

**Security Council**

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**Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)****Letter dated 8 July 2016 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 with regard to Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sukhbold **Sukhee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 8 July 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

National report of the Government of Mongolia on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016)

As a full-fledged Member of the United Nations, Mongolia supports Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087, 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016) on restriction measures with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and is fully committed to their implementation.

Mongolia prepared its initial report on the implementation of resolution 1718 (2006) and submitted it in March 2007 to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718. In April 2014, the Government of Mongolia submitted its second national report on the implementation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013). The present (third) report includes measures that have been undertaken by the Government of Mongolia towards the implementation of resolution 2270 (2016), in addition to those measures outlined in its previous reports.

Following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2270 (2016), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia accordingly informed all relevant ministries and other government institutions about their obligations under this resolution. Additionally, the list of individuals, entities, Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited vessels and luxury goods subject to the sanctions established under the resolution was distributed to all ministries and government institutions concerned.

In implementing resolution 2270 (2016), the law enforcement agencies and border control authorities of Mongolia have undertaken relevant measures to strengthen border and customs control over the movement of goods and vehicles to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Customs General Administration, the sanctions enforcement authority of Mongolia, has ordered its affiliates not to permit the export, import or transit to or from the DPRK of items and services covered by the above-mentioned resolution.

Mongolia does not purchase from the DPRK any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions. According to the statistical data provided by the Customs General Administration, the total value of imports from DPRK was \$824,100 in 2015, which constituted medication in measured doses and food products.

Pursuant to the Law on Combating Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing adopted by the Parliament of Mongolia on 8 July 2006, the Financial Information Unit was established within the Bank of Mongolia.

The core function of the Financial Information Unit is to receive reports on suspicious transactions from financial institutions, individuals and other entities, to analyse them and to disclose the results to local law-enforcement organizations and financial intelligence units in other countries to combat money-laundering. Within the framework of its functions the Financial Information Unit oversees the implementation of Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the DPRK.

In addition, there is no branch, subsidiary or representative office of any DPRK bank opened in Mongolia. Likewise, the financial institutions of Mongolia do not have representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK. There has been no case of public financial support being provided for trade with the DPRK that could contribute to its prohibited programs or activities, or to the evasion of sanctions.

Moreover, the relevant ministries and border control and customs authorities have been reminded of their obligations under resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 and 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016), including those related to the inspection of all cargo to or from the DPRK, or brokered or facilitated by the DPRK or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains prohibited items. There has been no case registered in this regard.

Mongolia is a landlocked country. It has over 400 foreign vessels carrying the Mongolian flag on the high seas. There had been some DPRK vessels carrying the Mongolian flag before resolution 2270 was adopted. Upon the instruction of the Ministry of Road and Transport of Mongolia, 14 vessels were de-registered and their contracts terminated. Today, there are no Mongolian-flagged vessels from the DPRK.

In October 2007, Mongolia signed a Proliferation Security Initiative ship-boarding agreement with the United States of America, which entered into force in February 2008. Under this agreement, if a vessel registered in Mongolia is suspected of carrying proliferation-related cargo, either country can request that the nationality of the ship in question be confirmed and, if needed, authorize the boarding, search and possible seizure of the cargo of concern.

Mongolia is committed to more active involvement in the Proliferation Security Initiative process. At present, it is in the process of studying and moving forward, through its national procedure, the matter of joining the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation. Relevant steps shall also be taken towards accession to the 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (Beijing Convention).

The relevant ministries and civil aviation, border control and customs authorities of Mongolia have also been reminded of their obligations, including the denial of permission to any DPRK aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly the territory of Mongolia if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains prohibited items, except for emergency landings. There has been no case registered in this regard.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had also alerted the relevant ministries and other government institutions to the provisions of resolution 2270 (2016) relating to luxury goods.

Finally, Mongolia intends to continue its close collaboration with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), with the aim of fulfilling the requirements envisaged in resolution 2270 (2016).