

Timeline: U.S. Sanctions and Treasury Departments Actions against the DPRK

1950	Korean War breaks out. United States institutes total embargo on exports to North Korea. President Truman declares a state of national emergency in U.S. because of Korean War. Department of Treasury issues Foreign Assets Control Regulations (FACR), forbidding financial transactions by, or on behalf of, North Korea, including transactions for travel. These regulations also froze North Korean assets held under U.S. jurisdiction.
1953	Armistice halts Korean War.
1955	U.S. issues first International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) which includes North Korea on list of countries that should be denied, “licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles and defense services.”
1965	When Export Administration Regulations (EARs) are revised categorizing countries according to level of restriction, North Korea continues to be on the list of most restricted countries—Country Group Z.
1975	Korea- related Foreign Asset Control Regulations (FACRs) revised to prohibit transactions related to agricultural products that contained raw goods originating in the DPRK.
1985	DPRK joins NPT.
1987	KAL flight 858 is bombed, reportedly by North Korean agents.
1988	North Korea is added to U.S. Department of State’s list of state sponsors or supporters of international terrorism.
1989	EARs revised to allow export of “commercially-supplied goods intended to meet basic human needs” to DPRK with licenses granted on a case-by-case basis. Revisions ease regulations concerning travel to DPRK for special activities. Revisions to the IEEPA to reflect advances in media (such as CDs, etc.) allow for ease in flow of information materials between U.S. and certain countries, including DPRK.
1991	North and South Korea join the UN.
1992	FACR revised to allow telecommunication between U.S. and DPRK.
1992-2002	U.S. sanctions various North Korean entities for violation of U.S. missile nonproliferation laws found in sections of the Arms Export Control Act, Export Administration Act, and Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000. Sanctions passed on North Korean entities in 1992, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2006 often alongside sanctions on Iranian, Syrian or Pakistani entities.
1994	U.S. and DPRK Sign the Agreed Framework.
1995	A range of economic sanctions eased. New FACR revisions allow unlimited travel-related transactions, establishment of news organization offices and transactions related to provision of LWR. The revisions also allow for the importation of North Korean magnesite and magnesia.
1996	FACR revision allows for humanitarian donations in response to DPRK floods and famine.
1997	FACR revision authorizes payments for services rendered by North Korea to U.S aircraft in connection with overflight of, or emergency landing, in the DPRK.
1998	The DPRK test fires a missile over Japan.
1999	The DPRK announces a self-imposed moratorium on missile testing. Pres. Clinton announces the most significant easing of trade and travel restrictions since their imposition in 1950.

2000	EARs and FACRs revised to allow for easing of these trade and travel sanctions. Regulations on financial transactions are also loosened so that most transactions are permitted.
2002	The Agreed Framework begins to erode when North Korea reportedly admits to having a uranium enrichment program, reactivates its reactor at Yongbyon and expels IAEA inspectors and the United States stops oil shipments to DPRK.
2003	DPRK withdraws from NPT
2005	<p>March 2: North Korea announces an end to its missile-testing moratorium.</p> <p>May 1: North Korea tests a short-range missile.</p> <p>June 28: The US imposes financial sanctions on three North Korean entities it accuses of involvement in WMD proliferation</p> <p>September 12: The U.S. Department of Treasury designates Banco Delta Asia in Macau an institution of “money laundering concern;” Macanese authorities freeze DPRK accounts.</p> <p>September 19: The Fourth Round of Six-Party Talks produces the “September Joint Statement,” in which parties agree to the goal of ending North Korea’s nuclear weapons program. The U.S. sanctions two North Korean companies. October 21: The U.S. Department of Treasury Freezes Assets of eight North Korean entities for involvement in WMD proliferation</p> <p>December 13: The U.S. Department of Treasury issues an advisory warning U.S. and international financial institutions to "guard against the abuse of their financial services by North Korea.”</p>
2006	<p>March: A North Korean Delegation visits the U.S. to discuss the BDA designation; the meeting is inconclusive. The following day, North Korea tests a short-range missile.</p> <p>March 30: The U.S. freezes the US-controlled assets of a Swiss firm and a Swiss individual that allegedly have business dealings with a North Korean entity named by the U.S. government as a WMD proliferator.</p> <p>April: New OFAC regulations, effective in May, make it illegal for U.S. persons to own, lease, operate or insure any vessel flagged by North Korea.</p> <p>July 5: The DPRK test fires seven missiles, including a Taepo-Dong long-range missile.</p> <p>July 15: The UN Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1695.</p> <p>October 3: North Korea announces unspecific plans to test a nuclear device.</p> <p>October 6: The UNSC Issues SC 8859 warning North Korea not to test a nuclear device.</p> <p>October 9: North Korea announces that it has exploded a nuclear device.</p> <p>October 13: New Japanese sanctions, announced October 11, go into effect.</p> <p>October 14: The UN Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1718.</p> <p>November 13: The US submits a report to the UN describing implementation of 1718 under existing law and providing a provisional list of luxury goods prohibited for export.</p> <p>December 7: President announces imposition of “Glenn Amendment” and new Atomic Energy Act sanctions, mandated by law to be applied to non-nuclear-weapons states that detonate nuclear devices.</p>
2007	<p>January 26: The U.S. Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) amends the EAR to impose license requirements for the export and re-export of “virtually all items subject to the EAR” except food and medicines not listed on the Commerce Control List and releases a list of luxury items prohibited for export and re-export to the DPRK.</p> <p>February 13: Agreement signed in which the U.S. agrees to “begin the process of removing the designation of the DPRK as a state-sponsor of terrorism and advance the process of terminating the application of the Trading with the Enemy Act with respect to the DPRK.”</p>

