



Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Note verbale dated 16 November 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, with reference to the Chairman's note dated 1 November, has the honour to submit the national report of Sweden to the Committee (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 16 November 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National Report by Sweden to the Sanctions Committee established by UNSCR 1718 (2006)

Pursuant to paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006), Sweden submits to the Security Council the following information concerning the steps taken by the EU and nationally by Sweden with a view to implementing effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 of the said resolution.

In its conclusions adopted on 17 October 2006, the Council of the European Union confirmed that the EU will fully implement the provisions of all relevant UNSC Resolutions and notably of Resolution 1718 adopted on 14 October 2006 and of Resolution 1695 adopted on 15 July 2006. The Council stated that it would immediately take the necessary steps to that end.

The EU immediately initiated the preparation of legal instruments implementing the provisions of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006). Preparations are under way to adopt without delay a Council Common Position and a Council Regulation. Further information will be provided to the Security Council, once the Common Position and Regulation have been adopted.

Sweden has the following national legislation requiring an export authorisation for the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel to third countries, including the authorisation to manufacture such materiel, and an authorisation for the provision of brokering services and other services related to military activities. This legislation should apply to all goods included in the Common Military List of the European Union (Official Journal of the European Union C 66, 17.3.2006, p.1. This provides the basis for enforcement of the arms embargo against DPRK and the ban on related brokering services: Regulation (EC) No 174/2005: Military Equipment Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 1992:1300) and Swedish Weapons Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 1996:67).

The penalties determined by Sweden are set out in the following legislation:

Regulation (EC) No 174/2005: Military Equipment Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 1992:1300) and Swedish Weapons Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 1996:67), Regulation (EC) No 560/2005: Swedish Act on Certain International Sanctions (Swedish Code of Statutes 1996:95), Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002: Swedish Law on Penalties for Smuggling (Swedish Code of Statutes 2000:1225).

As regards restrictions on visas Sweden is a contracting party of the Schengen Convention. The Schengen Member States are bound by Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 as to which citizens are required to have a visa for entering the Schengen area. Sweden has the following national legislation which is based on the Schengen rules and provides the basis for refusal of admission and denial of requests for a visa: Aliens Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 2005:716), Aliens Ordinance (Swedish Code of Statutes 2006:97), Special Control of Aliens Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 1991:572).