



Security Council

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

Note verbale dated 27 October 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) and, in accordance with paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), has the honour to submit to the Committee the national report of the Government of Japan on the implementation of resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) (see annex).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 27 October 2017 from the
Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to
the Chair of the Committee**

**Report to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 18 of
resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#)**

1. Basic position of Japan

A series of acts of provocation by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which included a nuclear test on 3 September 2017 and a series of launches of ballistic missiles, some of which flew over Japan, are a direct challenge to the international community. The nuclear and missile development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea poses an unprecedented, grave and imminent threat to the security of the region, including Japan. The nuclear tests and the ballistic missile launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constitute flagrant and repeated violations of the relevant Security Council resolutions and pose a grave challenge to the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime centred on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The Government of Japan highly appreciates the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), which is aimed at strengthening the sanctions measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in response to the launches, on 4 and 28 July, of ballistic missiles with intercontinental range and other related activities. The resolution clearly demonstrates the international community's shared determination that pressure placed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be elevated to a higher level to reflect the real threat that its actions pose. Japan demands that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea seriously heed the call of the international community and refrain from any provocations while fully complying with Security Council resolutions, including resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#).

The Government of Japan has steadily undertaken measures to implement Security Council resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#) and [2371 \(2017\)](#) and strongly urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take concrete actions towards the resolution of outstanding issues of concern, such as abductions and nuclear and missile issues. The Government of Japan will continue to work closely with Member States towards the full implementation of the resolutions to ensure their effectiveness.

The Government of Japan also reaffirms that it will continue to work closely with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), as well as with the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#).

2. Measures relating to resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#)

The measures taken by the Government of Japan to implement resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) are described below. They have been implemented in conjunction with the recently introduced autonomous measures of Japan set out in section 3 of the present report. Existing measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have previously been reported to the Security Council (see [S/AC.49/2006/10](#), [S/AC.49/2009/7](#), [S/AC.49/2013/7](#), [S/AC.49/2016/5](#) and [S/AC.49/2017/9](#)).

(a) Financial measures*(i) Paragraph 3*

- The Government of Japan has introduced measures, based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949), to prevent the transfer of any financial resources to and from the nine individuals and four entities designated in annexes I and II to resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#).

(ii) Paragraph 12

- The Government of Japan will, if necessary, take appropriate measures, in accordance with applicable national legislation, to 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.

(iii) Paragraph 13

- The Government of Japan has already introduced measures to prevent the provision of financial services that could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities, including the clearing of funds, prohibited by the relevant resolutions.

(iv) Paragraph 14

- The Government of Japan will expel an individual, in accordance with applicable domestic laws, including the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Cabinet order No. 319 of 1951), where it is determined that the individual is working on behalf of or at the direction of a bank or financial institution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including companies performing financial services commensurate with those provided by banks.

(b) Measures concerning the movement of persons*(i) Paragraph 3*

- Based on the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, the Government of Japan has introduced measures to prevent the entry into Japan or the transit through the Japanese territory of the nine individuals designated in annex I to resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#).

(ii) Paragraph 11

- As part of its autonomous measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government of Japan has, in principle, banned the entry of any nationals from that country into Japan, irrespective of the purpose of entry.

(c) Measures concerning the movement of goods*(i) Paragraphs 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10*

- The Government of Japan has banned imports from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 14 October 2006 and exports to that country since 18 June 2009, based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act. Those measures have prevented the supply, sale or transfer to or procurement from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of any items, irrespective of their purpose or nature.

(d) Restrictions on maritime transport

(i) Paragraph 6

- The Government of Japan, based on relevant domestic laws, including the Act on Special Measures concerning Prohibition of Entry of Specified Ships into Ports (Act No. 125 of 2004), has prohibited the entry into Japanese ports of the vessels specified in annex III to resolution [2270 \(2016\)](#) as amended and other vessels relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- The Government of Japan will take appropriate measures in accordance with applicable domestic laws when required by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), as specified in paragraph 12 of resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#).

(ii) Paragraph 7

- In October 2017, the Government of Japan once again officially requested relevant Japanese entities to refrain from owning, leasing or operating any vessel flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including chartering vessels flagged by that country.
- No violation or negligence by Japanese entities has been observed.

(iii) Paragraph 21

- The Government of Japan seizes and disposes of items whose supply, sale, transfer or export is prohibited by the relevant resolutions, based on the Act on Special Measures concerning Cargo Inspections etc. Conducted by the Government Taking into Consideration United Nations Security Council Resolution 1874, etc.

3. Recent autonomous measures taken by the Government of Japan against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Government of Japan has taken autonomous measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as set out in its previous reports to the Security Council (see [S/AC.49/2009/7](#), [S/AC.49/2013/7](#), [S/AC.49/2016/5](#) and [S/AC.49/2017/9](#)). Following the recent violations of relevant Security Council resolutions by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which constitute an unprecedented, grave and imminent threat to Japan and seriously undermine the peace and security of the international community, on 28 July and 25 August 2017, the Government of Japan increased the number of entities and individuals designated for asset-freezing measures in relation to the nuclear and missile programmes and other related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its efforts towards the comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern, such as abductions and nuclear and missile issues.