

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

## [<sup>F1</sup>ANNEX I

### GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 2 AND 3

#### Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 1283/2009 of 22 December 2009 amending Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.](#)

All goods and technology listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009.]

## [<sup>F2</sup>ANNEX Ia

### Goods and technology referred to in articles 2 and 3

#### Textual Amendments

- F2** Substituted by [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 567/2010 of 29 June 2010 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.](#)

Other items, materials, equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to North Korea's nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related or ballistic missile-related programmes

1. Unless otherwise stated, reference numbers used in the column entitled 'Description' refer to the descriptions of dual use items and technology set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009<sup>(1)</sup>.
2. A reference number in the column entitled 'Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009' means that the characteristics of the item described in the column 'Description' lie outside the parameters set out in the description of the dual use entry referred to.
3. Definitions of terms between 'single quotation marks' are given in a technical note to the relevant item.
4. Definitions of terms between 'double quotation marks' can be found in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009.

#### GENERAL NOTES

1. The object of the prohibitions contained in this Annex should not be defeated by the export of any non-prohibited goods (including plant) containing one or more prohibited components when the prohibited component or components are the principal element of the goods and can feasibly be removed or used for other purposes.

*N.B.: In judging whether the prohibited component or components are to be considered the principal element, it is necessary to weigh the factors of quantity, value and technological know-how involved and other special circumstances which might establish the prohibited component or components as the principal element of the goods being procured.*

2. Goods specified in this Annex include both new and used goods.

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GENERAL TECHNOLOGY NOTE (GTN)(To be read in conjunction with Part C.)

1. The sale, supply, transfer or export of ‘technology’ which is ‘required’ for the ‘development’, ‘production’ or ‘use’ of goods the sale, supply, transfer or export of which is prohibited in Part A (Goods) below, is prohibited in accordance with the provisions of Part B.
2. The ‘technology’ ‘required’ for the ‘development’, ‘production’ or ‘use’ of prohibited goods remains under prohibition even when applicable to non-prohibited goods.
3. Prohibitions do not apply to that ‘technology’ which is the minimum necessary for the installation, operation, maintenance (checking) and repair of those goods which are not prohibited.
4. Prohibitions on ‘technology’ transfer do not apply to information ‘in the public domain’, to ‘basic scientific research’ or to the minimum necessary information for patent applications.

**A. GOODS**

**NUCLEAR MATERIALS, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT**

**I.A0.**

**GOODS**

No	Description	Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009
I.A0.001	Hollow cathode lamps as follows: a. Iodine hollow cathode lamps with windows in pure silicon or quartz; b. Uranium hollow cathode lamps.	
I.A0.002	Faraday isolators in the wavelength range 500 nm – 650 nm.	
I.A0.003	Optical gratings in the wavelength range 500 nm – 650 nm.	
I.A0.004	Optical fibres in the wavelength range 500 nm – 650 nm coated with anti-reflecting layers in the wavelength range 500 nm – 650 nm and having a core diameter greater than 0,4 mm but not exceeding 2 mm.	

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I.A0.005	Nuclear reactor vessel components and testing equipment, other than those specified in 0A001, as follows: a. Seals; b. Internal components; c. Sealing, testing and measurement equipment.	0A001
I.A0.006	Nuclear detection systems, other than those specified in 0A001.j. or 1A004.c., for detection, identification or quantification of radioactive materials or radiation of nuclear origin and specially designed components thereof. <i>N.B: For personal equipment refer to I.A1.004 below.</i>	0A001.j. 1A004.c.
I.A0.007	Bellows-sealed valves other than those specified in 0B001.c.6., 2A226 or 2B350, made of aluminium alloy or stainless steel type 304, 304L or 316L.	0B001.c.6. 2A226 2B350
I.A0.008	Laser mirrors, other than those specified in 6A005.e., consisting of substrates having a thermal expansion coefficient of $10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ or less at 20 °C (e.g. fused silica or sapphire). <i>Note: This item does not cover optical systems specially designed for astronomical applications, except if the mirrors contain fused silica.</i>	0B001.g.5. 6A005.e.
I.A0.009	Laser lenses, other than those specified in 6A005.e.2, consisting of substrates having a thermal expansion coefficient of $10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ or less at 20 °C (e.g. fused silica).	0B001.g. 6A005.e.2.
I.A0.010	Pipes, piping, flanges, fittings made of, or lined with nickel, or nickel alloy containing	2B350

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	more than 40 % nickel by weight, other than those specified in 2B350.h.1.	
I.A0.011	Vacuum pumps other than those specified in 0B002.f.2. or 2B231, as follows: a. Turbo-molecular pumps having a flow-rate equal to or greater than 400 l/s; b. Roots type vacuum roughing pumps having a volumetric aspiration flow-rate greater than 200 m <sup>3</sup> /h; c. Bellows-sealed, scroll, dry compressor, and bellows-sealed, scroll, dry vacuum pumps.	0B002.f.2. 2B231
I.A0.012	Shielded enclosures for the manipulation, storage and handling of radioactive substances (hot cells).	0B006
I.A0.013	'Natural uranium' or 'depleted uranium' or thorium in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound or concentrate and any other material containing one or more of the foregoing, other than those specified in 0C001.	0C001
I.A0.014	Detonation chambers having a capacity of explosion absorption of more than 2,5 kg TNT equivalent.	

## SPECIAL MATERIALS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

### I.A1.

#### GOODS

No	Description	Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009
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I.A1.001	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phosphoric acid (HDEHP or D2HPA) Chemical Abstract Number (CAS): [CAS 298-07-7] solvent in any quantity, with a purity greater than 90 %.	
I.A1.002	Fluorine gas CAS: [7782-41-4], with a purity of at least 95 %.	
I.A1.003	Ring-shaped seals and gaskets, having an inner diameter of 400 mm or less, made of any of the following materials: a. Copolymers of vinylidene fluoride having 75 % or more beta crystalline structure without stretching; b. Fluorinated polyimides containing 10 % by weight or more of combined fluorine; c. Fluorinated phosphazene elastomers containing 30 % by weight or more of combined fluorine; d. Polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE, e.g. Kel-F®); e. Fluoro-elastomers (e.g. Viton®, Tecnoflon®); f. Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).	1A001
I.A1.004	Personal equipment for detecting radiation of nuclear origin, other than that specified in 1A004.c., including personal dosimeters.	1A004.c.
I.A1.005	Electrolytic cells for fluorine production, other than those specified in 1B225, with an output capacity greater than 100 g of fluorine per hour.	1B225

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I.A1.006	Catalysts, other than those specified in 1A225 or 1B231, containing platinum, palladium or rhodium, usable for promoting the hydrogen isotope exchange reaction between hydrogen and water for the recovery of tritium from heavy water or for the production of heavy water.	1A225 1B231
I.A1.007	Aluminium and its alloys, other than those specified in 1C002.b.4. or 1C202.a., in crude or semi-fabricated form having either of the following characteristics: a. 'Capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C); or b. Having a tensile strength of 415 MPa or more at 298 K (25 °C). <i>Technical note: The phrase alloys 'capable of' encompasses alloys before or after heat treatment.</i>	1C002.b.4. 1C202.a.
I.A1.008	Magnetic metals, of all types and of whatever form, other than those specified in 1C003.a. having an 'initial relative permeability' of 120 000 or more and a thickness between 0,05 mm and 0,1 mm. <i>Technical note: Measurement of 'initial relative permeability' must be performed on fully annealed materials.</i>	1C003.a.
I.A1.009	'Fibrous or filamentary materials' or prepregs, other than those specified in 1C010.a., 1C010.b., 1C210.a. or 1C210.b., as follows: a. Aramid 'fibrous or filamentary materials' having either of	1C010.a. 1C010.b. 1C210.a. 1C210.b.

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|    | the following characteristics:<br>‘specific modulus’ exceeding $10 \times 10^6$ m;<br>or<br>‘specific tensile strength’ exceeding $17 \times 10^4$ m;   |
| b. | Glass ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ having either of the following characteristics:<br>‘specific modulus’ exceeding $3,18 \times 10^6$ m;<br>or<br>‘specific tensile strength’ exceeding $76,2 \times 10^3$ m;             |
| c. | Thermoset resin-impregnated continuous ‘yarns’, ‘rovings’, ‘tows’ or ‘tapes’ with a width of 15 mm or less (once prepregs), made from glass ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ other than those specified in I.A1.010.a. below; |
| d. | Carbon ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’;  |
| e. | Thermoset resin-impregnated continuous ‘yarns’, ‘rovings’, ‘tows’, or ‘tapes’, made from carbon ‘fibrous  |

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	<p>f. or filamentary materials’; Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) continuous ‘yarns’, ‘rovings’, ‘tows’ or ‘tapes’;</p> <p>g. Para-aramid ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ (Kevlar® and other Kevlar®-like fibres).</p>	
I.A1.010	<p>Resin-impregnated or pitch-impregnated fibres (prepregs), metal or carbon-coated fibres (preforms) or ‘carbon fibre preforms’, as follows:</p> <p>a. Made from ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ specified in I.A1.009 above;</p> <p>b. Epoxy resin ‘matrix’ impregnated carbon ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ (prepregs), specified in 1C010.a., 1C010.b. or 1C010.c., for the repair of aircraft structures or laminates, of which the size of individual sheets does not exceed 50 cm × 90 cm;</p> <p>c. Prepregs specified in 1C010.a., 1C010.b. or 1C010.c., when impregnated with phenolic or epoxy resins having a glass transition temperature (T<sub>g</sub>) less than 433 K (160 °C) and a cure temperature lower than the</p>	<p>1C010 1C210</p>



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	glass transition temperature.	
I.A1.011	Reinforced silicon carbide ceramic composites usable for nose tips, re-entry vehicles, nozzle flaps, usable in 'missiles', other than those specified in 1C107.	1C107
I.A1.012	Not used.	
I.A1.013	Tantalum, tantalum carbide, tungsten, tungsten carbide and alloys thereof, other than those specified in 1C226, having both of the following characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In forms having a hollow cylindrical or spherical symmetry (including cylinder segments) with an inside diameter between 50 mm and 300 mm; and</li> <li>b. A mass greater than 5 kg.</li> </ol>	1C226
I.A1.014	'Elemental powders' of cobalt, neodymium or samarium or alloys or mixtures thereof containing at least 20 % by weight of cobalt, neodymium or samarium, with a particle size less than 200 µm. <i>Technical note:</i> <i>'Elemental powder' means a high purity powder of one element.</i>	
I.A1.015	Pure tributyl phosphate (TBP) [CAS No 126-73-8] or any mixture having a TBP content of more than 5 % by weight.	
I.A1.016	Maraging steel, other than those specified by 1C116 or 1C216. <i>Technical notes:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>The phrase maraging steel</i></li> </ol>	1C116 1C216

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	<p><i>'capable of' encompasses maraging steel before or after heat treatment.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Maraging steels are iron alloys generally characterised by high nickel, very low carbon content and the use of substitutional elements or precipitates to produce strengthening and age-hardening of the alloy.</i></p>	
I.A1.017	<p>Metals, metal powders and material as follows:</p> <p>a. Tungsten and tungsten alloys, other than those specified in 1C117, in the form of uniform spherical or atomized particles of 500 <math>\mu\text{m}</math> (micrometre) diameter or less with a tungsten content of 97 % by weight or more;</p> <p>b. Molybdenum and molybdenum alloys, other than those specified in 1C117, in the form of uniform spherical or atomized particles of 500 <math>\mu\text{m}</math> diameter or less with a molybdenum content of 97 % by weight or more;</p> <p>c. Tungsten materials in the solid form, other than those specified in 1C226 having material</p>	<p>1C117 1C226</p>

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	<p>compositions as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tungsten and alloys containing 97 % by weight or more of tungsten;</li> <li>2. Copper infiltrated tungsten containing 80 % by weight or more of tungsten;</li> <li>or</li> <li>3. Silver infiltrated tungsten containing 80 % by weight or more of tungsten.</li> </ol>	
I.A1.018	<p>Soft magnetic alloys, other than those specified in 1C003, having a chemical composition as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Iron content between 30 % and 60 %; and</li> <li>b. Cobalt content between 40 % and 60 %.</li> </ol>	1C003
I.A1.019	Not used.	
I.A1.020	Graphite, other than that specified in 0C004 or 1C107.a., designed or specified for use in Electrical Discharge Machining (EDM) machines.	0C004 1C107.a.
[ <sup>F3</sup> I.A1.021	<p>Steel alloys in sheet or plate form, having any of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Steel alloys 'capable of' ultimate tensile strength of 1 200</li> </ol>	1C116 1C216

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	<p>(b) MPa or more, at 293 K (20 °C); or Nitrogen-stabilised duplex stainless steel.</p> <p><i>Note: the phrase alloys 'capable of' encompasses alloys before or after heat treatment.</i></p> <p><i>Technical note: 'nitrogen-stabilised duplex stainless steel' has a two-phase microstructure consisting of grains of ferritic and austenitic steel with the addition of nitrogen to stabilise the microstructure.</i></p>	
I.A1.022	Carbon-Carbon Composite material.	1A002.b.1
I.A1.023	Nickel alloys in crude or semi-fabricated form, containing 60 % by weight or more nickel.	1C002.c.1.a
I.A1.024	<p>Titanium alloys in sheet or plate form 'capable of' an ultimate tensile strength of 900 MPa or more at 293 K (20 °C).</p> <p><i>Note: the phrase alloys 'capable of' encompasses alloys before or after heat treatment.</i></p>	1C002.b.3]
[ <sup>F4</sup> I.A1.025	Titanium alloys, other than those specified in 1C002 and 1C202.	1C002
		1C202
I.A1.026	Zirconium and zirconium alloys, other than those specified in 1C011, 1C111 and 1C234.	1C011
		1C111
		1C234
I.A1.027	Explosive materials other than those specified in 1C239, or materials or mixtures containing more than 2 % by weight of such explosive materials, with a	1C239]

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crystalline density higher than 1,5 g/cm <sup>3</sup> and with a detonation speed higher than 5 000 m/s.
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#### Textual Amendments

- F3** Inserted by Council Regulation (EU) No 296/2013 of 26 March 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- F4** Inserted by Council Regulation (EU) No 696/2013 of 22 July 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

### MATERIALS PROCESSING

#### I.A2.

#### GOODS

No	Description	Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009
I.A2.001	Vibration test systems, equipment and components thereof, other than those specified in 2B116: a. Vibration test systems employing feedback or closed loop techniques and incorporating a digital controller, capable of vibrating a system at an acceleration equal to or greater than 0,1 g rms between 0,1 Hz and 2 kHz and imparting forces equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table'; b. Digital controllers, combined with specially designed vibration test 'software', with a 'real-time control bandwidth' greater than 5 kHz	2B116

- a** Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.

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	<p>designed for use with vibration test systems specified in a.;</p> <p><i>Technical note: 'Real-time control bandwidth' is defined as the maximum rate at which a controller can execute complete cycles of sampling, processing data and transmitting control signals.</i></p> <p>c. Vibration thrusters (shaker units), with or without associated amplifiers, capable of imparting a force equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table', and usable in vibration test systems specified in a.;</p> <p>d. Test piece support structures and electronic units designed to combine multiple shaker units in a system capable of providing an effective combined force equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table', and usable in vibration systems specified in a.</p> <p><i>Technical note: 'bare table' means a flat table, or surface, with no fixture or fittings.</i></p>	
[ <sup>F5</sup> I.A2.002	Machine tools, other than those specified in 2B001 or	2B001
a	Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.	

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	2B201 and any combination thereof, for removing (or cutting) metals, ceramics, or 'composites' that, according to the manufacturer's technical specification, can be equipped with electronic devices for 'numerical control', having positioning accuracies of equal to or less (better) than 30 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988) <sup>a</sup> or national equivalents along any linear axis.	
		2B201]
I.A2.002a	Components and numerical controls, specially designed for machine tools specified in 2B001, 2B201 or I.A2.002 above.	
I.A2.003	Balancing machines and related equipment as follows: a. Balancing machines, designed or modified for dental or other medical equipment, having all the following characteristics: 1. Not capable of balancing rotors/assemblies having a mass greater than 3 kg; 2. Capable of balancing rotors/assemblies at speeds greater than 12 500 rpm; 3. Capable of correcting	2B119

<sup>a</sup> Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.

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	<p>4. unbalance in two planes or more; and Capable of balancing to a residual specific unbalance of 0,2 g × mm per kg of rotor mass;</p> <p>b. 'Indicator heads' designed or modified for use with machines specified in a. above.</p> <p><i>Technical note: 'Indicator heads' are sometimes known as balancing instrumentation.</i></p>	
I.A2.004	<p>Remote manipulators that can be used to provide remote actions in radiochemical separation operations or hot cells, other than those specified in 2B225, having either of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. A capability of penetrating a hot cell wall of 0,3 m or more (through the wall operation); or</p> <p>b. A capability of bridging over the top of a hot cell wall with a thickness of 0,3 m or more (over the wall operation).</p> <p><i>Technical note: Remote manipulators provide translation of human operator actions to a remote operating arm and terminal fixture. They may be of</i></p>	2B225
a	Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.	



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	<i>master/slave type or operated by joystick or keypad.</i>	
I.A2.005	<p>Controlled atmosphere heat treatment furnaces or oxidation furnaces capable of operation at temperatures above 400 °C.</p> <p><i>Note:</i>  <i>This item does not cover tunnel kilns with roller or car conveyance, tunnel kilns with conveyor belt, pusher type kilns or shuttle kilns, specially designed for the production of glass, tableware ceramics or structural ceramics.</i></p>	<p>2B226          2B227</p>
I.A2.006	Not used.	
I.A2.007	<p>‘Pressure transducers’, other than those defined in 2B230, capable of measuring absolute pressures at any point in the range 0 to 200 kPa and having both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Pressure sensing elements made of or protected by ‘Materials resistant to corrosion by uranium hexafluoride (UF<sub>6</sub>)’; and</p> <p>b. Having either of the following characteristics:</p> <p>1. A full scale of less than 200 kPa and an ‘accuracy’ of better than ± 1 % of full scale; or</p> <p>2. A full scale of 200 kPa</p>	2B230

**a** Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.

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	<p>or greater and an 'accuracy' of better than 2 kPa.</p> <p><i>Technical note: For the purposes of 2B230 'accuracy' includes non-linearity, hysteresis and repeatability at ambient temperature.</i></p>	
I.A2.008	<p>Liquid-liquid contacting equipment (mixer-settlers, pulsed columns, plate columns, centrifugal contactors); and liquid distributors, vapour distributors or liquid collectors designed for such equipment, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Alloys with more than 25 % nickel and 20 % chromium by weight;</li> <li>b. Fluoropolymers;</li> <li>c. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coating or glass lining);</li> <li>d. Graphite or 'carbon graphite';</li> <li>e. Nickel or alloys with more than 40 % nickel by weight;</li> <li>f. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;</li> <li>g. Titanium or titanium alloys;</li> <li>h. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; or</li> <li>i. Stainless steel.</li> </ol> <p><i>Technical note: 'Carbon graphite' is a composition consisting of</i></p>	2B350.e.

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	<i>amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is 8 % or more by weight.</i>	
I.A2.009	<p>Industrial equipment and components, other than those specified in 2B350.d., as follows:</p> <p>Heat exchangers or condensers with a heat transfer surface area greater than 0,05 m<sup>2</sup>, and less than 30 m<sup>2</sup>; and tubes, plates, coils or blocks (cores) designed for such heat exchangers or condensers, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the fluid(s) are made from any of the following materials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Alloys with more than 25 % nickel and 20 % chromium by weight;</li> <li>b. Fluoropolymers;</li> <li>c. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coating or glass lining);</li> <li>d. Graphite or 'carbon graphite';</li> <li>e. Nickel or alloys with more than 40 % nickel by weight;</li> <li>f. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;</li> <li>g. Titanium or titanium alloys;</li> <li>h. Zirconium or zirconium alloys;</li> <li>i. Silicon carbide;</li> <li>j. Titanium carbide; or</li> <li>k. Stainless steel.</li> </ol> <p><i>Note:</i>  <i>This item does not cover vehicle radiators.</i></p> <p><i>Technical note:</i>  <i>The materials used for gaskets and seals and other</i></p>	2B350.d.

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	<i>implementation of sealing functions do not determine the status of control of the heat exchanger.</i>	
I.A2.010	<p>Multiple-seal, and seal-less pumps, other than those specified in 2B350.i, suitable for corrosive fluids, or vacuum pumps and casings (pump bodies), preformed casing liners, impellers, rotors or jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Alloys with more than 25 % nickel and 20 % chromium by weight;</li> <li>b. Ceramics;</li> <li>c. Ferrosilicon;</li> <li>d. Fluoropolymers;</li> <li>e. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);</li> <li>f. Graphite or 'carbon graphite';</li> <li>g. Nickel or alloys with more than 40 % nickel by weight;</li> <li>h. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;</li> <li>i. Titanium or titanium alloys;</li> <li>j. Zirconium or zirconium alloys;</li> <li>k. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys;</li> <li>l. Stainless steel;</li> <li>m. Aluminium alloys;</li> <li>or</li> <li>n. Rubber.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical notes:</i></p>	2B350.i.

- a** Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

	<p><i>The materials used for gaskets and seals and other implementations of sealing functions do not determine the status of control of the pump.</i></p> <p><i>The term 'rubber' encompasses all kinds of natural and synthetic rubbers.</i></p>	
I.A2.011	<p>'Centrifugal separators', other than those specified in 2B352.c., capable of continuous separation without the propagation of aerosols and manufactured from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Alloys with more than 25 % nickel and 20 % chromium by weight;</li> <li>b. Fluoropolymers;</li> <li>c. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coating or glass lining);</li> <li>d. Nickel or alloys with more than 40 % nickel by weight;</li> <li>e. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;</li> <li>f. Titanium or titanium alloys; or</li> <li>g. Zirconium or zirconium alloys.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical note: 'Centrifugal separators' include decanters.</i></p>	2B352.c.
I.A2.012	<p>Sintered metal filters, other than those specified in 2B352.d., made of nickel or nickel alloy with more than 40 % nickel by weight.</p>	2B352.d.
I.A2.013	<p>Spin-forming machines and flow-forming machines, other than those specified by 2B009, 2B109 or 2B209</p>	2B009 2B109 2B209
<b>a</b>	<p>Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.</p>	

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>and specially designed components therefor.</p> <p><i>Technical note:</i>  <i>For the purpose of this item, machines combining the functions of spin-forming and flow-forming are regarded as flow-forming machines.</i></p>	
I.A2.014	<p>Equipment and reagents, other than those specified in 2B350 or 2B352, as follows:</p> <p>a. Fermenters capable of cultivation of pathogenic 'micro-organisms' or viruses, or capable of toxin production, without the propagation of aerosols, and having a total capacity of 10 l or more;</p> <p>b. Agitators for fermenters as mentioned in a.above;  <i>Technical Note:</i>  <i>Fermenters include bioreactors, chemostats and continuous-flow systems.</i></p> <p>c. Laboratory equipment as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-equipment</li> <li>2. Genetic sequencing equipment;</li> <li>3. Genetic synthesizers;</li> <li>4. Electroporation equipment;</li> <li>5. Specific reagents</li> </ol>	<p>2B350 2B352</p>

**a** Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>associated with the equipment in I.A2.014.c. 1. to 4. above;</p> <p>d. Filters, micro-filters, nano-filters or ultra-filters usable in industrial or laboratory biology for continuous filtering, except filters specially designed or modified for medical or clear water production purposes and to be used in the framework of EU or UN officially supported projects;</p> <p>e. Ultracentrifuges, rotors and adaptors for ultracentrifuges;</p> <p>f. Freeze drying equipment.</p>	<p>numbers</p>
I.A2.015	<p>Equipment, other than that specified in 2B005, 2B105 or 3B001.d., for the deposition of metallic overlays as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:</p> <p>a. Chemical vapour deposition (CVD) production equipment;</p> <p>b. Physical vapour deposition (PVD) production equipment;</p> <p>c. Production equipment for deposition by means of inductive or resistance heating.</p>	<p>2B005 2B105 3B001.d.</p>

**a** Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

I.A2.016	<p>Open tanks or containers, with or without agitators, with a total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.5 m<sup>3</sup> (500 litres), where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Alloys with more than 25 % nickel and 20 % chromium by weight;</li> <li>b. Fluoropolymers;</li> <li>c. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);</li> <li>d. Nickel or alloys with more than 40 % nickel by weight;</li> <li>e. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;</li> <li>f. Titanium or titanium alloys;</li> <li>g. Zirconium or zirconium alloys;</li> <li>h. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys;</li> <li>i. Stainless steel;</li> <li>j. Wood; or</li> <li>k. Rubber.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical note: The term 'rubber' encompasses all kinds of natural and synthetic rubbers.</i></p>	2B350
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- a** Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.

#### Textual Amendments

- F5** Substituted by Council Regulation (EU) No 696/2013 of 22 July 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

## ELECTRONICS



*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

### I.A3.

#### GOODS

No	Description	Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009
I.A3.001	<p>High voltage direct current power supplies, other than those specified in 0B001.j.5. or 3A227, having both of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of eight hours, 10 kV or more, with output power of 5 kW or more with or without sweeping; and</li><li>b. Current or voltage stability better than 0,1 % over a time period of four hours.</li></ul>	0B001.j.5. 3A227
I.A3.002	<p>Mass spectrometers, other than those specified in 0B002.g. or 3A233, capable of measuring ions of 200 atomic mass units or more and having a resolution of better than 2 parts in 200, as follows, and ion sources therefor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometers (ICP/MS);</li><li>b. Glow discharge mass spectrometers (GDMS);</li><li>c. Thermal ionisation mass spectrometers (TIMS);</li><li>d. Electron bombardment mass spectrometers which have a source chamber constructed</li></ul>	0B002.g. 3A233

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>e. from, lined with or plated with 'materials resistant to corrosion by uranium hexafluoride UF<sub>6</sub>'; Molecular beam mass spectrometers having either of the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with stainless steel or molybdenum and equipped with a cold trap capable of cooling to 193 K (– 80 °C) or less; or</li> <li>2. A source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with materials resistant to UF<sub>6</sub>;</li> </ol> <p>f. Mass spectrometers equipped with a micro-fluorination ion source designed for actinides or actinide fluorides.</p>	
I.A3.003	Frequency changers or generators, other than those specified by 0B001.b.13. or 3A225, having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed	0B001.b.13. 3A225

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	<p>components and software therefor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Multiphase output capable of providing a power of 40 W or greater;</li><li>b. Capable of operating in the frequency range between 600 and 2 000 Hz; and</li><li>c. Frequency control better (less) than 0,1 %.</li></ol> <p><i>Technical notes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <i>Frequency changers are also known as converters, inverters, generators, electronic test equipment, AC power supplies, variable speed motor drives or variable frequency drives.</i></li><li>2. <i>The functionality specified in this item may be met by certain equipment marketed as: electronic test equipment, AC power supplies, variable speed motor drives or variable frequency drives.</i></li></ol>	
I.A3.004	<p>Spectrometers and diffractometers, designed for the indicative test or quantitative analysis of the elemental composition of metals or alloys without chemical decomposition of the material.</p>	

**SENSORS AND LASERS**

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

## I.A6.

### GOODS

No	Description	Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009
I.A6.001	Yttrium aluminium garnet (YAG) rods.	
I.A6.002	Optical equipment and components, other than those specified in 6A002 or 6A004.b. as follows: Infrared optics in the wavelength range 9 $\mu\text{m}$ –17 $\mu\text{m}$ and components thereof, including cadmium telluride (CdTe) components.	6A002 6A004.b.
I.A6.003	Wave front corrector systems, other than mirrors specified in 6A004.a., 6A005.e. or 6A005.f., for use with a laser beam having a diameter exceeding 4 mm, and specially designed components thereof, including control systems, phase front sensors and ‘deformable mirrors’ including bimorph mirrors.	6A004.a. 6A005.e. 6A005.f.
I.A6.004	Argon ion ‘lasers’, other than those specified in 0B001.g.5., 6A005.a.6. and/or 6A205.a., having an average output power equal to or greater than 5 W.	0B001.g.5. 6A005.a.6. 6A205.a.
I.A6.005	Semiconductor ‘lasers’, other than those specified in 0B001.g.5., 0B001.h.6. or 6A005.b., and components thereof, as follows: a. Individual semiconductor ‘lasers’ with an output power greater than 200 mW each, in quantities larger than 100;	0B001.g.5. 0B001.h.6. 6A005.b.

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>b. Semiconductor 'laser' arrays having an output power greater than 20 W.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p>1. Semiconductor 'lasers' are commonly called 'laser' diodes.</p> <p>2. This item does not cover 'laser' diodes with a wavelength in the range 1,2 <math>\mu\text{m}</math> – 2,0 <math>\mu\text{m}</math>.</p>	
I.A6.006	<p>Tunable semiconductor 'lasers' and tunable semiconductor 'laser' arrays, other than those specified in 0B001.h.6. or 6A005.b., of a wavelength between 9 <math>\mu\text{m}</math> and 17 <math>\mu\text{m}</math>, as well as array stacks of semiconductor 'lasers' containing at least one tunable semiconductor 'laser' array of such wavelength.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Semiconductor 'lasers' are commonly called 'laser' diodes.</p>	0B001.h.6. 6A005.b.
I.A6.007	<p>Solid state 'tunable' 'lasers', other than those specified in 0B001.g.5., 0B001.h.6. or 6A005.c.1., and specially designed components thereof, as follows:</p> <p>a. Titanium-sapphire lasers,</p> <p>b. Alexandrite lasers.</p>	0B001.g.5. 0B001.h.6. 6A005.c.1.
I.A6.008	<p>Neodymium-doped (other than glass) 'lasers', other than those specified in 6A005.c.2.b., having an output wavelength greater than 1,0 <math>\mu\text{m}</math> but not exceeding 1,1 <math>\mu\text{m}</math> and output energy exceeding 10 J per pulse.</p>	6A005.c.2.b.

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

I.A6.009	<p>Components of acousto-optics, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Framing tubes and solid-state imaging devices having a recurrence frequency equal to or exceeding 1 kHz;</li> <li>b. Recurrence frequency supplies;</li> <li>c. Pockels cells.</li> </ul>	6A203.b.4.
I.A6.010	<p>Radiation-hardened cameras, or lenses thereof, other than those specified in 6A203.c., specially designed, or rated as radiation-hardened, to withstand a total radiation dose greater than <math>50 \times 10^3</math> Gy (silicon) (<math>5 \times 10^6</math> rad (silicon)) without operational degradation.</p> <p><i>Technical note:</i>  <i>The term Gy (silicon) refers to the energy in Joules per kilogram absorbed by an unshielded silicon sample when exposed to ionising radiation.</i></p>	6A203.c.
I.A6.011	<p>Tunable pulsed dye laser amplifiers and oscillators, other than those specified in 0B001.g.5., 6A005 and or 6A205.c., having all of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Operating at wavelengths between 300 nm and 800 nm;</li> <li>b. An average output power greater than 10 W but not exceeding 30 W;</li> <li>c. A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; and</li> <li>d. Pulse width less than 100 ns.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note:</i>  <i>This item does not cover single mode oscillators.</i></p>	0B001.g.5. 6A005 6A205.c.

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

I.A6.012	Pulsed carbon dioxide 'lasers', other than those specified in, 0B001.h.6., 6A005.d. or 6A205.d., having all of the following characteristics: a. Operating at wavelengths between 9 $\mu\text{m}$ and 11 $\mu\text{m}$ ; b. A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz; c. An average output power greater than 100 W but not exceeding 500 W; and d. Pulse width less than 200 ns.	0B001.h.6. 6A005.d. 6A205.d.
[ <sup>F4</sup> I.A6.013	Lasers, other than those specified in 6A005 or 6A205.	6A005
		6A205]

## NAVIGATION AND AVIONICS

### I.A7.

#### GOODS

No	Description	Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009
I.A7.001	Inertial navigation systems and specially designed components thereof, as follows: a. Inertial navigation systems which are certified for use on 'civil aircraft' by civil authorities of a State participating in the Wassenaar Arrangement, and specially designed components thereof, as follows: 1. Inertial navigation systems	7A001 7A003 7A101 7A103

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

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(INS)  
(gimballed  
or  
strapdown)  
and  
inertial  
equipment  
designed  
for  
'aircraft',  
land  
vehicle,  
vessels  
(surface or  
underwater)  
or  
'spacecraft'  
for  
attitude,  
guidance  
or control,  
having  
any of the  
following  
characteristics,  
and  
specially  
designed  
components  
thereof:

- a. Navigation  
error  
(free  
inertial)  
subsequent  
to  
normal  
alignment  
of  
0,8  
nautical  
mile  
per  
hour  
(nm/  
hr)  
'Circular  
Error  
Probable'  
(CEP)  
or  
less



*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

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- |    |  |
|----|--|
|    | (better);<br>or  |
| b. | Specified<br>to<br>function<br>at<br>linear<br>acceleration<br>levels<br>exceeding<br>10 g;  |
| 2. | Hybrid<br>Inertial<br>Navigation<br>Systems<br>embedded<br>with<br>Global<br>Navigation<br>Satellite<br>Systems(s)<br>(GNSS)<br>or with<br>'Data-<br>Based<br>Referenced<br>Navigation'<br>(‘DBRN’)<br>System(s)<br>for<br>attitude,<br>guidance<br>or control,<br>subsequent<br>to normal<br>alignment,<br>having<br>an INS<br>navigation<br>position<br>accuracy,<br>after<br>loss of<br>GNSS or<br>'DBRN'<br>for a<br>period of<br>up to four<br>minutes,<br>of less<br>(better)<br>than 10<br>metres |

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

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3. ‘Circular Error Probable’ (CEP); Inertial Equipment for Azimuth, Heading, or North Pointing having any of the following characteristics, and specially designed components thereof:
- a. Designed to have an Azimuth, Heading, or North Pointing accuracy equal to, or less (better) than 6 arc minutes RMS at 45 degrees latitude; or
  - b. Designed to have a non-operating shock level

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

- of  
at  
least  
900 g  
at  
a  
duration  
of  
at  
least  
1 msec.
- b. Theodolite systems incorporating inertial equipment specially designed for civil surveying purposes and designed to have an Azimuth, Heading, or North Pointing accuracy equal to, or less (better) than 6 arc minutes RMS at 45 degrees latitude, and specially designed components thereof.
- c. Inertial or other equipment using accelerometers specified in 7A001 or 7A101, where such accelerometers are specially designed and developed as MWD (Measurement While Drilling) sensors for use in down-hole well services operations.v

*Note:*

*The parameters of a.1. and a.2. are applicable with any of the following environmental conditions:*

1. *Input random vibration with an overall magnitude of 7,7 g rms in the first half hour and a total test duration*

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*of one and a half hours per axis in each of the three perpendicular axes, when the random vibration meets the following:*

- a. *A constant power spectral density (PSD) value of  $0,04 \text{ g}^2/\text{Hz}$  over a frequency interval of 15 to 1 000 Hz; and*
  - b. *The PSD attenuates with a frequency from  $0,04 \text{ g}^2/\text{Hz}$  to  $0,01 \text{ g}^2/\text{Hz}$  over a frequency interval from 1 000 to 2 000 Hz;*
2. *A roll and yaw rate equal to or greater than  $+ 2,62 \text{ radian/s}$  ( $150 \text{ deg/s}$ ); or*
  3. *According to national standards equivalent to 1. or 2. above.*

*Technical notes:*

1. *a.2. refers to systems in which an INS and other independent navigation aids are built into a single unit (embedded) in order to achieve improved performance.*

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 2. | <p><i>‘Circular Error Probable’ (CEP)</i><br/> <i>– In a circular normal distribution, the radius of the circle containing 50 percent of the individual measurements being made, or the radius of the circle within which there is a 50 percent probability of being located.</i></p> |
|----|---|

## AEROSPACE AND PROPULSION

### I.A9.

#### GOODS

No	Description	Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009
I.A9.001	Explosive bolts.	
I.A9.002	Internal combustion engines (i.e. axial piston or rotary piston type), designed or modified for propelling ‘aircrafts’ or ‘lighter-than-air-vehicles’ and specially designed components therefor.	
I.A9.003	Trucks, other than those specified in 9A115, having more than one motorised axle and a payload exceeding 5 tonnes. <i>Note:</i> <i>This item includes flatbed trailers, semi trailers and other trailers.</i>	9A115

## B. SOFTWARE

No	Description	Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009
I.B.001	Software required for the development, production or	

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use of the items in Part A. (Goods).
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### C. TECHNOLOGY

No	Description	Related item from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009
I.C.001	Technology required for the development, production or use of the items in Part A. (Goods).	I

#### [<sup>F3</sup>ANNEX Ib

#### GOODS REFERRED TO IN THE THIRD SUBPARAGRAPH OF ARTICLE 2(2)

7601	Unwrought aluminium
7602	Aluminium waste and scrap
7603	Aluminium powders and flakes
7604	Aluminium bars, rods and profiles
7605	Aluminium wire
7606	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip, of a thickness exceeding 0,2 mm
7608	Aluminium tubes and pipes
7609	Aluminium tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves)
7614	Stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, of aluminium, not electrically insulated]

#### [<sup>F6</sup>ANNEX II

##### Textual Amendments

- F6** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 137/2013 of 18 February 2013 amending Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.](#)

**Websites for information on the competent authorities referred to in Articles 5, 7, 8, 10 and 15, and address for notifications to the European Commission**  
BELGIUM

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*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

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<http://www.diplomatie.be/eusanctions>  
BULGARIA

<http://www.mfa.bg/en/pages/135/index.html>  
CZECH REPUBLIC

<http://www.mfcr.cz/mezinarodnisankce>  
DENMARK

<http://um.dk/da/politik-og-diplomati/retsorden/sanktioner/>  
GERMANY

<http://www.bmwi.de/DE/Themen/Aussenwirtschaft/aussenwirtschaftsrecht,did=404888.html>  
ESTONIA

[http://www.vm.ee/est/kat\\_622/](http://www.vm.ee/est/kat_622/)  
IRELAND

<http://www.dfa.ie/home/index.aspx?id=28519>  
GREECE

<http://www.mfa.gr/en/foreign-policy/global-issues/international-sanctions.html>  
SPAIN

[http://www.maec.es/es/MenuPpal/Asuntos/Sanciones%20Internacionales/Paginas/Sanciones\\_%20Internacionales.aspx](http://www.maec.es/es/MenuPpal/Asuntos/Sanciones%20Internacionales/Paginas/Sanciones_%20Internacionales.aspx)  
FRANCE

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/autorites-sanctions/>  
[<sup>F7</sup>CROATIA

<http://www.mvep.hr/sankcije>  
ITALY

[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Politica\\_Europea/Deroghe.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Politica_Europea/Deroghe.htm)  
CYPRUS

<http://www.mfa.gov.cy/sanctions>  
LATVIA

<http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/security/4539>  
LITHUANIA

<http://www.urm.lt/sanctions>  
LUXEMBOURG

<http://www.mae.lu/sanctions>  
HUNGARY

[http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/hu/bal/Kulpolitikank/nemzetkozi\\_szankciok/](http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/kum/hu/bal/Kulpolitikank/nemzetkozi_szankciok/)  
MALTA

[http://www.doi.gov.mt/EN/bodies/boards/sanctions\\_monitoring.asp](http://www.doi.gov.mt/EN/bodies/boards/sanctions_monitoring.asp)  
NETHERLANDS

[www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/internationale-vrede-en-veiligheid/sancties](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/internationale-vrede-en-veiligheid/sancties)  
AUSTRIA

[http://www.bmeia.gv.at/view.php3?f\\_id=12750&LNG=en&version=](http://www.bmeia.gv.at/view.php3?f_id=12750&LNG=en&version=)

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

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POLAND

<http://www.msz.gov.pl>

PORTUGAL

<http://www.min-nestrangeiros.pt>

ROMANIA

<http://www.mae.ro/node/1548>

SLOVENIA

[http://www.mzz.gov.si/si/zunanja\\_politika\\_in\\_mednarodno\\_pravo/zunanja\\_politika/mednarodna\\_varnost/omejevalni\\_ukrepi/](http://www.mzz.gov.si/si/zunanja_politika_in_mednarodno_pravo/zunanja_politika/mednarodna_varnost/omejevalni_ukrepi/)

SLOVAKIA

<http://www.foreign.gov.sk>

FINLAND

<http://formin.finland.fi/kvyhteisty/pakotteet>

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European Commission

Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI)

EEAS 02/309

B-1049 Brussels

Belgium

E-mail: [relex-sanctions@ec.europa.eu](mailto:relex-sanctions@ec.europa.eu)

## ANNEX III

### Luxury goods referred to in Article 4

1. Pure-bred horses
2. Caviar and caviar substitutes
3. Truffles and preparations thereof
4. High quality wines (including sparkling wines), spirits and spirituous beverages
5. High quality cigars and cigarillos
6. Luxury perfumes, toilet waters and cosmetics, including beauty and make-up products
7. High quality leather, saddlery and travel goods, handbags and similar articles
8. High quality garments, clothing accessories and shoes (regardless of their material)



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9. Hand-knotted carpets, handwoven rugs and tapestries
10. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, articles of pearls, jewellery, gold- or silversmith articles
11. Coins and banknotes, not being legal tender
12. Cutlery of precious metal or plated or clad with precious metal
13. High quality tableware of porcelain, china, stone- or earthenware or fine pottery
14. High quality lead crystal glassware
15. High end electronic items for domestic use
16. High end electrical/electronic or optical apparatus for recording and reproducing sound and images
17. Luxury vehicles for the transport of persons on earth, air or sea, as well as their accessories and spare parts
18. Luxury clocks and watches and their parts
19. High quality musical instruments
20. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques
21. Articles and equipment for skiing, golf, diving and water sports
22. Articles and equipment for billiard, automatic bowling, casino games and games operated by coins or banknotes

#### [<sup>F1</sup>ANNEX IV

List of persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 6(1)

##### A. Natural persons:

- (1) **Han** Yu-ro. Post: Director of Korea Ryongaksan General Trading Corporation. Other information: involved in North Korea's ballistic missile programme. Date of designation: 16.7.2009.
- (2) **Hwang** Sok-hwa. Post: Director of the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE). Other information: involved in North Korea's nuclear programme as Chief of the Scientific Guidance Bureau in the GBAE, served on the Science Committee in the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research. Date of designation: 16.7.2009.
- (3) **Ri** Hong-sop. Year of birth: 1940. Post: Former director, Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre. Other information: oversaw three core facilities that assist in the production of weapons-grade plutonium: the Fuel Fabrication Facility, the Nuclear Reactor, and the Reprocessing Plant. Date of designation: 16.7.2009.
- (4) [<sup>F8</sup>**Ri** Je-son (alias Ri Che-son). Year of birth: 1938. Post: Minister of Atomic Energy Industry since April 2014. Former Director of the General Bureau

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

- of Atomic Energy (GBAE), chief agency directing North Korea's nuclear programme. Other information: facilitates several nuclear endeavours including GBAE's management of Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre and Namchongang Trading Corporation. Date of designation: 16.7.2009.]
- (5) **Yun Ho-jin** (alias **Yun Ho-chin**). Date of birth: 13.10.1944. Post: Director of Namchongang Trading Corporation. Other information: oversees the import of items needed for the uranium enrichment programme. Date of designation: 16.7.2009.
- (6) [<sup>F9</sup>**Paek Chang-Ho** (*alias* (a) Pak Chang-Ho; (b) Paek Ch'ang-Ho). Post: Senior official and head of the satellite control center of Korean Committee for Space Technology. Passport: 381420754 (issued on 7.12.2011, expiring on 7.12.2016). Date of birth: 18.6.1964. Place of birth: Kaesong, DPRK. Date of designation: 22.1.2013.]
- (7) [<sup>F8</sup>**Chang Myong-Chin** (alias Jang Myong-Jin). Post: General Manager of the Sohae Satellite Launching Station and head of launch centre at which the 13 April and 12 December 2012 launches took place. Date of birth: (a) 19.2.1968; (b) 1965; (c) 1966. Other information: Gender: Male. Date of designation: 22.1.2013.]
- (8) [<sup>F8</sup>**Ra Ky'ong-Su** (alias Ra Kyung-Su). Post: Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. Date of birth: 4.6.1954. Passport no.: 645120196. Other information: Gender: Male. Date of designation: 22.1.2013.]
- (9) [<sup>F8</sup>**Kim Kwang-il**. Post: Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. Date of birth: 1.9.1969. Passport no.: PS381420397. Other information: Gender: Male. Date of designation: 22.1.2013.]]
- (10) [<sup>F10</sup>**Yo'n Cho'ng Nam**. Post: Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). Date of designation: 7.3.2013.]
- (11) **Ko Ch'o'l-Chae**. Post: Deputy Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). Date of designation: 7.3.2013.
- (12) **Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l**. Post: TCB official. Date of designation: 7.3.2013.]

B. Legal persons, entities and bodies

- (1) [<sup>F8</sup>**Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation** (aka (a) CHANGGWANG SINYONG CORPORATION; (b) EXTERNAL TECHNOLOGY GENERAL CORPORATION; (c) DPRKN MINING DEVELOPMENT TRADING COOPERATION; (d) 'KOMID'). Address: Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Other information: Primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons. Date of designation: 24.4.2009.]
- (2) **Korea Ryonbong General Corporation** (aka (a) KOREA YONBONG GENERAL CORPORATION; (b) LYONGAKSAN GENERAL TRADING CORPORATION). Address: Pot'onggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Other information: Defence conglomerate specialising in acquisition for DPRK

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

- defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales. Date of designation: 24.4.2009.
- (3) **Tanchon Commercial Bank** (aka (a) CHANGGWANG CREDIT BANK; (b) KOREA CHANGGWANG CREDIT BANK). Address: Saemul 1-Dong Pyongyang District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Other information: Main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons. Date of designation: 24.4.2009.
- (4) **General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE)** (aka General Department of Atomic Energy (GDAE)). Address: Haeudong, Pyongchen District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Other information: The GBAE is responsible for North Korea's nuclear programme, which includes the Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre 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 North Korean Government agency for overseeing nuclear programmes, including the operation of the Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre. Date of designation: 16.7.2009.
- (5) **Hong Kong Electronics** (aka Hong Kong Electronics Kish Co.). Address: Sanae St., Kish Island, Iran. Other information: (a) owned or controlled by, or acts or purports to act for or on behalf of Tanchon Commercial Bank and KOMID; (b) Hong Kong Electronics has transferred millions of dollars of proliferation-related funds on behalf of Tanchon Commercial Bank and KOMID (both designated by the UN Sanctions Committee in April 2009) since 2007. Hong Kong Electronics has facilitated the movement of money from Iran to North Korea on behalf of KOMID. Date of designation: 16.7.2009.
- (6) **Korea Hyoksin Trading Corporation** (aka Korea Hyoksin Export And Import Corporation). Address: Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Other information: (a) located in Pyongyang, DPRK; (b) subordinate to Korea Ryonbong General Corporation (designated by the UN Sanctions Committee in April 2009) and is involved in the development of weapons of mass destruction. Date of designation: 16.7.2009.
- (7) **Korean Tangun Trading Corporation**. Other information: (a) located in Pyongyang, DPRK; (b) Korea Tangun Trading Corporation is subordinate to the DPRK's Second Academy of Natural Sciences and is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support North Korea'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. Date of designation: 16.7.2009.
- (8) **Namchongang Trading Corporation** (aka (a) NCG, (b) Namchongang Trading, (c) Nam Chon Gang Corporation, (d) Nomchongang Trading Co., (e) Nam Chong Gan Trading Corporation). Other information: (a) located in Pyongyang, DPRK; (b) Namchongang is a North Korean trading company subordinate to the GBAE. Namchongang has been involved in the procurement of Japanese-origin vacuum pumps that were identified at a North Korean nuclear facility, as well as nuclear-related procurement

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associated with a German individual. It has further been involved in the purchase of aluminium tubes and other equipment specifically suitable for a uranium enrichment programme from the late 1990s. Its representative is a former diplomat who served as North Korea's representative for the IAEA inspection of the Yongbyon nuclear facilities in 2007. Namchongang's proliferation activities are of grave concern given North Korea's past proliferation activities. Date of designation: 16.7.2009

- (9) [<sup>F8</sup>**Amroggang Development Banking Corporation** (aka (a) AMROGGANG Development Bank; (b) Amnokkang Development Bank). Address: Tongan-dong, Pyongyang, DPRK. 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. Date of designation: 2.5.2012.]
- (10) [<sup>F8</sup>**Green Pine Associated Corporation** (aka (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). Address: (a) c/ o Reconnaissance General Bureau Headquarters, Hyongjesan-Guyok, Pyongyang, North Korea, (b) Nungrado, Pyongyang, DPRK. 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. Date of designation: 2.5.2012.]
- (11) [<sup>F8</sup>**Korea Heungjin Trading Company** (aka (a) HUNJIN TRADING CO.; (b) KOREA HENJIN TRADING CO.; (c) KOREA HENGJIN TRADING COMPANY). Address: Pyongyang, DPRK. Other information: The Korea Heungjin Trading Company is used by KOMID for trading purposes. Suspected to have 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

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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. Date of designation: 2.5.2012.]

- (12) [<sup>F8</sup>**Korean Committee for Space Technology** (aka (a) DPRK Committee for Space Technology; (b) Department of Space Technology of the DPRK; (c) Committee for Space Technology; (d) KCST). Address: Pyongyang, DPRK. 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 centre and Sohae launch area. Date of designation: 22.1.2013.]
- (13) [<sup>F8</sup>**Bank of East Land** (aka (a) Dongbang BANK; (b) TONGBANG U'NHAENG; (c) TONGBANG BANK). Address: P.O. Box 32, BEL Building, Jonseung-Dung, Moranbong District, Pyongyang, DPRK. 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. Date of designation: 22.1.2013.]
- (14) [<sup>F8</sup>**Korea Kumryong Trading Corporation**. 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. Date of designation: 22.1.2013.]
- (15) [<sup>F8</sup>**Tosong Technology Trading Corporation**. Address: Pyongyang, DPRK. 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. Date of designation: 22.1.2013.]
- (16) [<sup>F8</sup>**Korea Ryonha Machinery Joint Venture Corporation** (aka (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; and (n) Millim Technology Company). Address: (a) Tongan-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; (b) Mangungdae-gu,

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- Pyongyang, DPRK; (c) Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Other information: Email addresses: (a) ryonha@silibank.com; (b) sjc-117@hotmail.com; (c) millim@silibank.com. Telephone numbers: (a) 850-2-18111; (b) 850-2-18111-8642; (c) 850-2-18111-381-8642. Facsimile number: 850-2-381-4410. 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. Date of designation: 22.1.2013.]
- (17) [<sup>F8</sup>**Leader (Hong Kong) International** (aka (a) Leader International Trading Limited; (b) Leader (Hong Kong) International Trading Limited). Address: LM-873, RM B, 14/F, Wah Hen Commercial Centre, 383 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, China. Other information: (a) Hong Kong company registration number 1177053; (b) 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. Date of designation: 22.1.2013.]
- (18) [<sup>F8</sup>**Second Academy of Natural Sciences** (aka (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). Address: Pyongyang, DPRK. 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. Date of designation: 7.3.2013.]
- (19) [<sup>F8</sup>**Korea Complex Equipment Import Corporation**. Address: Rakwondong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK. Other information: Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Complex Equipment Import Corporation and is a defense conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defense industries and support to that country's military-related sales. Date of designation: 7.3.2013.]
- (20) [<sup>F11</sup>**Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited** (OMM) (aka OMM). Address: (a) Donghung Dong, Central District, PO Box 120, Pyongyang, DPRK; (b) Dongheung-dong Changgwang Street, Chung-Ku, PO Box 125, Pyongyang, DPRK. Other Information: (a) International Maritime Organization (IMO) Number: 1790183; (b) 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

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cargo of arms and related material 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. Date of designation: 30.7.2014.]]

#### Textual Amendments

- F8** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1059/2014 of 8 October 2014 amending Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.](#)
- F9** Inserted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 137/2013 of 18 February 2013 amending Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.](#)
- F10** Inserted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 370/2013 of 22 April 2013 amending Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.](#)
- F11** Inserted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1059/2014 of 8 October 2014 amending Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.](#)

#### [<sup>F12</sup>ANNEX V

#### Textual Amendments

- F12** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1355/2011 of 20 December 2011 amending Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.](#)

#### LIST OF PERSONS, ENTITIES AND BODIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6(2)

##### A. Natural persons referred to in Article 6(2)(a):

#	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
[ <sup>F13</sup>			
2.	CHON Chi Bu		Member of the General Bureau of Atomic Energy, former technical director of Yongbyon.
3.	CHU Kyu-Chang (alias JU Kyu-Chang)	Date of birth: between 1928 and 1933	First Deputy Director of the Defence Industry Department (ballistics programme), Korean

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A. Natural persons referred to in Article 6(2)(a):

			Workers' Party, Member of the National Defence Commission.
4.	HYON Chol-hae	Year of birth: 1934 (Manchuria, China)	Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the People's Armed Forces (military adviser to Kim Jong-II).
[ <sup>F14</sup> ]			
6.	Lieutenant General KIM Yong Chol (alias: Kim Yong-Chol; Kim Young-Chol; Kim Young-Cheol; Kim Young-Chul)	Year of birth: 1946 (Pyongan-Pukto, North Korea)	Commander of Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB).
7.	KIM Yong-chun (alias Young-chun)	Date of birth: 4.3.1935 Passport number: 554410660	Deputy Chairman of the National Defence Commission, Minister for the People's Armed Forces, special adviser to Kim Jong-II on nuclear strategy.
8.	O Kuk-Ryol	Year of birth: 1931 (Jilin Province, China)	Deputy Chairman of the National Defence Commission, supervising the acquisition abroad of advanced technology for nuclear and ballistic programmes.
9.	PAEK Se-bong	Year of birth: 1946	Chairman of the Second Economic Committee (responsible for the ballistics programme) of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party. Member of the National Defence Commission.



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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

A. Natural persons referred to in Article 6(2)(a):

10.	PAK Jae-gyong (alias Chae-Kyong)	Year of birth: 1933 Passport number: 554410661	Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the People's Armed Forces and Deputy Director of the Logistics Bureau of the People's Armed Forces (military adviser to Kim Jong-II).
11.	PAK To-Chun	Date of birth: 9.3.1944 (Jagang, Rangrim)	Member of the National Security Council. He is in charge of the arms industry and it is reported that he commands the office for nuclear energy. This institution is decisive for DPRK's nuclear and carrier program.
12.	PYON Yong Rip (alias Yong-Nip)	Date of birth: 20.9.1929 Passport number: 645310121 (issued on 13.09.2005)	President of the Academy of Science, involved in WMD-related biological research.
13.	RYOM Yong		Director of the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (entity designated by the United Nations), in charge of international relations.
14.	SO Sang-kuk	Date of birth: between 1932 and 1938	Head of the Department of Nuclear Physics, Kim Il Sung University.

B. Legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(a):

	<b>Name (and possible aliases)</b>	<b>Identifying information</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
[ <sup>F15</sup> ]			
2.	Hesong Trading Corporation	Location: Pyongyang	Controlled by Korea Mining Development Corporation

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B. Legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(a):

			(KOMID) (entity designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009); primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons. Hesong Trading Corporation is involved in supplies with potential use in ballistic missile program.
[ <sup>F16</sup> ]			
[ <sup>F15</sup> ]			
5.	Korea International Chemical Joint Venture Company (alias Choson International Chemicals Joint Operation Company; Chosun International Chemicals Joint Operation Company; International Chemical Joint Venture Corporation)	Location: Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province; Mangyongdae-kuyok, Pyongyang; Mangyungdae-gu, Pyongyang	Controlled by Korea Ryonbong General Corporation (entity designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009); defence conglomerate specialising in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales.
6.	Korea Kwangsong Trading Corporation	Location: Rakwondong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang	Controlled by Korea Ryonbong General Corporation (entity designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009); defence conglomerate specialising in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales.
7.	Korea Pugang mining and Machinery Corporation ltd		Subsidiary of Korea Ryongbong General Corporation (entity designated by the

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#### B. Legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(a):

			United Nations, 24.4.2009); operates facilities for the production of aluminium powder, which can be used in missiles.
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[<sup>F15</sup>]

9.	Korea Taesong Trading Company	Location: Pyongyang	Pyongyang-based entity used by the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) for trading purposes (KOMID was designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009). Korea Taesong Trading Company has acted on behalf of KOMID in dealings with Syria.
10.	Munitions Industry Department (alias: Military Supplies Industry Department)	Location: Pyongyang	Responsible for overseeing activities of North Korea's military industries, including the Second Economic Committee (SEC) and KOMID. This includes overseeing the development of North Korea's ballistic missile and nuclear programmes. Until recently, Munitions Industry Department was headed by Jon Pyong Ho; information suggests that former Munitions Industry Department (MID) first vice director Chu Kyu-ch'ang (Ju Gyu-chang) is the current director of the MID, which is

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B. Legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(a):

			publicly referred to as the Machine Building Industry Department. Chu served as the overall supervisor for North Korea's missile development, including oversight of the April 5, 2009 Taepo Dong-2 (TD-2) missile launch and the failed July 2006 TD-2 launch.
11.	Korean Ryengwang Trading Corporation	Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, North Korea	Subsidiary of Korea Ryongbong General Corporation (entity designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009).
12.	Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB) (alias: Chongch'al Ch'ongguk; RGB; KPA Unit 586)	Location: Hyongjesan-Guyok, Pyongyang, North Korea; Nungrado, Pyongyang, North Korea	The Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB) is North Korea'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. It falls under direct command of the Ministry of Defence and is primarily in charge of gathering military intelligence. RGB trades in conventional arms and controls the North Korean conventional arms firm Green Pine Associated

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

#### B. Legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(a):

			Corporation (Green Pine).
[ <sup>F17</sup> 13.	Second Economic Committee		The Second Economic Committee is involved in key aspects of North Korea's missile program. The Second Economic Committee is responsible for overseeing the production of North Korea's ballistic missiles. It also directs the activities of KOMID (KOMID was designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009). It is a national-level organization responsible for research and development of North Korea's advanced weapons systems, including missiles and probably nuclear weapons. It uses a number of subordinate organizations to obtain technology, equipment, and information from overseas, including Korea Tangun Trading Corporation, for use in North Korea's missile and probably nuclear weapons programs.]
14.	Sobaeku United Corp. (alias Sobaeksu United Corp.)		State-owned company, involved in research into, and the acquisition, of sensitive products and equipment. It possesses several deposits of natural

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

B. Legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(a):

			graphite, which provide raw material for two processing facilities, which, inter alia, produce graphite blocks that can be used in missiles.
[ <sup>F15</sup> ]			
16.	Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre		Research centre which has taken part in the production of military-grade plutonium. Centre maintained by the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (entity designated by the United Nations, 16.7.2009).

C. Natural persons referred to in Article 6(2)(b):

#	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
1.	JON Il-chun	Date of birth: 24.8.1941	In February of 2010 KIM Tong-un was discharged from his office as director of Office 39, which is, among other things, in charge of purchasing goods out of the DPRK diplomatic representations bypassing sanctions. He was replaced by JON Il-chun. JON Il-chun is also said to be one of the leading figures in the State Development Bank.
2.	KIM Tong-un		Former director of 'Office 39' of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, which is involved in proliferation financing.

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

### C. Natural persons referred to in Article 6(2)(b):

3.	KIM Tong-Myo'ng (alias: Kim Chin-so'k)	Year of birth: 1964 Nationality: North Korean	Kim Tong-Myo'ng acts on behalf of Tanchon Commercial Bank (entity designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009). Kim Dong Myong has held various positions within Tanchon since at least 2002 and is currently Tanchon's president. He has also played a role in managing Amroggang's affairs (owned or controlled by Tanchon Commercial Bank) using the alias Kim Chin-so'k.
[ <sup>F18</sup> 4.	KIM Il-Su	Rahlstedter Strasse 83 a, 22149 Hamburg Date of birth: 2.9.1965 Place of birth: Pyongyang, DPRK	Authorised plenipotentiary representative of the EU-designated KNIC GmbH, acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction.
5.	KANG Song-Nam	Rahlstedter Strasse 83 a, 22149 Hamburg Date of birth: 5.7.1972 Place of birth: Pyongyang, DPRK	Authorised plenipotentiary representative of the EU-designated KNIC GmbH, acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction.
6.	CHOE Chun-Sik	Rahlstedter Strasse 83 a, 22149 Hamburg Date of birth: 23.12.1963 Place of birth: Pyongyang, DPRK Passport No 745132109. Valid until 12.2.2020	Authorised plenipotentiary representative of the EU-designated KNIC GmbH, acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction.
7.	SIN Kyu-Nam	Date of birth: 12.9.1972 Place of birth: Pyongyang, DPRK	Head of department of KNIC Headquarters in Pyongyang and former authorised

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

C.Natural persons referred to in Article 6(2)(b):

		Passport No: PO472132950	plenipotentiary representative of KNIC GmbH Hamburg. Acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction.
8.	PAK Chun-San	Date of birth: 18.12.1953 Place of birth: Phyongan, DPRK Passport No: PS472220097	Head of Department of KNIC Headquarters in Pyongyang and former authorised plenipotentiary representative of KNIC GmbH Hamburg. Acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction.
9.	SO Tong Myong	Date of birth: 10.9.1956	Managing Director of KNIC GmbH Hamburg, acting on behalf of KNIC or at its direction.]

D.Legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(b):

#	Name (and possible aliases)	Identifying information	Reasons
[ <sup>F15</sup>			
F15]			
3.	Korea Daesong Bank (alias: Choson Taesong Unhaeng; Taesong Bank)	Address: Segori-dong, Gyongheung St., Potonggang District, Pyongyang Phone: 850 2 381 8221 Phone: 850 2 18111 ext. 8221 Fax: 850 2 381 4576	North Korean financial institution that is directly subordinated to Office 39 and is involved in facilitating North Korea's proliferation financing projects.
4.	Korea Daesong General Trading Corporation (alias: Daesong Trading; Daesong Trading Company; Korea Daesong Trading Company; Korea Daesong Trading Corporation)	Address: Pulgan Gori Dong 1, Potonggang District, Pyongyang Phone: 850 2 18111 ext. 8204/8208 Phone: 850 2 381 8208/4188 Fax: 850 2 381 4431/4432	Company that is subordinated to Office 39 and is used to facilitate foreign transactions on behalf of Office 39. Office 39's Director of Office, Kim Tong-un is listed in Annex V of Council



*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

#### D. Legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(b):

			Regulation (EU) No 329/2007.
5.	Korea Kwangson Banking Corp. (KKBC) (alias: Korea Kwangson Banking Corp; KKBC)	Address: Jungson-dong, Sungri Street, Central District, Pyongyang	A subordinate acting on behalf of or at the direction of, owned or controlled by the Korea Ryonbong General Corporation (entity designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009). Provides financial services in support of both Tanchon Commercial Bank (entity designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009) and Korea Hyoksin Trading Corporation (entity designated by the United Nations, 16.7.2009); Since 2008, Tanchon Commercial Bank has been utilizing KKBC to facilitate funds transfers likely amounting to millions of dollars, including transfers involving Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) (entity designated by the United Nations, 24.4.2009) related funds from Burma to China in 2009. Additionally, Hyoksin, which the UN described as being involved in the development of weapons of mass destruction, sought to use KKBC in connection with a purchase of dual-use equipment in 2008.

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

D. Legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(b):

			KKBC has at least one overseas branch in Dandong, China.
6.	Office 39 of The Korean Workers' Party (alias: Office #39; Office No. 39; Bureau 39; Central Committee; Third Floor Division 39.)	Address: Second KWP Government Building (Korean: Ch'o'ngsa), Chungso'ng, Urban Tower (Korean'Dong), Chung Ward, Pyongyang; Chung-Guyok (Central District), Sosong Street, Kyongrim-Dong, Pyongyang; Changgwang Street, Pyongyang.	Office 39 of the Korean Workers' Party engages in illicit economic activity to support the North Korean government. It has branches throughout the nation that raise and manage funds and is responsible for earning foreign currency for North Korea's Korean Workers' Party senior leadership through illicit activities such as narcotics trafficking. Office 39 controls a number of entities inside North Korea and abroad through which it conducts numerous illicit activities including the production, smuggling, and distribution of narcotics. Office 39 has also been involved in the attempted procurement and transfer to North Korea of luxury goods. Office 39 figures among the most important organisations assigned with currency and merchandise acquisition. The entity is said to be directly under the command of KIM

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

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#### D. Legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(b):

			<p>Jong-il; it controls several trading companies some of which are active in illicit activities, among them Daesong General Bureau, part of Daesong group, the largest company group of the country. Office 39 according to some sources entertains representation office in Rome, Beijing, Bangkok, Singapore, Hongkong and Dubai. To the outside Office 39 changes name and appearance regularly. The director of Office 39, JON Il-chun is already listed on the EU sanction list. Office 39 produced methamphetamine in Sangwon, South Pyongan Province and was also involved in the distribution of methamphetamine to small-scale North Korean smugglers for distribution through China and South Korea. Office 39 also operates poppy farms in North Hamkyo'ng Province and North Pyongan Province and produces opium and heroin in Hamhu'ng and Nachin. In 2009, Office 39 was involved in the failed attempt to purchase and export to North Korea – through China – two Italian-made luxury</p>
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*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

#### D. Legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(b):

			<p>yachts worth more than \$15 million. Halted by Italian authorities, the attempted export of the yachts destined for Kim Jong-il was in violation of United Nations sanctions against North Korea under UNSCR 1718, which specifically require Member States to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer of luxury goods to North Korea.</p> <p>Office 39 previously used Banco Delta Asia to launder illicit proceeds. Banco Delta Asia was identified by the Treasury Department in September 2005 as a 'primary money laundering concern' under Section 311 of the USA PATRIOT Act, because it represented an unacceptable risk of money laundering and other financial crimes.</p>
[ <sup>F18</sup> 7.	Korea National Insurance Company (KNIC) GmbH (alias Korea Foreign Insurance Company)	Rahlstedter Strasse 83 a, 22149 Hamburg	<p>KNIC GmbH, as a subsidiary controlled by KNIC headquarters in Pyongyang (address Haebangsan-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK), a government entity, is generating substantial foreign exchange revenue which is used to support the regime in North Korea. Those resources</p>

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#### D. Legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in Article 6(2)(b):

			could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes. Furthermore, the KNIC headquarters Pyongyang is linked to Office 39 of the Korean Worker's Party, a designated entity.]]
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#### Textual Amendments

- F13** Deleted by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 386/2014 of 14 April 2014 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- F14** Deleted by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1059/2014 of 8 October 2014 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- F15** Deleted by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 137/2013 of 18 February 2013 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- F16** Deleted by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 370/2013 of 22 April 2013 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- F17** Substituted by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 370/2013 of 22 April 2013 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- F18** Inserted by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1062 of 2 July 2015 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

*Status: Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

[<sup>F4</sup> ANNEX Va

**LIST OF PERSONS, ENTITIES OR BODIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6(2a)]**

[<sup>F19</sup> ANNEX VI

**LIST OF CREDIT AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, BRANCHES  
AND SUBSIDIARIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 11A]**

**Textual Amendments**

**F19** Inserted by Council Regulation (EU) No 1283/2009 of 22 December 2009 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

[<sup>F3</sup> ANNEX VII

**LIST OF GOLD, PRECIOUS METALS AND  
DIAMONDS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 4A**

<b>HS Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
7102	Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set
7106	Silver (including silver plated with gold or platinum), unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form
7108	Gold (including gold plated with platinum), unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form
7109	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, not further worked than semi-manufactured
7110	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form
7111	Base metals, silver or gold, clad with platinum, not further worked than semi-manufactured
7112	Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; other waste and scrap containing precious metal or precious-metal compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal]

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**Status:** Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the  
Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

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- (1) [<sup>F2</sup>Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items(OJ L 134, 29.5.2009, p. 1).]

.....  
**Textual Amendments**

- F2** Substituted by Council Regulation (EU) No 567/2010 of 29 June 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 03/07/2015.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 (repealed).