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Sanctions: An Overview, Regimes and Jurisdictions Worldwide

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A leader in International Security, Logistics, Humanitarian Assistance, and Technology solutions

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Sanctions: An Overview

Purpose of this session

- General understanding of sanctions
- Sanctions types
- Sanctions regimes
- The UN and maritime sanctions
- A few resources

Sanctions Framework

Sanctions: why use them?

Sanctions are a political tool, taking the form of some type of economic or trade restriction, with the objective of influencing behavior.

Key objectives: **Deter misconduct, limit resources for illicit activities, promote policy changes**



The UN building in New York

Sanctions Regimes can be usually:

- **(Relatively) comprehensive:** taking the form of relatively wide-ranging trade embargoes, e.g. North Korea.
- **Targeted:** aimed at a specific
 - **Entity / Company**
 - **Individual**
 - **Asset – like vessels**
 - **Activity – travel bans / business dealings of some type / STS**
 - **Restrictions on specific industries**
- **Secondary:** Typically sanctions outside a jurisdiction imposed for violation of a primary sanction



Global Sanctions Landscape

The background of the slide features the United Nations logo, which consists of a world map centered on the North Pole, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The logo is rendered in a light blue color.

UN Sanctions: Derive from UN Charter (Chapter VII)
Proposed by UN Security Council (UNSC)
Passed by vote, becomes UN Resolution

EU Sanctions: Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)
Maintains EU Sanctions Map and EU Sanctions Tracker

UK Sanctions: Post Brexit Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act
2018 (SAMLA)
Maintains UK Sanctions list

US Sanctions: OFAC primary sanctions enforcer
Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) list, Sectoral
Sanctions Identifiers (SSI) list, others.

Global Sanctions Landscape

| UN Sanctions | International Sanctions |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Imposed by UNSC• International peace and security goals• Broad international scope• Enforced globally by UN Member States• Example: UN sanctions on North Korea | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Imposed by countries / international bodies• Aligned with a country's strategic interests• Are often more targeted• Limited to individual countries / territories• Example: EU sanctions on Russia |

UN Sanctions

Multiple Countries under UN sanctions:, Libya, Mali, North Korea, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen Central African Republic, DR Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon.

- Most are arms and travel embargoes, with some asset freezes.
- Most are implemented due to human rights violations, internal conflicts etc

North Korea: M/T Sea Prima and M/T Saebyol in Korea Bay

GEOS: 38:30:06 N 124:29:54 E

25 Sep 19



UN Sanctions: Maritime

Primary Objectives:

- Enforce international law and UN Security Council resolutions

Example: Preventing North Korea from importing oil

- Prevent illegal trade and smuggling of prohibited items

Example: Interdiction of Iranian arms shipments to Yemen (now lapsed)

- Deter threats to international peace and security

Example: Prevent North Korea from exporting coal

UN Sanctions: Maritime

Types of maritime sanction:

- Port entry, inspections and seizure
- Inspections at sea (member states “may”)
- Cargo Inspections
- Prohibitions on bunkering services / oil transfers
- Restrictions on insurance / crew services
- Restrictions on providing flag services (and de-flagging)
- Prohibition of types of trade, ship to ship transfers
- Restrictions on many kinds of imports / exports with the primary route being by sea
- Bans on entering certain ports



UN Sanctions: Maritime

UNSC Resolutions (multiple) on North Korea:

- Any cargo going to / from DPRK must be inspected
- Many items prohibited / restricted
 - coal imports
 - machinery / electronics
 - luxury items
- Interdictions, certain vessels must be seized
- Bunkering services etc.

UN Sanctions: Maritime

UNSC Resolution 1844, 2036 on Somalia

- Arms embargo
- Inspection rights
- Ban on Somali charcoal imports
- Ban on IED components

UN Sanctions: Maritime

UNSC Resolutions on Libya / Yemen

- Arms embargoes
- UNSC resolutions give inspection powers for suspicious vessels
- Additional EU / US / UK sanctions

UN Sanctions: Enforcement

- **Member State Enforcement**

Naval and coast guard operations. *Example: US, UK, Canada, Australia, South Korea, Japan military assets monitoring sanctions evasion around North Korea*

- **UN Panel of Experts Monitoring**

Investigation of sanctions violations *Example: the UN PoE on North Korea.*

- **Coordination with International Organizations**

International Maritime Organization (IMO) *Example: IMO's Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS) used for tracking sanctions-related information*

UN Sanctions: Enforcement

The Problem:

Sanctions can be slow, but sanctions evaders are fast



- UN sanctions can be infrequent and require the agreement of member states with different security interests, priorities, and objectives
- Although sanctions regimes can be effective shortly after implementation, effectiveness can decrease as sanctions evaders and opportunists find ways to circumvent restrictions
- In the case of North Korea, there have been no new UN level sanctions since December 2017
- **The result: more work for the private sector, as even out of date sanctions can be enforced by UN member states**

UN Consolidated List:

- <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>

Home

United Nations Security Council Consolidated List

- Composition of the List
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United Nations Security Council Consolidated List

List in alphabetical order

[PDF](#)

[Xml](#) [Html](#)

List by Permanent Reference Number

[Pdf](#) [Xml](#) [Html](#)



United Nations Security Council Consolidated List

Generated on: 20 September 2024

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

Composition of the List

The list consists of the two sections specified below:

- A. [Individuals](#)
- B. [Entities and other groups](#)

Information about de-listing may be found at:

- <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ombudsperson> (for res. 1267)
- <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/delisting> (for other Committees)
- <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/2231/list> (for res. 2231)

A. Individuals

TAi.005 Name: 1: MUHAMMAD 2: TAHER 3: ANWARI 4: na

Name (original script): محمد طاهر انوري

Title: Mullah **Designation:** a) Director of Administrative Affairs under the Taliban regime b) Minister of Finance under the Taliban regime **DOB:** Approximately 1961 **POB:** Zurmat District, Paktia Province, A Tahir Anwari c) Mohammad Tahre Anwari **Low quality a.k.a.:** Haji Mudir **Nationality:** Afghanistan **Passport no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 23 Feb. 2001 (amended on 3 Sep. 20 Andar tribe. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 23 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Noti>

TAi.007 Name: 1: ABDUL LATIF 2: MANSUR 3: na 4: na

Name (original script): عبد اللطيف منصور

Title: Maulavi **Designation:** Minister of Agriculture under the Taliban regime **DOB:** Approximately 1968 **POB:** Zurmat District, Paktia Province, Afghanistan **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Abdul Latif Mansour b) Wa na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 31 Jan. 2001 (amended on 3 Sep. 2003, 18 Jul. 2007, 21 Sep. 2007, 13 Feb. 2012, 18 May 2012, 22 Apr. 2013) **Other information:** Taliban Shadow Go border area. Belongs to Sahak tribe (Ghilzai). Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 27 Jul. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.i>

TAi.003 Name: 1: ABDUL KABIR 2: MOHAMMAD JAN 3: na 4: na

Name (original script): عبد الكبير محمد جان

Title: Maulavi **Designation:** a) Second Deputy, Economic Affairs, Council of Ministers under the Taliban regime b) Governor of Nangarhar Province under the Taliban regime c) Head of Eastern Zone under the T District, Baghlan Province, Afghanistan **Good quality a.k.a.:** A. Kabir **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Afghanistan **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 25 Jan. 2001 (am 13 Aug. 2012, 31 Dec. 2013) **Other information:** Active in terrorist operations in Eastern Afghanistan. Collects money from drug traffickers. Believed to be in Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Member of the Ti Paktia Province, Afghanistan. Responsible for attack on Afghan parliamentarians in November 2007 in Baghlan; owns land in central Baghlan Province. Belongs to Zadran tribe. Review pursuant to Security Coun Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals> [click here](#)

TAi.004 Name: 1: MOHAMMED 2: OMAR 3: GHULAM NABI 4: na

Name (original script): محمد عمر شام نبي

Title: Mullah **Designation:** Leader of the Faithful (Amir ul-Mumineen), Afghanistan **DOB:** Approximately 1966 **POB:** Naw Deh village, Deh Rawud District, Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan **Good quality a.k.a identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 12 Apr. 2000 (amended on 3 Sep. 2003, 21 Sep. 2007, 29 Nov. 2011, 31 Dec. 2013, 7 Sep. 2016) **Other information:** Father's name is Ghulam Nabi, also known as

North Korea Prohibited Items:

<https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/sanctions/1718/prohibited-items>

Lists of Items Prohibited for Export to and Import from The Democratic People's Republic Of Korea pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006)

| | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| S/2017/829 | 2 October 2017 | List of additional conventional arms-related items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) |
| S/2017/822 | 29 September 2017 | List of additional WMD-related dual-use items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) |
| S/2017/760 | 5 September 2017 | List of conventional arms dual-use items pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2371 (2017) |
| S/2017/728 | 22 August 2017 | List of additional goods pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 2371 (2017) |
| Consolidated list of additional items and luxury goods | 21 December 2016 | List of additional items and luxury goods pursuant to Committee decision of 16 July 2009 (S/2009/364) and resolutions 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) |
| S/2016/1069 | 15 December 2016 | List of conventional arms dual-use items pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 2321 (2016) |

Electronics

Systems, equipment and components

“Space-qualified” atomic frequency standards.

Software

“Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of atomic frequency standards being any of the following:

- (a) “Space-qualified”;
- (b) Non-rubidium and having a long-term stability less (better) than 1×10^{-11} /month; or
- (c) Non-“space-qualified” and having all of the following:
 1. Being a rubidium standard;
 2. Long-term stability less (better) than 1×10^{-11} /month; and
 3. Total power consumption of less than 1 watt.

Technology

“Technology” for the “development” or “production” of the electronic systems, equipment and components listed above.

UN Sanctions: Resources

Open Sanctions Search:

- https://www.opensanctions.org/datasets/un_sc_sanctions/
- www.opensanctions.org

The screenshot displays the OpenSanctions website interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes 'Research', 'Datasets', 'Showcase', 'Documentation', and 'About'. The main header features the OpenSanctions logo and a search bar containing 'Chon Chong'. Below the search bar, a summary indicates '1,519,185 entities · 228 data sources · updated 2024-09-10 · bulk data · screening tool'. Three key features are highlighted: 'People and companies that matter', 'Clean data and transparent process', and 'Sources with global scope'. A blue banner below reads 'Use OpenSanctions to manage business risk'. The search results section is titled 'Search OpenSanctions' and shows 'Chon Chong' with an 'Advanced Search' button. The results list several entities, each with a category, status, and location. A 'Search guide' table is also visible on the right side of the page.

Find sanctions targets and persons of interest

OpenSanctions helps investigators find leads, allows companies to manage risk and enables technologists to build data-driven products.

Chon Chong

1,519,185 entities · 228 data sources · updated 2024-09-10 · bulk data · screening tool

People and companies that matter
Persons of interest data provides the key that helps analysts find evidence of corruption, money laundering and other criminal activity.

Clean data and transparent process
Our open source data pipeline takes on the complex task of building a clean, de-duplicated, and well-understood dataset.

Sources with global scope
We integrate data from 228 global sources, including official sanctions lists, data on politically exposed persons and entities of criminal interest.

Use OpenSanctions to manage business risk

Search OpenSanctions

Chon Chong

Search guide · Data current as of 2024-09-20

| Topics | |
|------------------------|---|
| Sanctioned entity | 9 |
| Sanction-linked entity | 7 |
| Politician | 4 |

| Data sources | |
|---|----|
| DPRK Reports | 25 |
| Graph-based entity tagging | 7 |
| US SAM Procurement Exclusions | 7 |
| French National Asset Freezing System | 6 |
| Monaco National Fund Freezing List | 6 |
| US OFAC Specially Designated Nationals (SD... | 6 |

Chong Chon Gang
Vessel · Sanctioned entity · North Korea

TONG HUNG SAN
Organization · Sanctioned entity

Tong Hung San
Vessel · Sanction-linked entity · Brazil · North Korea

CHONG CHON GANG SHIPPING CO. LTD
Legal entity · Sanctioned entity

Chon Ma San
Vessel · North Korea

Chongchongang Shipping Company
Company · Sanctioned entity · North Korea

Chongchongang Shipping Company (青山川会社)
Legal entity · Sanctioned entity · North Korea

UN Sanctions: Exercise:

- Are any Kuala Lumpur residents designated by the UN?
- Why is Green Pine UN designated?
- What kind of entity is Chon Ma San?
- Find five UN sanctioned oil companies

UN Sanctions: Quick Quiz

Statement 1: The UN enforces its own sanctions

Statement 2: The UN frequently issues new sanctions

Statement 3: All North Korean vessels are prohibited from entering foreign ports

Any Questions?

Thanks for your attention!