

Key sanctions on North Korea

The United Nations Security Council has adopted new sanctions on North Korea, in response to its sixth nuclear test on Sept 3. But these measures were watered down under pressure from China and Russia.



Trucks on the Friendship Bridge connecting North Korea and China.

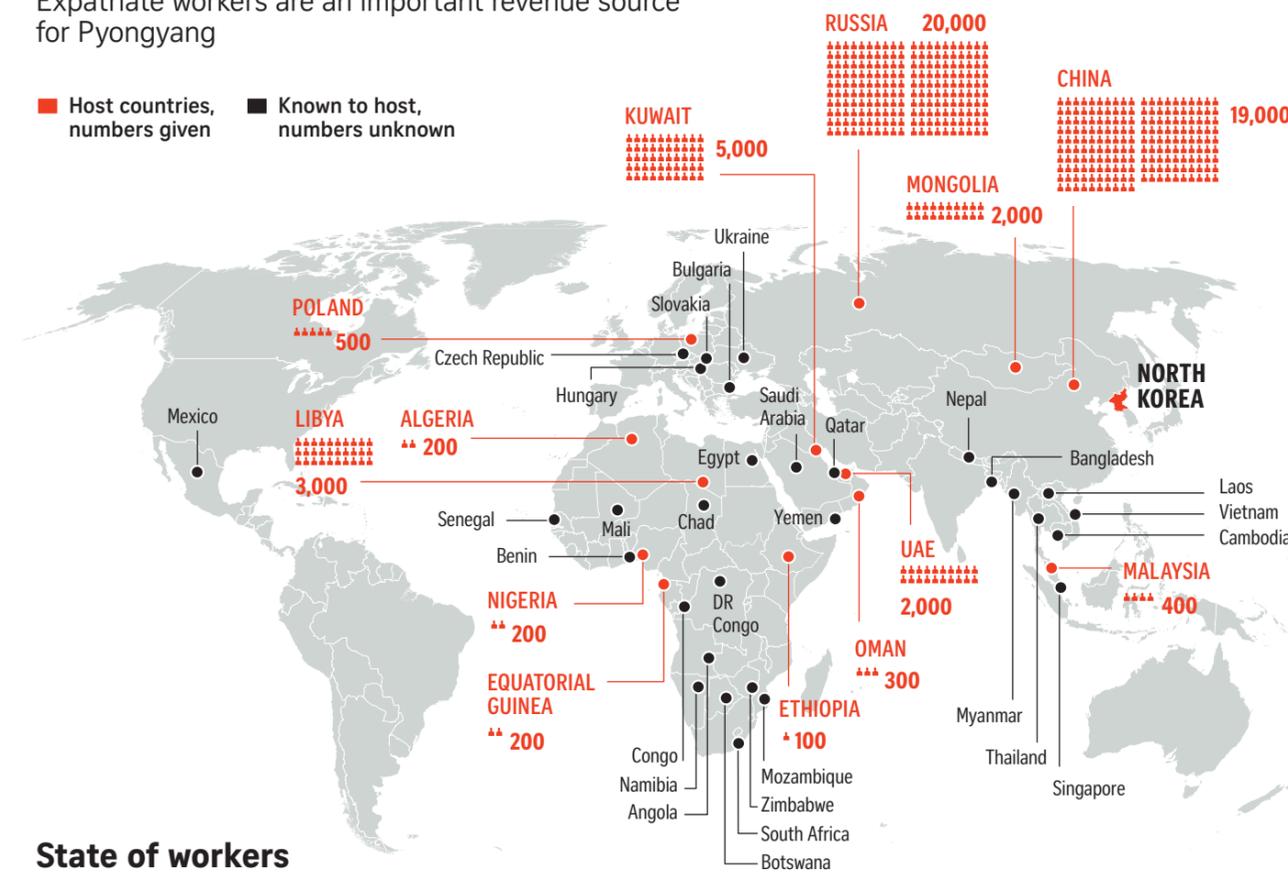
- A cap of 2 million barrels a year on refined petroleum exports to North Korea, and a cap on crude oil exports to the North at 4 million barrels a year. China, Pyongyang's main economic ally, supplies most of North Korea's crude oil. A US official told Reuters that North Korea imported some 4.5 million barrels of refined petroleum products annually, and 4 million barrels of crude oil.
- A ban on textile exports, which are Pyongyang's second-biggest export after coal and other minerals, and worth more than US\$700 million (S\$943 million) a year.
- A ban on new visas for North Korean workers abroad, which the United States estimates would cut off US\$500 million or more in tax revenue per year. Some 93,000 North Koreans have been sent to work overseas.
- A ban on joint ventures with North Korean entities, except for non-profit public utility infrastructure projects.



Workers at the Chollima Steel Complex, south-west of Pyongyang. The steel sector is vital to the economy of the isolated, sanctions-hit country.

North Korea's exported labour

Expatriate workers are an important revenue source for Pyongyang



State of workers

Work mainly in **mining, logging, textile and construction** industries

Average wage ranges from **\$120-\$150** monthly. Employers pay higher amounts to North Korean government

Rights groups report **inadequate** health and safety measures
insufficient daily food rations

Not allowed to return to North Korea until **3-year** contract expires

Up to **20 hours** of work per day reported

Subject to **constant surveillance** by North Korean security agents

NOTE: Based on interviews conducted with former overseas labourers