Myong, Kim Jin-Sok; Kim, Hyok-Chol
 - c. Identifiers: DOB: 1964; Nationality: DPRK.
19. KIM YONG CHOL
 - a. Description: KOMID Representative in Iran
 - b. AKA: NA
 - c. Identifiers: DOB. 18 February 1962; Nationality: DPRK.
20. KO TAE HUN
 - a. Description: Tanchon Commercial Bank Representative
 - b. AKA: Kim Myong Gi
 - c. Identifiers: Passport: 563120630; Passport Date of Expiration: 20 March 2018, D.O.B. 25 May 1972; Nationality: DPRK.
21. RI MAN GON
 - a. Description: Ri Man Gon is the Minister of the Munitions Industry Department.
 - b. AKA: n/a
 - c. Identifiers: DOB: 29 October 1945; Passport number: PO381230469; Passport Date of Expiration: 6 April 2016; Nationality: DPRK.
22. RYU JIN
 - a. Description: KOMID Representative in Syria
 - b. AKA: NA
 - c. Identifiers: DOB: 07 August 1965; Passport Number: 563410081; Nationality: DPRK.
23. YU CHOLU
 - a. Description: Yu Chol U is the Director of the National Aerospace Development Administration.
 - b. AKA: n/a
 - c. Identifiers: Nationality: DPRK
List Update for Alias: Ra, Kyong-Su (KPi.008) — New AKA: Chang, Myong Ho.

PART II

ASSET FREEZE

1. SECOND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

(a) Description: The Second Academy of Natural Sciences is a national-level organization responsible for research and development of the DPRK's advanced weapons systems, including missiles and probably nuclear weapons. The Second Academy of Natural Sciences uses a number of subordinate organizations to obtain technology, equipment, and information from overseas, including Tangun Trading Corporation, for use in the DPRK's missile and probably nuclear weapons programmes. Tangun Trading Corporation was listed by the Committee in July 2009 and is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support DPRK's defence research and development programmes, including, but not limited to, weapons of mass destruction and delivery system programmes and procurement, including materials that are controlled or prohibited under relevant multilateral control regimes.

(b) AKA: 2ND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES; CHE 2 CHAYON KWAHAKWON; ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES; CHAYON KWAHAK-WON; NATIONAL DEFENSE ACADEMY; KUKPANG KWAHAK-WON; SECOND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE; SANSRI

(c) Location: Pyongyang, DPRK

2. KOREA COMPLEX EQUIPMENT IMPORT CORPORATION

(a) Description: Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Complex Equipment Import Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was listed by the Committee in April 2009 and is a defence conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales.

(b) Location: Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK

3. KOREAN COMMITTEE FOR SPACE TECHNOLOGY

a. Description: 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.

b. AKA: DPRK Committee for Space Technology; Department of Space Technology of the DPRK; Committee for Space Technology; KCST.

c. Location: Pyongyang, DPRK.

4. BANK OF EAST LAND

a. Description: 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 listed Bank Sepah in resolution 1747 (2007) for providing support to Iran's ballistic missile program. Green Pine was listed by the Committee in April 2012.

b. AKA: Dongbang BANK; TONGBANG U'NHAENG; TONGBANG BANK.

c. Location: P.O. Box 32, BEL Building, Jonseung-Dung, Moranbong District, Pyongyang, DPRK.

5. KOREA KUMRYONG TRADING CORPORATION
 - a. Description: Used as an alias by the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) to carry out procurement activities. KOMID was listed 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.
6. TOSONG TECHNOLOGY TRADING CORPORATION
 - a. Description: The Korea Mining Development Corporation (KOMID) is the parent company of Tosong Technology Trading Corporation. KOMID was listed 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.
 - b. Location: Pyongyang, DPRK.
7. KOREA RYONHA MACHINERY JOINT VENTURE CORPORATION
 - a. Description: Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Ryonha Machinery Joint Venture Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was listed by the Committee in April 2009 and is a defence conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales.
 - b. AKA: CHOSUN YUNHA MACHINERY JOINT OPERATION COMPANY; KOREA RYENHA MACHINERY J/V CORPORATION; RYONHA MACHINERY JOINT VENTURE CORPORATION.
 - c. Location: Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Mangungdae-gu, Pyongyang, DPRK; Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPRK.
8. LEADER (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL
 - a. Description: Facilitates shipments on behalf of the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). KOMID was listed 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.
 - b. AKA: Leader International Trading Limited.
 - c. Location: Room 1610 Nan Fung Tower, 173 Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.
9. ACADEMY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE
 - a. Description: The Academy of National Defense Science is involved in the DPRK's efforts to advance the development of its ballistic missile and nuclear weapons programs.
 - b. AKA: n/a.
 - c. Location: Pyongyang, DPRK.
10. CHONGCHONGANG SHIPPING COMPANY
 - a. Description: The Chongchongang Shipping Company, through its vessel, the Chong Chon Gang, attempted to directly import the illicit shipment of conventional weapons and arms to the DPRK in July 2013.
 - b. AKA: Chong Chon Gang Shipping Co. Ltd.
 - c. Location: Address: 817 Haeun, Donghung-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate Address: 817, Haeum, Tonghun-dong, Chung-gu, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO Number: 5342883.

11. DAEDONG CREDIT BANK (DCB)
 - a. Description: Daedong Credit Bank has provided financial services to the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) and Tanchon Commercial Bank. Since at least 2007, DCB has facilitated hundreds of financial transactions worth millions of dollars on behalf of KOMID and Tanchon Commercial Bank. In some cases, DCB has knowingly facilitated transactions by using deceptive financial practices.
 - b. AKA: DCB; AKA: Taedong Credit Bank.
 - c. Location: Address: Suite 401, Potonggang Hotel, Ansan-Dong, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate Address: Ansan-dong, Botonggang Hotel, Pongchon, Pyongyang, DPRK; SWIFT: DCBK KKPY.
12. HESONG TRADING COMPANY
 - a. Description: The Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) is the parent company of Hesong Trading Corporation.
 - b. Location: Pyongyang, DPRK.
13. KOREA KWANGSON BANKING CORPORATION (KKBC)
 - a. Description: KKBC provides financial services in support to Tanchon Commercial Bank and Korea Hyoksin Trading Corporation, a subordinate of the Korea Ryonbong General Corporation. Tanchon Commercial Bank has used KKBC to facilitate funds transfers likely amounting to millions of dollars, including transfers involving Korea Mining Development Corporation related funds.
 - b. AKA: KKBC.
 - c. Address: Jungson-dong, Sungri Street, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK.
14. KOREA KWANGSONG TRADING CORPORATION
 - a. Description: The Korea Ryongbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Kwangsong Trading Corporation.
 - b. Address: Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK.
15. MINISTRY OF ATOMIC ENERGY INDUSTRY
 - a. Description: The Ministry of Atomic Energy Industry was created in 2013 for the purpose of modernizing the DPRK's atomic energy industry to increase the production of nuclear materials, improve their quality, and further develop an independent DPRK nuclear industry. As such, the MAEI is known to be a critical player in the DPRK's development of nuclear weapons and is in charge of day-to-day operation of the country's nuclear weapons program, and under it are other nuclear-related organizations. Under this ministry are a number of nuclear-related organizations and research centers, as well as two committees: an Isotope Application Committee and a Nuclear Energy Committee. The MAEI also directs a nuclear research center at Yongbyun, the site of the DPRK's known plutonium facilities. Furthermore, in the 2015 Panel of Experts (POE) report, the POE stated that Ri Je-son, a former director of the GBAE who was listed by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) in 2009 for engagement in or support for nuclear related programs, was appointed as head of the MAEI on April 9, 2014.
 - b. AKA: MAEI.
 - c. Address: Haeun-2-dong, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPRK.

16. MUNITIONS INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

- a. Description: The Munitions Industry Department is involved in key aspects of the DPRK's missile program. MID is responsible for overseeing the development of the DPRK's ballistic missiles, including the Taepo Dong-2. The MID oversees the DPRK's weapons production and R&D programs, including the DPRK's ballistic missile program. The Second Economic Committee and the Second Academy of Natural Sciences — also listed in August 2010 — are subordinate to the MID. The MID in recent years has worked to develop the KN08 road-mobile ICBM.
- b. AKA: Military Supplies Industry Department.
- c. Location: Pyongyang, DPRK.

17. NATIONAL AEROSPACE DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

- a. Description: NADA is involved in the DPRK's development of space science and technology, including satellite launches and carrier rockets.
- b. AKA: NADA.
- c. Location: DPRK.

18. OFFICE 39

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

19. RECONNAISSANCE GENERAL BUREAU

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

20. SECOND ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

- a. Description: The Second Economic Committee is involved in key aspects of the DPRK's missile program. The Second Economic Committee is responsible for overseeing the production of the DPRK's ballistic missiles, and directs the activities of KOMID.
- b. AKA: N/A.
- c. Location: Kangdong, DPRK List Update for Alias: NAMCHONGANG TRADING CORPORATION (KPe.004) — New AKA: Namhung Trading Corporation.

PART III

OMM VESSELS

Ship Name and IMO Number

1. CHOL RYONG (RYONG GUN BONG)	...	...	8606173
2. CHONG BONG(GREENLIGHT)(BLUE NOUVELLE)	...	...	8909575
3. CHONG RIM	...	...	2 8916293
4. DAWNLIGHT	...	...	9110236
5. EVER BRIGHT 88 (J STAR)	...	...	8914934
6. GOLD STAR 3 (BENEVOLENCE 2)	...	...	8405402
7. HOE RYONG	...	...	9041552
8. HU CHANG (O UN CHONG NYON)	...	...	8330815
9. HUI CHON (HWANG GUM SAN 2)	...	...	8405270
10. JH 86	...	...	8602531
11. JI HYE SAN (HYOK SIN 2)	...	...	8018900
12. JIN Tal	...	...	9163154
13. JIN TENG	...	...	9163166
14. KANG GYE (PI RYU GANG)	...	...	8829593
15. MI RIM	...	...	8713471
16. MIRIM2	...	...	9361407
17. O RANG (PO THONG GANG)	...	...	8829555
18. ORION STAR (RICOCEAN)	...	...	9333589
19. RANAM2	...	...	8625545
20. RANAM 3	...	...	9314650
21. RYO MYONG	...	...	8987333
22. RYONG RIM (JON JIN 2)	...	...	8018912
23. SE PHO (RAK WON 2)	...	...	8819017
24. SONGJIN (JANG JA SAN CHONG NYON HO)	...	...	8133530
25. SOUTH HILL 2	...	...	8412467
26. SOUTH HILL 5	...	...	9138680
27. TAN CHON (RYONG GANG 2)	...	...	7640378
28. THAE PYONG SAN (PETREL 1)	...	...	9009085
29. TONG HUNG SAN (CHONG CHON GANG)	...	...	7937317
30. GRAND KARO	...	...	8511823
31. TONG HUNG	...	...	8661575

Dated this 14th day of December, 2018.

PAULA-MAE WEEKES
President