

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO
THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SANCTIONS)
(OVERSEAS TERRITORIES) ORDER 2020

2020 No. 1561

1. Introduction

1.1 This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office and is laid before Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

2. Purpose of the instrument

2.1 This instrument extends the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/411) (“the 2019 Regulations”), as amended from time to time, to all British overseas territories (except Bermuda and Gibraltar which implement sanctions through their own domestic legislation) with the modifications required to enable implementation and enforcement of the sanctions regime by the authorities in those territories (“the modified Regulations”).

2.2 It also extends to those British overseas territories, with suitable modifications and for the purposes of the modified Regulations, sections 44, 52(3) and 53 of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018 (“the Sanctions Act”) which are required to ensure the effective implementation in those territories of the modified Regulations.

2.3 It also implements in those territories the travel ban imposed by paragraph 8(e) of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006) (“UNSCR 1718”) in relation to persons designated by the Security Council or its Committee (which is implemented in the United Kingdom by way of section 8B of the Immigration Act 1971).

3. Matters of special interest to Parliament

Matters of special interest to the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments

3.1 None.

Matters relevant to Standing Orders Nos. 83P and 83T of the Standing Orders of the House of Commons relating to Public Business (English Votes for English Laws)

3.2 As this instrument is not subject to parliamentary procedure there are no matters relevant to Standing Orders Nos. 83P and 83T of the Standing Orders of the House of Commons relating to Public Business.

4. Extent and Territorial Application

4.1 The extent of this instrument and the modified Regulations is: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn (including Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands), St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands (“the Territories”).

- 4.2 Subject to paragraph 4.3, the application of this instrument and the modified Regulations is the Territories.
- 4.3 The modified Regulations which are extended to the Territories by this instrument also apply to conduct by a Territory person where that conduct is wholly or partly outside the Territory. “Territory person” is defined in regulation 2 of the modified Regulations as meaning, in relation to the Territory, a person who is:
- (a) an individual ordinarily resident in the Territory who is—
 - (i) a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen,
 - (ii) a person who under the British Nationality Act 1981 is a British subject, or
 - (iii) a British protected person within the meaning of that Act, or
 - (b) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of any part of the Territory.
- 4.4 The maritime enforcement powers contained in Part 12 of the modified Regulations may be exercised in international waters in respect of ships registered in the Territories, or ships which are not registered outside the Territories but are wholly owned by Territory persons.

5. European Convention on Human Rights

- 5.1 As this instrument is not subject to parliamentary procedure, no statement is required.

6. Legislative Context

- 6.1 This instrument is made in exercise of statutory powers under section 1 of the United Nations Act 1946 and section 63(3)(c) and (4) of the Sanctions Act.
- 6.2 The 2019 Regulations were made on 5th March 2019 using the powers in Part 1 of the Sanctions Act and were laid before Parliament on 8th March 2019. They are intended to ensure that the United Kingdom can operate an effective sanctions regime in relation to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (“the DPRK”) after the end of the Transition Period. When the 2019 Regulations come into force, they will replace in the United Kingdom, with substantially the same effect, the EU sanctions regime relating to the DPRK that is currently in force under EU legislation and related United Kingdom regulations. The sanctions regime gives effect to many of the United Kingdom’s obligations under UN Security Council Resolutions (“UNSCRs”) 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) in respect of finance, trade and transport sanctions measures. The sanctions regime is also aimed at restricting the ability of the DPRK to carry on its nuclear, biological or chemical weapons programmes, other weapons of mass destruction programmes and ballistic missile programmes, to promote the abandonment of those programmes and the decommissioning of the weapons, and to promote peace, security and stability on the Korean peninsula. The United Kingdom’s obligations under UNSCR 1718 in respect of immigration sanctions (“the UN travel ban”) are implemented in the United Kingdom separately by way of section 8B of the Immigration Act 1971.
- 6.3 Section 63(3)(c) of the Sanctions Act provides that Her Majesty may by Order in Council provide for any provision of Part 1 of that Act, or any regulations under Part 1 of that Act, to extend with or without modifications to any of the British overseas territories. Section 63(4) provides that this includes the power to extend any

regulations as amended from time to time. This instrument extends to the Territories with relevant modifications both the 2019 Regulations and the provisions of the Sanctions Act required for the effective implementation in the Territories of the 2019 Regulations, namely in relation to protection for acts done for purposes of compliance, Crown application and saving for prerogative powers.

- 6.4 Section 1 of the United Nations Act 1946 provides that Her Majesty may by Order in Council make such provision as appears to Her necessary or expedient for enabling the effective application of certain measures where, under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council has called upon Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to apply such measures to give effect to any decision of that Council. In accordance with subsection (2) of that section, such Orders in Council may extend to the British overseas territories. This instrument, therefore, implements the UN travel ban in respect of DPRK.

7. Policy background

What is being done and why?

- 7.1 Her Majesty's Government's policy on DPRK is to disrupt, deter and increase the cost of DPRK's efforts to develop a nuclear weapon, and ballistic missile programmes. The goal is for the DPRK to commit to complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearisation. This sanctions regime forms part of a wider policy of pressure intended to push the DPRK to take steps to this end and fulfil its obligations under multiple UNSCRs. Sanctions also restrict the ability of the DPRK to sustain their nuclear and missile programmes and helps prevent the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction to other actors.
- 7.2 The first sanctions measures against the DPRK were introduced at the UN after the DPRK's first nuclear test on 9 October 2006. UNSCR 1718, which was adopted on 14 October 2006, called for the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula. There have been a further nine UNSCRs strengthening sanctions against the DPRK with the last, UNSCR 2397, adopted on 22 December 2017. The UN sanctions regime includes a broad range of trade, finance, aircraft and shipping sanctions. It also provides for the designation of persons for the purposes of an asset freeze or travel ban, and the designation of ships for measures such as a port entry ban, de-flagging or an asset-freeze. In line with its international obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, the United Kingdom is committed to the implementation of UN sanctions in the Territories.
- 7.3 The EU implements UN sanctions through EU Council Decisions and Regulations. On 27 May 2016 the EU adopted additional autonomous restrictive measures in relation to the DPRK, which have been expanded on two further occasions, the last on 16 October 2017. The 2019 Regulations are intended to deliver in the United Kingdom substantially the same policy effects as those sanctions currently in force through EU legislation.
- 7.4 It is the policy of Her Majesty's Government to give effect in the Territories to United Kingdom autonomous sanctions measures, in order to make sanctions as effective as possible.
- 7.5 Therefore, this instrument extends the 2019 Regulations, and relevant provisions of the Sanctions Act, to the Territories, as well as implementing the UN travel ban, so that the sanctions measures in the Territories in relation to the DPRK, together with

associated criminal offences and enforcement powers, align with the sanctions regime in the United Kingdom. Schedule 2 to this instrument sets out the modifications to be made to the 2019 Regulations as extended by article 2 so that they can be effectively implemented and enforced in the Territories.

- 7.6 In particular, the modified Regulations ensure that the financial sanctions measures in the 2019 Regulations apply with the same effect in the Territories in respect of persons designated by the Secretary of State under the 2019 Regulations, as well as to persons designated by the UN Security Council or its Committee for the purposes of paragraph 8(d) of UNSCR 1718. The names of designated persons are not included in this instrument or the modified Regulations. Instead, the Governor of the Territory is required to publish, and keep up to date, a list of designated persons under this sanctions regime.
- 7.7 The modifications set out in Schedule 2 to this instrument ensure that persons designated for the purposes of immigration sanctions by the Secretary of State under the 2019 Regulations (i.e. who are to be excluded from the United Kingdom) are also to be excluded from the Territories. This instrument also makes separate provision for persons designated by the UN Security Council or its Committee for the purposes of paragraph 8(e) of UNSCR 1718 to be excluded from the Territories.
- 7.8 The provisions in the 2019 Regulations in relation to licences which may be issued in respect of financial, transport and trade sanctions measures are modified by Schedule 2 of this instrument so that the licensing powers in the Territories are exercisable by the Governor of a Territory only with the consent of the Secretary of State; similarly, the Governor of a Territory may only issue a direction that requirements in relation to certain financial sanctions measures in Chapter 2 of Part 4 have effect subject to certain exceptions with the consent of the Secretary of State. The provisions enabling directions to be given by the Secretary of State in relation to the immigration provisions in the 2019 Regulations are also modified so that the Governor of the Territory may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, direct that the immigration provisions in the modified Regulations do not apply to specified persons. The modified Regulations also provide that a person's conduct outside the Territory will not contravene a relevant prohibition or requirement under the modified Regulations if the conduct has been authorised by a licence or direction issued by the Secretary of State or Treasury under the 2019 Regulations; similarly, a person's conduct in another British overseas territory or a Crown Dependency will not contravene a relevant prohibition or requirement under the modified Regulations if the conduct has been authorised by a licence, direction or similar authorisation issued under the law of that British overseas territory or Crown Dependency.
- 7.9 The modifications set out in Schedule 2 in relation to criminal penalties and enforcement powers are intended to ensure that the implementation and enforcement of the DPRK sanctions regime in the Territories is aligned, as far as possible and reflecting the unique legal and governance arrangements in each Territory, with its implementation and enforcement in the United Kingdom.

8. European Union (Withdrawal) Act/Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union

- 8.1 This instrument is not being made under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act but relates to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. This is because it extends the 2019 Regulations to the Territories and the 2019 Regulations

replace in the United Kingdom, with substantially the same effect, the existing EU sanctions regime in relation to the DPRK. The Order in Council which currently implements the EU sanctions regime in the Territories will be revoked at the end of the Transition Period.

9. Consolidation

9.1 This instrument does not consolidate previous instruments.

10. Consultation outcome

10.1 The Territories have been consulted on this instrument in draft.

11. Guidance

11.1 The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office is working with the Territories to ensure that adequate information and guidance is published to ensure the effective implementation and understanding of the sanctions regime in the Territories.

12. Impact

12.1 The territorial extent of this instrument and the modified Regulations is the Territories: no, or no significant, impact is foreseen on business, charities or voluntary bodies in the United Kingdom.

12.2 There is no, or no significant, impact on the public sector in the United Kingdom.

12.3 An Impact Assessment has not been prepared for this instrument.

13. Regulating small business

13.1 The territorial extent of this instrument and the modified Regulations is the Territories: the legislation does not apply to activities that are undertaken by small businesses in the United Kingdom.

14. Monitoring & review

14.1 The Sanctions Act requires regular reviews of regulations made under section 1 of that Act. These obligations apply to the 2019 Regulations which are extended to the Territories by this instrument.

14.2 The UN sanctions are monitored and reviewed by the UN Security Council and by its Sanctions Committee. If the UN sanctions are suspended or lifted by the Security Council, this instrument will be reviewed and updated or revoked as necessary.

15. Contact

15.1 Catherine Cherag-zade at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, email: Sanctions.SIs@fcdo.gov.uk, can be contacted with any queries regarding this instrument.

15.2 Lisa Maguire, Deputy Director and Head of the Sanctions Unit at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, can confirm that this Explanatory Memorandum meets the required standard.

15.3 Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon, Minister of State for South Asia and the Commonwealth at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, can confirm that this Explanatory Memorandum meets the required standard.