



Security Council

Distr.: General
24 February 2017
English
Original: Spanish

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

Note verbale dated 23 February 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) and has the honour to submit herewith the report on its implementation of resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#) (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 23 February 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report on implementation of Security Council resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#) on the sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

With regard to the measures contained in Security Council resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#), the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, in line with its traditional position of defending multilateralism, non-proliferation, respect for international law and the peaceful settlement of disputes, has been a member of the first nuclear-weapon-free zone in the world (Treaty of Tlatelolco) since that zone was established and is not a member of any nuclear suppliers' group.

Uruguay was also one of the signatories of the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, ratifying it promptly. On 25 September 2014, it deposited its instrument of ratification for the Arms Trade Treaty.

Uruguay is making every effort in this area to take the necessary steps to carry out the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution.

With regard to financial measures, there is a bill in the Uruguayan Parliament to standardize the procedures for checking the individuals and entities included in the lists annexed to Security Council resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1988 \(2011\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#), [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1737 \(2006\)](#) and any subsequent, similar or complementary resolutions adopted in this area.

The aforementioned bill also covers the procedure to be followed after preventive freezing, which basically consists of notifying the Financial Intelligence and Analysis Unit of the Central Bank of Uruguay and, through the Unit, the competent criminal court, and also establishing deadlines for the court to decide whether or not to maintain the freezing measure and, if it is maintained, for what period of time.

In addition, Uruguay is working towards adopting a system of implementation of the various resolutions concerning the Security Council sanctions committees, including resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#) and [2321 \(2016\)](#) on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Accordingly, there is a plan to systematize the implementation of financial sanctions against the individuals referred to in the aforementioned resolutions by assigning powers to the relevant authorities and taking concrete steps.

The measures to be taken include the following: preventive freezing, immediately and without delay, of all funds and other financial assets or economic resources of listed persons and/or entities, and a prohibition on making funds available to such persons.

In addition, the National Customs Directorate is the national authority responsible for verification and control of sea, air and land customs operations involving the loading, unloading and dispatch of goods, which are carried out in full compliance with international obligations relating to customs control. The Directorate uses the comprehensive customs intelligence system, a tool for analysing cargo on arrival in order to identify risk profiles through the automatic and rigorous application of special rules.

It has also put in place an infrastructure project for physical inspection of merchandise that arrives at the port of Montevideo in containers. Since 2013, two facilities have been set up outside the port to process this type of cargo. These are the Montevideo verification centre and the Polo Oeste verification centre, where temporary admittance and import operations are verified. The facilities contribute some of the infrastructure and tools necessary for oversight of foreign trade.

At the international level, there is cooperation with neighbouring States and other regional partners to strengthen national border security. Uruguay participates actively in multilateral forums to address security issues in general and terrorism in particular, both through international bodies such as the United Nations, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Organization of American States, the Union of South American Nations and the Southern Common Market, to name but a few, and at the bilateral level.

With regard to measures to control the entry into the national territory of individuals subject to sanctions under Security Council resolutions [2270 \(2016\)](#) and [2321 \(2016\)](#), the National Directorate for Migration works in coordination with INTERPOL to take immediate steps in response to INTERPOL alerts.

With regard to integrated risk control and border procedures, Uruguay has an integrated control system at the airport and at international bridges and ports.

In addition, the Government of Uruguay has fully implemented the provisions of resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#) and previous resolutions relating to trade sanctions and restrictions on luxury goods with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In that context, the Government of Uruguay wishes to emphasize that in 2016, there was no bilateral trade between the two countries.

Uruguay has neither provided the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with nor facilitated its acquisition of any kind of arms or related materiel or any items for their repair or testing or any related services.

Lastly, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not been the beneficiary of any South-South or triangular cooperation project involving our country, nor has Uruguay offered or accepted any type of military training from that country.
