



# Security Council

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## Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#)

### Letter dated 21 December 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Government of Mongolia on the implementation of Security Council resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#) (see annex).

I kindly request that the report be issued as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed)* Sukhbold **Sukhee**  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations



**Annex to the letter dated 21 December 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

**Report of Mongolia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017)**

Pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017), Mongolia hereby submits its report on the measures taken to implement the resolution as follows.

**1. Overview**

Mongolia is committed to a nuclear-weapon-free world and has consistently supported every effort of the international community to promote the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and achieve nuclear disarmament.

Mongolia has fully implemented its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and duly submitted its reports (S/AC.49/2007/21, S/AC.49/2014/5, S/AC.49/2016/39 and S/AC.49/2017/41).

After its adoption, resolution 2375 (2017) was immediately circulated to all the relevant ministries, agencies and organizations, which further disseminated the contents of the resolution to subsidiary bodies, entities and businesses.

The standing committee on security and foreign policy issues of the parliament of Mongolia held a closed meeting on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) on 1 November 2017, giving specific instructions to the Government for their timely and effective implementation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia continues to be the Government entity responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of the provisions of resolution 2375 (2017) and all other related Security Council resolutions on DPRK.

**2. Implementation measures**

Mongolia is fully committed to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) on DPRK. In addition to the information provided in the previous reports on the implementation of Council resolutions relating to DPRK, Mongolia hereby reports on some updates concerning the implementation of specific provisions of resolution 2375 (2017) as follows.

*(i) Designations (paragraph 3)*

Relevant border control authorities have been informed of resolution 2375 (2017) and of their obligations thereunder. No individual listed in annex I to resolution 2375 (2017) and previous resolutions on DPRK for a travel ban has entered into or transited through the territory of Mongolia.

The Central Bank of Mongolia and the General Intelligence Agency have been informed of resolution 2375 (2017), specifically the names of individuals and entities listed in annexes I and II to the resolution for an asset freeze, and of their obligations thereunder. Relevant authorities continue to strictly monitor and ensure the implementation of the measures of Security Council resolutions regarding these individuals and entities.

(ii) *Transportation (paragraphs 7–12)*

Mongolia is a landlocked country. It currently has 341 foreign vessels carrying the Mongolian flag on the high seas. There had been some DPRK vessels carrying the Mongolian flag prior to the adoption of Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016). Pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 2270 (2016), 17 vessels associated with DPRK were deregistered and their contracts were terminated in 2016. There is currently no DPRK-related vessel flying under the Mongolian flag.

(iii) *Sectoral (paragraphs 13–17)*

Relevant agencies and businesses in Mongolia have been informed of and updated on the new contents and measures regarding the export, import, transfer and inspection of goods. Mongolian authorities have carried out thorough reviews and found no information on procurement of the goods and items, including condensates and natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products and textiles, prohibited in paragraphs 13–16 of resolution 2375 (2017).

Relevant ministries and border control and customs authorities have been reminded of their obligations under Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017), including those relating to the inspection of all personal luggage and baggage of DPRK nationals and others travelling to or from DPRK, as well as cargo to or from DPRK or brokered or facilitated by DPRK or its nationals or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf. There has been no case registered or reported in this regard.

Mongolia has been in strict compliance with paragraph 17 of resolution 2375 (2017), regarding work authorizations for DPRK nationals. Relevant ministries and authorities have been duly reminded of their obligations regarding the prohibition on work authorizations.

The total quota of work authorizations for DPRK nationals has been decreasing continuously, and in 2017 stands at 2,338 compared with 3,858 in 2015 and 2,483 in 2016. Although the total number of work authorizations for DPRK workers, set by the relevant Government resolution, stands at 2,338 for 2017, as at 1 November 2017 relevant authorities had granted work permits to 1,221 DPRK nationals only. In addition, more than 200 DPRK workers were expelled from Mongolia in 2016. In accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 2375 (2017), the decision has been taken not to provide new work authorizations for DPRK nationals. The work authorizations for which written contracts had been finalized prior to the adoption of resolution 2375 (2017) will continue until 1 June 2018. On 3 June 2018, the agreement on the exchange of labour between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of DPRK will expire. A note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia was sent to the embassy of DPRK in Ulaanbaatar on the non-renewal of the said agreement until after the lifting of the relevant sanctions. The Government of Mongolia is working with the embassy of DPRK to organize the orderly withdrawal of the DPRK workers.

In August 2017, the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1874 (2009) requested Mongolia to provide information regarding the number of work authorizations that had been granted to DPRK nationals as at 5 August 2017. Relevant information was provided to the Panel in due course.

(iv) *Joint ventures (paragraph 18)*

The Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry was informed of the provisions regarding joint ventures and cooperative entities and was requested to disseminate the contents of resolution 2375 (2017) to businesses.

There are 20 DPRK joint ventures and cooperative entities operating in Mongolia. Since the adoption of resolution 2371 (2017), there has been no case of opening of a new joint venture or cooperative entity or the expansion of existing joint ventures through additional investments. The relevant authorities were instructed to close all joint ventures and cooperative entities operating in Mongolia by 8 February 2018 in accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 2375 (2017).

(v) *Political (paragraph 29)*

In paragraph 29 of resolution 2375 (2017), the Security Council welcomed efforts by Council members, as well as other States, to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue, and stressed the importance of working to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and beyond.

One of the priorities of Mongolian foreign policy is “to be engaged in Asia-Pacific multilateral cooperation, to lend proactive support to the policies and activities aimed at strengthening strategic stability and security cooperation in East Asia, Northeast Asia and Central Asia”. Within this framework, Mongolia came forward in 2013 with the initiative of holding the “Ulaanbaatar Dialogue on Northeast Asian Security”, and the fourth international conference was successfully held in Ulaanbaatar on 15 and 16 June 2017. The previous three conferences were organized at the track 2 level, while the 2017 conference was held at the track 1.5 level. Government representatives and academics from Canada, China, DPRK, France, Germany, Japan, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as well as representatives of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, the Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, were among the participants of the conference.

The agenda of the fourth conference included not only security issues pertaining to North-East Asia, but also potential projects in the energy, infrastructure and environmental sectors. Many interesting ideas and perceptions were expressed by the participants on the main topics of the conference. Presentations offered diverse analyses of present tense situation in North-East Asia, its security environment, strategic interests of relevant countries and perspectives for the future.

North-East Asia is the only subregion without any established mechanism of security cooperation. Participants highlighted the importance of engagement during the conference. Engagement should be an important prerequisite for any dialogue to succeed. In fact, the Ambassador of the European Union pointed out that “isolation is not a recipe for success”. Mongolia is for constructive engagement by all countries, including DPRK, in de-escalating the tension and resolving the outstanding issues.

The conference proved once again that the Ulaanbaatar Dialogue continued to enjoy broad support. For instance, as Professor Noboru Miyawaki of Ritsumeikan University noted, the Ulaanbaatar Dialogue was the only setting that “covers all the political entities in NEA”. Indeed, Mongolia is the only country in North-East Asia that does not have any unresolved issues, be they territorial or political, with other countries in the region or any other country for that matter. Our aim is to provide a neutral ground for constructive dialogue and engagement.

The Government of Mongolia will continue its efforts to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and beyond and hold the fifth Ulaanbaatar Dialogue on Northeast Asian Security in 2018.

**3. Conclusion**

Mongolia is committed to the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and to cooperating closely with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#).

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