

2016, shall remain in effect until the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President submits to Congress a certification that the Government of North Korea, persons acting for or on behalf of that Government, and persons owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by that Government or persons acting for or on behalf of that Government, are no longer engaged in the illicit activities described in such Executive Orders, including actions in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and 2094 (2013).

(b) Rule of construction

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the President pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(Pub. L. 114–122, title II, §210, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 111.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act, referred to in subsec. (b), is title II of Pub. L. 95–223, Dec. 28, 1977, 91 Stat. 1626, which is classified generally to chapter 35 (§1701 et seq.) of Title 50, War and National Defense. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1701 of Title 50 and Tables.

§ 9231. Sense of Congress on trilateral cooperation between the United States, South Korea, and Japan

(a) In general

It is the sense of Congress that the President—

- (1) should seek to strengthen high-level trilateral mechanisms for discussion and coordination of policy toward North Korea between the Government of the United States, the Government of South Korea, and the Government of Japan;

- (2) should ensure that the mechanisms specifically address North Korea’s nuclear, ballistic, and conventional weapons programs, its human rights record, and cybersecurity threats posed by North Korea;

- (3) should ensure that representatives of the United States, South Korea, and Japan meet on a regular basis and include representatives of the United States Department of State, the United States Department of Defense, the United States intelligence community, and representatives of counterpart agencies in South Korea and Japan; and

- (4) should continue to brief the relevant congressional committees regularly on the status of such discussions.

(b) Relevant committees

The relevant committees referred to in subsection (a)(4) shall include—

- (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

- (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(Pub. L. 114–122, title II, §211, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 111.)

SUBCHAPTER III—PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

§ 9241. Strategy to promote North Korean human rights

(a) In general

Not later than 120 days after October 25, 2018, and periodically thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination with other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that details a United States strategy to promote initiatives to enhance international awareness of and to address the human rights situation in North Korea.

(b) Information

The report required under subsection (a) should include—

- (1) a list of countries that forcibly repatriate refugees from North Korea;

- (2) a list of countries where North Korean laborers work, including countries the governments of which have formal arrangements with the Government of North Korea or any person acting for or on behalf of that Government to employ North Korean workers; and

- (3) a list of foreign persons that knowingly employ North Korean laborers, as described in section 9214(g)(1)(C) of this title.

(c) Strategy

The report required under subsection (a) should include—

- (1) a plan to enhance bilateral and multi-lateral outreach, including sustained engagement with the governments of partners and allies with overseas posts to routinely demarche or brief those governments on North Korea human rights issues, including forced labor, trafficking, and repatriation of citizens of North Korea;

- (2) public affairs and public diplomacy campaigns, including options to work with news organizations and media outlets to publish opinion pieces and secure public speaking opportunities for United States Government officials on issues related to the human rights situation in North Korea, including forced labor, trafficking, and repatriation of citizens of North Korea; and

- (3) opportunities to coordinate and collaborate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to raise awareness and provide assistance to North Korean defectors throughout the world.

(Pub. L. 114–122, title III, §302, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 112; Pub. L. 115–44, title III, §321(a)(1), Aug. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 951; Pub. L. 115–272, title III, §303(c)(2), Oct. 25, 2018, 132 Stat. 4157; Pub. L. 116–92, div. F, title LXXI, §7122(b)(4), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2248.)

AMENDMENTS

2019—Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 116–92 substituted “section 9214(g)(1)(C)” for “section 9214(b)(1)(M)”.

2018—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 115–272 substituted “Not later than 120 days after October 25, 2018, and periodically thereafter” for “Not later than 180 days after February 18, 2016”.