

North Korea: EU adopts new restrictions on trade, financial services, investment and transport

On 27 May 2016, the Council adopted additional restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). These measures complement and reinforce the sanctions regime imposed by United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions.

In response to the **nuclear test** conducted by the DPRK on 6 January 2016 and the **launch using ballistic missile technology** of 7 February, the UNSC adopted resolution 2270 on 2 March 2016 imposing additional restrictive measures against the DPRK. On 5 and 31 March 2016 the Council transposed this resolution into EU law.

Considering that the actions of the DPRK constitute a **grave threat to international peace and security** in the region and beyond, the EU decided to further expand its restrictive measures **targeting the DPRK's nuclear, weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes**. These additional measures include:

in the **trade** sector: prohibition of the import of petroleum products and luxury goods from the DPRK, prohibition of the supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of additional items, materials, equipment relating to dual-use goods and technology and ban on any public financial support for trade with the DPRK;
in the **financial** sector: prohibition of transfers of funds to and from the DPRK, unless for certain predefined purposes and authorised in advance;
in terms of **investment**: prohibition of all investment by the DPRK in the EU; prohibition of investment by EU nationals or entities in the mining, refining and chemical industries sectors as well as in any entities engaged in the DPRK's illegal programmes;
in the **transport** sector: prohibition on any aircraft operated by DPRK carriers or originating from the DPRK from landing in, taking off or overflying EU territory; prohibition on any vessel owned, operated or crewed by the DPRK from entering EU ports.

EU restrictive measures against the DPRK were introduced on 22 December 2006. The existing EU measures implement all UNSC resolutions adopted after the DPRK's nuclear tests and launches using ballistic missile technology and already include additional autonomous measures. Prohibitions on the export and import of arms, goods and technology that could contribute to nuclear, weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes, and other restrictions in the financial, trade and transport sectors were already in force.

On 5 March 2016, the Council transposed a first set of measures under UNSCR 2270 by adding 16 persons and 12 entities to the list of those subject to travel restrictions and asset freeze. On 19 May 2016 the Council brought the total number of persons subject to EU restrictive measures against the DPRK to 66 and the number of entities to 42.

The legal acts are published in the Official Journal of 28 May 2016. The decision was adopted by written procedure.

[Press release from 19 May 2016 on adding 18 persons and one entity to sanction list](#)

[Press release from 4 March 2016 on transposition of first set of measures against DPRK under UNSCR 2270](#)

[North Korea: EU expands restrictive measures in line with UNSC resolution](#)

[Adopting EU restrictive measures - 'sanctions'](#)

[EU relations with DPRK](#)