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BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
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Commerce Announces the Republic of Korea's Partnership on Export Controls for Russia

This Latest Action Expands and Enhances Global Coalition to Stand With the Ukrainian People Against Russian Aggression

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, the U.S. Commerce Department and the Republic of Korea (referred to as South Korea in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR)) are jointly announcing the formal addition of the ROK to the growing global coalition of nations that are standing against Russian aggression by implementing stringent export control policies. A link to the U.S.-ROK Joint Statement is available here.

Multilateral application of export controls is a force-multiplier in cutting off Russia and any additional entities that seek to provide them material support, from the commodities, technologies, and software necessary to support advanced defense, aerospace, and maritime sectors.

"The Republic of Korea's participation is critical to the growing global coalition that is expansively restricting exports to Russia and Belarus," **said Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration Thea D. Rozman Kendler**. "We are working closely with the ROK and our coalition partners to diminish Russia's military capacity in response to Russia's unjustifiable invasion of Ukraine. In addition to this partnership, we continue to conduct extensive outreach to other global partners to limit the sources of sensitive technology available to Russia."

Under a rule issued and implemented on March 4, 2022 (available here) by the U.S. Department of Commerce, through its Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), the Republic of Korea, denoted as South Korea, is added to the list of countries to receive an exclusion from the license requirements required under the U.S. Russia/Belarus Sanctions rules, including the foreign direct product (FDP) rules for Russia/Belarus and Russian/Belarusian Military End Users (MEUs). The ROK joins the member states of the European Union (EU), Japan, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand. Providing exclusions to partner countries enhances the multilateral effort to implement strong export controls. Having countries apply substantially similar controls through their own laws will help to expand the scope of products beyond the U.S.'s FDP rules. For example, many countries have developed their aerospace sector domestically and are not necessarily reliant on U.S. technology and tools. In cases such as those the U.S.'s FDP rules would not cover as many items and products as comparable controls put in place by the country itself. By providing exclusions from the U.S. rules for partners that are willing to step up and share in the effort required to implement these restrictions globally through their own legal systems, educating companies on compliance responsibilities under their domestic laws, and leveraging their law enforcement resources. The United States will work with our cooperating partners to share information, enforcement resources, and coordinate on the commodities, technologies, and software to be controlled, making the entire global effort more effective.

These BIS actions were taken under the authority of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 and its implementing regulations, the Export Administration Regulations (EAR).

Additional information on the Biden-Harris Administration's response is available here.

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