



Security Council

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

Letter dated 27 October 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) and, in particular, its paragraph 18, in which it decided that Member States shall report to the Security Council on concrete measures they have taken to implement effectively the provisions of the resolution. In this respect, I have the further honour to submit to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) the national report of the Government of the Republic of Korea on the implementation of Security Council resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) (see annex).

(Signed) **Cho** Tae-yul
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 27 October 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Korea on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017)

I. Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Korea (“the Korean Government”) is committed to faithfully implementing Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) and all previous Security Council sanctions resolutions on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, namely, resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017) and 2375 (2017), and to rendering full cooperation to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).

The Republic of Korea is a party to international treaties concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the control of transfer of conventional arms, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction; and the Arms Trade Treaty. It is also a member of all export control regimes, namely, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group, the Zangger Committee and the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies. The Korean Government has established and updated its system to fully implement its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, and it will continue to contribute to the international efforts to strengthen the global non-proliferation regime.

Since 2006, the Korean Government has taken the necessary legislative and executive measures to implement the Security Council sanctions resolutions on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and submitted its national implementation reports in 2006, 2009, 2013, 2016 and 2017. Following the adoption of resolution 2371 (2017), the Government has taken additional measures to implement the resolution effectively.

The Korean Government imposed the measures of 24 May 2010 in response to the sinking of the Republic of Korea navy corvette *Cheonan* in a torpedo attack by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in 2010. The measures contain extensive sanctions against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, including: (a) strict restrictions on visits by nationals of the Republic of Korea to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea; (b) the suspension of inter-Korean trade; (c) the prohibition of new investments in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea; and (d) a ban on the operation of vessels of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in the territorial waters of the Republic of Korea.

Following the fourth nuclear test and long-range ballistic missile launches by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in early 2016, the Korean Government took measures to cease the operations of the Kaesong industrial complex on 10 February 2016. Currently, there is no economic cooperation between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

II. Measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 2371 (2017)

A. Prohibition of the transfer of weapons of mass destruction-related dual-use or conventional arms-related items (paras. 4 and 5)

Under the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act, the Korean Government's authorization is required for the direct transfer of all items between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Ministry of Unification enacted the Public Notice on the Procedures for Approval of Transfers of Strategic Goods to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in August 2007 and has been updating the control list annually. Under the Public Notice, any person who intends to transfer an item to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is required to check whether the item is listed as a strategic item prior to such a transfer. Any individual who has transferred strategic goods through deceptive or other illicit means is subject to a maximum of three years in prison or a fine of up to 30 million Korean won.

In accordance with the Special Measures for Restrictions on Trade for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, the Korean Government bans the transfer, including through a third party, to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all items prohibited under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

In the second half of 2017, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy will revise the Special Measures to reflect the weapons of mass destruction-related dual-use items and conventional arms-related items, as specified in the reports of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) (see [S/2017/728](#) and [S/2017/760](#)). Under the Foreign Trade Act, any person who is discovered to have transferred through a third country items banned by the Special Measures will be subject to a maximum of five years in prison or a fine of up to three times the price of the items.

B. Sectoral bans (paras. 8–11)

1. Prohibition of the transfer of coal, iron, iron ore, lead, lead ore and seafood from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (paras. 8–10)

Under the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act, the Korean Government's authorization is required for the direct transfer of all items between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under the Act, the Ministry of Unification prohibits the direct transfer of all items prohibited under the relevant Security Council resolutions, including coal, iron, iron ore, lead, lead ore and seafood from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Any person who violates the Act is subject to a maximum of three years in prison or a fine of up to 30 million Korean won.

In accordance with the Special Measures, the Korean Government bans the transfers, including through a third party, to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all items prohibited under the relevant Security Council resolutions. In April 2016, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy revised the Special Measures to prohibit the indirect transfer of coal, iron and iron ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In the second half of 2017, the Ministry will revise the Special Measures to add lead, lead ore and seafood (including fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates in all forms).

Under the Customs Act, the Korean Government, when it deems it necessary to prevent the violations of obligations under the treaties concluded by the Republic of Korea and of generally approved international rules, may inspect or seal goods, means of transportation, places of storage and related books and documents, or take other necessary measures. Under the Act, submission of the related materials may be requested as evidence for items suspected to be originating from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the items may be inspected. In particular, in order to interdict disguised transfers via third countries from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korea Customs Service strengthened customs inspection by requiring the certificate of origin when processing import declarations of such items.

In addition, the items prohibited under the relevant Security Council resolutions will be designated as high-risk articles, and reflected in the Korea Customs Service Integrated Risk Management system to prevent their import.

2. Restriction on hiring workers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (para. 11)

Under the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act, the Korean Government's authorization is required for nationals of the Republic of Korea to contact or engage in joint projects with residents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under the Act, the Ministry of Unification may prohibit nationals from the Republic of Korea from contacting or engaging in joint projects with residents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Currently, there are no North Korean workers hired in the Republic of Korea.

C. Transportation restrictions (paras. 6 and 7)

1. Prohibition of entry into port of designated vessels (para. 6)

Under the Act on the Arrival, Departure, etc., of Ships and its Enforcement Decree, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries may require vessels to obtain permission from the Minister of Oceans and Fisheries for entry into ports when necessary for national security. Under the Act, the Ministry may not permit vessels designated by the Committee to enter any ports in the Republic of Korea.

In addition, the Korea Customs Service may prohibit entry into port of the vessels designated by the Committee by registering such vessels in the vessel selectivity system.

2. Prohibition on chartering vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (para. 7)

The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries informed relevant organizations, including the Korea Shipowners Association, in which ship companies in the Republic of Korea are registered, of their obligations under Security Council resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), including the prohibition on chartering vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

D. Financial sanctions (paras. 12–14)

1. Prohibition on the opening of new joint ventures or cooperative entities with entities or individuals from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, or the expansion of existing joint ventures through additional investments (para. 12)

Under the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act, the Korean Government’s authorization is required for nationals of the Republic of Korea to engage in joint projects with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Under the Act, the Ministry of Unification may prohibit the opening of new joint ventures or cooperative entities with entities or individuals from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or the expansion of existing joint ventures through additional investments. Any person who violates the Act is subject to a maximum of three years in prison or a fine of up to 30 million Korean won.

2. Prohibition on clearing of funds that could contribute to the development of weapons of mass destruction by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (para. 13)

Under the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act, the Korean Government’s authorization is required for exporting or importing goods or for payments between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Under the Act, the Ministry of Unification may prohibit transactions for clearing funds between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea that could contribute to the development of weapons of mass destruction by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

3. Consideration of companies performing financial services as financial institutions (para. 14)

Under the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act, the Korean Government’s authorization is required for nationals of the Republic of Korea to engage in joint projects with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Under the Act, the Ministry of Unification may prohibit companies from performing financial services in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

Currently, there are no financial transactions between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

E. Designation of additional individuals and entities (annexes I and II)

Under the Act on Prohibition against the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, the nine individuals and four entities listed in annexes I and II to resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) were additionally designated by the Financial Services Commission for its sanctions, including restrictions on financial transactions and freezing of assets.

Under the Foreign Exchange Transaction Act and guidelines on granting permission for payment and receipt for the fulfilment of obligations for the maintenance of international peace and security, foreign currency transactions with individuals or entities designated by the Korean Government are prohibited unless approved by the Governor of the Bank of Korea. The nine individuals and four entities listed in annexes I and II to resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) were additionally designated, and therefore foreign currency transactions with those individuals and entities are currently prohibited.

The nine individuals listed in annex I to resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) will not be allowed to enter the Republic of Korea if they do not have approvals and certificates of visit from the Ministry of Unification.
