



# Security Council

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

### **Note verbale dated 2 November 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 18 of Security Council resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), has the honour to submit the report of China on the implementation of resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 2 November 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 2371 (2017)**

1. China supports Security Council resolution 2371 (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 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 2371 (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 2371 (2017):

(a) On 14 August 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. 40, which comprehensively prohibits the import of coal, iron, iron ore, lead, lead ore and marine products from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as of the effective date of the Announcement. Such goods arriving in Chinese ports prior to the effective date of the Announcement may be released. Beginning at midnight on 5 September, no further import formalities will be effected (including for goods whose customs declarations have been received but have not yet been processed for release). Thereafter, all such goods will be treated as prohibited imports.

The Announcement also provides that the aforesaid measures are not applicable with respect to coal that the exporting State confirms, on the basis of credible information, did not originate in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and that has transited the port of Rajin (Rason) in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but notification procedures stipulated in Security Council resolutions must be carried out in advance.

Implementation of the Announcement has proceeded in good order. On 26 September, as required by resolution 2371 (2017), China reported to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) ("the Committee") on iron, iron ore, lead, lead ore and marine products imported from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution.

(b) On 18 September 2017, the Chinese State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs issued Announcement No. 1, stipulating that the total number of work authorizations for Democratic People's Republic of Korea nationals in China may not

exceed the number already existing at the time of the adoption of resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#); applications for “authorization of foreigners to work in China” submitted by nationals of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in excess of the number stipulated in the resolution are not approved.

(c) 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.

Following the decision of the Committee to add to the list of sanctioned vessels, the Ministry of Transport made arrangements for the newly added vessels to be denied entry into Chinese ports.

(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 items. 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 designated by the Committee that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is prohibited from procuring.

(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 resolutions on sanctions 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, 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 individuals to whom the Security Council’s travel ban applies, and to close the representative offices in China of entities subject to sanctions.

(f) In accordance with the Measures for Overseas Investment Management, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 47 on 25 August 2017, prohibiting entities or individuals of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea from setting up Chinese-foreign joint-capital ventures, Chinese-foreign cooperative enterprises, or foreign-funded enterprises in China, and prohibiting already-established enterprises from increasing their capital or expanding their scope. The Announcement also stipulates that applications for new investment or expansion of existing investment in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in violation of resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) will not be approved.

(g) The Chinese Government has taken measures to implement the financial-sanctions provisions of Security Council resolutions on sanctions relating to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, including prohibiting capital settlements from Chinese territory prohibited under Security Council resolutions and prohibiting

Chinese financial-services companies that provide banking services from engaging in activities prohibited under the resolutions.

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 power, including that of final adjudication. 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 2371 (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 2371 (2017), but it does not favour the arbitrary interpretation or expansion of the sanctions. Resolution 2371 (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, its reiteration of the importance of maintaining the peace and stability of the Korean peninsula and north-east Asia at large, its commitment to a peaceful, diplomatic, and political solution to the situation, its welcoming of efforts by Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue, and its highlighting of 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 sides 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 all parties involved 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.