



# Security Council

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

### Note verbale dated 6 December 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 19 of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#), has the honour to submit to the Committee the national report of the Government of Japan on the implementation of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#) (see annex).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 6 December 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

**Report of Japan on the implementation of Security Council resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#)**

**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 a flagrant and repeated violation 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 [2375 \(2017\)](#), which aims to strengthen sanctions measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to an unprecedented level in response to the aforementioned nuclear test and other related activities. The resolution is a clear manifestation of the international community's shared determination that pressure on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be reinforced to an unprecedentedly high level to change its course of actions. Japan strongly demands that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea comply with resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#) and other relevant Council resolutions and demonstrate its intention to realize the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula by taking concrete actions.

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 \(2017\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#) and [2375 \(2017\)](#), 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 and rigorous implementation of relevant Council 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 the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#).

**2. Measures related to resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#)**

Measures taken by the Government of Japan to implement resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#) are described below. They have been implemented in conjunction with recently introduced additional measures by Japan set out in section 3 of the present report. Existing measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been previously 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](#), [S/AC.49/2017/9](#) and [S/AC.49/2017/98](#)).

**(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 one individual and three entities designated in annexes I and II to resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#) (effective 22 September 2017).

*(ii) Paragraph 18*

- The Government of Japan, if necessary, will take appropriate measures in accordance with applicable national legislation to prohibit the opening, maintenance and operation of joint ventures or cooperative entities with individuals or entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**(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 entry into Japan or transit through the Japanese territory of the individual designated in annex I of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#).

*(ii) Paragraph 17*

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

**(c) Measures concerning the movement of goods***(i) Paragraphs 4, 5, 13, 14, 15 and 16*

- The Government of Japan has banned any imports from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 14 October 2006 and any 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 four vessels designated on 3 October 2017 by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) (see [S/2017/835](#)) 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) *Paragraphs 7, 8 and 9*

- Following the adoption of resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#), the Government of Japan enacted the Act on Special Measures concerning Cargo Inspections etc. Conducted by the Government Taking into Consideration United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1874 etc. (Act No. 43 of 2010) to implement cargo inspections. The Government of Japan will continue to strictly implement cargo inspections on the basis of national legislation, including the aforementioned Act, to ensure that no item is transferred in violation of the relevant resolutions.
- The Government of Japan, if necessary, will take appropriate measures in accordance with applicable national legislation, including the submission of necessary information to the Committee.

(iii) *Paragraph 11*

- The Government of Japan formally requested relevant Japanese organizations not to facilitate or engage in ship-to-ship transfers to or from vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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

The Government of Japan has taken additional 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](#), [S/AC.49/2017/9](#) and [S/AC.49/2017/98](#)). Following the recent violations of relevant Council resolutions by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which constitute an unprecedented, grave and imminent threat to Japan and seriously undermine peace and security of the international community, on 7 November 2017 the Government of Japan decided to increase 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.

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