



# Security Council

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

### **Note verbale dated 12 December 2017 from the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China 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 19 of Security Council resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#), has the honour to submit the attached report of China on the implementation of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#) (see annex).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 12 December 2017 from the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

[Original: Chinese]

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

1. China supports Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). The resolution clearly states that the international community is firmly opposed to the launching of ballistic missiles and the engagement in nuclear-development activities by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while remaining committed to resolving the problem of the Korean Peninsula by peaceful, diplomatic and political means. The resolution reaffirms support for the Six-Party Talks and calls for their resumption, and emphasizes that the implementation of the resolution must have no adverse humanitarian effects on the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their livelihood.

2. China has consistently taken a responsible attitude towards fulfilling its international obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and implementing the resolutions of the Security Council, and has put in place a series of effective operational mechanisms and practices. Following the adoption of resolution 2375 (2017), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, with the authorization of the State Council, issued a circular requiring implementation of the resolution by all Chinese government ministries and commissions, provinces, autonomous regions and province-level municipalities, as well as the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions.

3. China has taken the following measures to implement Security Council resolution 2375 (2017):

(a) On 22 September 2017, in accordance with the Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and the General Administration of Customs issued Announcement No. 52, which provides for (1) the complete prohibition, with effect from the date of the Announcement, of the import of textile products from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with contracts signed prior to the adoption of the resolution and whose customs import procedures would be completed before 2400 hours on 10 December remaining eligible for release. Import procedures for such products (including cargoes for which customs declarations had been accepted but whose release procedures had not been completed) would no longer be handled as of hour zero on 11 December. All such products entering the country thereafter would without exception be dealt with as prohibited-import cargoes. (2) The prohibition of the export of condensates and natural-gas liquids to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. With effect from hour zero on the date of implementation of the Announcement, export procedures for those products (including those for which customs declarations had been accepted but whose port-release procedures had not been completed) would no longer be handled. All such products exiting the country thereafter would without exception be dealt with as prohibited-export cargoes. (3) Effective 1 October 2017, exports of refined petroleum products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would be restricted. From 1 October 2017 to 31 December 2017, exports of refined petroleum products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from all States Members of the United Nations shall not exceed 500,000 barrels; beginning on 1 January 2018, exports of refined petroleum products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall not exceed 2,000,000 barrels per year. When the quantity ceiling approaches,

the competent department of the Government of China will issue, based on the export situation, an announcement banning the export of all refined petroleum products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for that year, without exception and with effect from the date of the announcement, and requiring that the supply, sale or transfer of refined petroleum products do not involve the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea prohibited by Security Council resolutions, but must be entirely for the purpose of enhancing the livelihood of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and be unconnected with creating revenue for its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.

(b) On 22 September 2017, in accordance with the Foreign Trade Law and the Administrative Licence Law of the People's Republic of China, the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs issued Announcement no. 2, stipulating the suspension of the issuance of permits to citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to come to China for work; however, work permits for citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea whose written contracts to come to China for work were signed before the adoption of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#) will be reviewed and issued in accordance with the law.

(c) Security Council resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) requires Member States to prohibit the entry into their ports of sanctioned vessels designated by the Committee as engaging in violations of the relevant Security Council resolutions. On 9 September 2017, the Chinese Ministry of Transport issued an announcement prohibiting the entry into port of any vessels designated by the Committee as having engaged in activities that violated Security Council resolutions, except in cases of emergency or when returning to their ports of origin. Allowing sanctioned vessels to enter into ports for humanitarian reasons requires prior permission of the Committee, and Chinese citizens and enterprises are prohibited from owning, leasing or operating vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(d) To implement the requirements of Security Council resolutions on sanctions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China has instituted a comprehensive system of export-control laws and regulations covering nuclear, biological, chemical and ballistic-missile related items and technologies. The regulatory scope of current Chinese export-control legislation is substantially the same as that of established international practice. It is on this basis that China will continue to implement Security Council resolutions on sanctions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the lists of items and technologies that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is prohibited from procuring, as determined by the Committee, including the list of additional items and technologies prohibited for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#).

(e) The Chinese Government has taken measures to require the freezing of funds, financial assets and economic resources on Chinese territory that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by persons or entities designated, under Security Council sanctions resolutions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or by the Committee, as being engaged in or providing support for, including through illicit means, nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related and ballistic missile-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, including the additional list of such persons and entities under resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#), as well as all funds, other financial assets and economic resources outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that are directly or indirectly owned or controlled by individuals or entities acting on their behalf, and to ensure that Chinese nationals and any persons or entities within Chinese territory are prevented from providing any funds, financial assets or economic resources to such persons or entities.

The Chinese Government has also taken measures to refuse entry to the sanctioned individuals, and to close the representative offices in China of entities subject to sanctions.

(f) On 28 September 2017, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce issued Announcement no. 55, stipulating the closure, within 120 days of the adoption of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#), of Chinese-foreign equity joint ventures, Chinese-foreign contractual joint ventures and foreign-capital enterprises established on Chinese territory by entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Equity and contractual joint ventures set up outside China by Chinese enterprises with entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must also be closed in accordance with the aforementioned Security Council resolution. The above stipulations do not apply to projects approved for exemption on a case-by-case basis by the Committee, especially non-profit and non-commercial public-utility infrastructure projects.

4. Under the "one country, two systems" principle, the Chinese Central Government is responsible for managing the foreign relations and defence of the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions, while those Regions enjoy executive, legislative and independent judicial and final-adjudication powers. For that reason, the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions shall, upon notification by the Central Government, formulate their own laws and regulations for the practical implementation of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#).

5. The Chinese Government is of the view that all countries have the duty to implement comprehensively and faithfully the sanctions provisions of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#), but it does not favour the arbitrary interpretation or expansion of the sanctions. Resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#) not only contains sanctions provisions, but also many other important elements such as the Council's support of and call for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks, its support for the commitments set forth in the September 2005 Joint Statement of the Fourth Round of the Six-Party Talks, and its reiteration of the importance of maintaining the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and north-east Asia at large. The Security Council is committed to a peaceful, diplomatic, and political solution to the situation, welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution of the issue through dialogue, and emphasizes the importance of working to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and beyond. The resolution should be implemented in a comprehensive and balanced manner.

6. The Chinese Government has consistently advocated the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, the maintenance of peace and stability there, and the resolution of problems through dialogue and consultation; it opposes war and chaos on the Korean Peninsula. Sanctions are not a goal, and Security Council resolutions cannot fundamentally resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula. Dialogue and negotiation are the only correct path toward resolving that issue. The nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula must be resolved peacefully and must be comprehensively implemented to balance the reasonable security concerns of all parties.

China has consistently made unremitting efforts to promote the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and to safeguard its peace and stability. On 4 July 2017, China and the Russian Federation issued a joint statement on the problem of the Korean Peninsula. The two parties have drafted a "road map" for resolving the problem of the Korean Peninsula, based on simultaneously promoting the denuclearization of and establishing peace mechanisms for the Peninsula, as put forward by China, with the aim of "advancing in parallel" through the proposed "double suspension" of the nuclear and missile activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the large-scale military exercises of the United States and the

Republic of Korea, and of a step-by-step settlement plan, as put forward by Russia. The joint initiative of China and Russia is practical and is aimed at addressing both the manifestations and the root causes of the problem, to promote the peaceful settlement of the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula and to maintain peace and stability there. China calls on all parties to support this proposal, and will continue to strengthen communication and coordination with the parties concerned, to play an active and constructive role in the early realization of the long-term stability of the Peninsula.

7. China opposes the deployment of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defence (THAAD) anti-missile system on the Peninsula. China also urges the relevant countries to cease imposing unilateral sanctions based on their own domestic law on entities or individuals of other countries.

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