

**Security Council**

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**Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#)****Letter dated 27 October 2017 from the Permanent Representative
of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of
the Committee**

I refer to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), adopted on 5 August 2017, and paragraph 19 of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#), adopted on 11 September 2017, in which the Council requested States to report on the measures taken to implement the provisions specified therein.

I enclose for your reference the report of the Government of Singapore on the measures taken to implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions [2371 \(2017\)](#) and [2375 \(2017\)](#) (see annex).

(Signed) Burhan **Gafoor**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 27 October 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolutions [2371 \(2017\)](#) and [2375 \(2017\)](#)

1. In paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), adopted on 5 August 2017, and paragraph 19 of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#), adopted on 11 September 2017, the Council called upon all Member States to report to it within 90 days of the adoption of the respective resolutions, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures they had taken to implement effectively the provisions of the resolutions. In both paragraphs, the Council also requested the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#), in cooperation with other United Nations sanctions monitoring groups, to continue its efforts to assist Member States in preparing and submitting such reports in a timely manner. The present report describes the measures taken by Singapore to implement resolutions [2371 \(2017\)](#) and [2375 \(2017\)](#).

Legislative framework

2. Singapore has the necessary legislative framework in place to meet its obligations under resolutions [2371 \(2017\)](#) and [2375 \(2017\)](#). For a detailed description of Singapore's legislative framework, please refer to the national reports of Singapore on the implementation of resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#) and [2321 \(2016\)](#) (see [S/AC.49/2006/9](#), [S/AC.49/2009/24](#), [S/AC.49/2013/3](#), [S/AC.49/2016/17](#) and [S/AC.49/2017/20](#)). The following paragraphs detail the specific measures that have been given effect under Singapore's national laws and regulations.

Measures implemented under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act

3. The Strategic Goods (Control) Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act, along with related regulations, allow Singapore to implement the paragraphs of resolutions [2371 \(2017\)](#) and [2375 \(2017\)](#) relating to the transfer, brokering and inspection of sanctioned items by controlling the export, re-export, trans-shipment, transit and brokering of strategic goods, as well as items which are prohibited from transfer to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This includes controls on intangible transfers of technology and a "catch-all" provision that prohibits the export, trans-shipment or transit of items that are not included in the control list, but which are intended or likely to be used in connection with a relevant activity. "Relevant activity" is defined under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act as "the development, production, handling, operation, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or dissemination of any nuclear, chemical or biological weapon" or "the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles which are capable of delivering any such weapon".

4. Singapore is updating the list of prohibited items in the Seventh Schedule of the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations to include the additional items prohibited or restricted under paragraphs 8 to 10 of resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) and paragraphs 13 to 16 of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#). The list of luxury goods prohibited for transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the Seventh Schedule has been updated to include all items specified in annex IV to resolution

2094 (2013), annex IV to resolution 2270 (2016) and annex IV to resolution 2321 (2016).

Measures implemented under the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore Act

5. The Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore Act empowers the Port Master to refuse entry to any vessel, if necessary, including in situations covered by paragraph 6 of resolution 2371 (2017).

Measures implemented under the Employment of Foreign Manpower Act

6. The Employment of Foreign Manpower Act empowers the relevant authorities to restrict work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with the restrictions set out in paragraph 11 of resolution 2371 (2017) and paragraph 17 of resolution 2375 (2017).

Measures implemented under the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Sanctions and Freezing of Assets of Persons — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2016

7. The Monetary Authority of Singapore is empowered to issue regulations pursuant to the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act to give effect to the provisions of the resolutions related to the financial sector. The requirement for financial institutions to freeze the funds, other financial assets or economic resources of newly designated individuals/entities pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 2371 (2017) and paragraph 3 of resolution 2375 (2017) is automatically incorporated into the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Sanctions and Freezing of Assets of Persons — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2016.

8. The Regulations have been updated to give effect to the new provisions of resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) related to the financial sector. These include prohibitions on: (a) providing any financial services relating to the chartering of vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and (b) establishing, maintaining or operating any new or existing joint venture or cooperative entity with entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Monetary Authority of Singapore also regularly conducts outreach to the financial sector, for example, by issuing circulars to all financial institutions to alert them to the relevant additional measures in the resolutions.

Measures implemented under the Immigration Act

9. The Immigration Act governs the movement of persons into and out of Singapore. Under section 7 of the Act, only citizens of Singapore have an automatic right of entry into Singapore. Under section 6, unless exempted by an order made under section 56, every person, other than a citizen of Singapore, must be issued a valid pass before they are allowed entry. As part of entry procedures, they are screened against the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority's system during entry clearance. Nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are persons designated under resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) will be denied entry and returned to their last port of embarkation, in accordance with international practice. Since 1 October 2016, Singapore has also imposed a visa requirement on all nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who wish to enter Singapore.

Measures implemented under the United Nations Act

10. The United Nations Act enables Singapore to give effect to binding decisions of the Security Council through secondary legislation in areas not covered by existing legislation without the need to enact additional primary legislation. Singapore has updated the United Nations (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations to give full effect to the binding provisions of the latest Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that are not already covered by the above-mentioned pieces of legislation and other administrative measures.

Measures implemented or supplemented by other means

Joint ventures

11. Paragraph 12 of resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) and paragraph 18 of resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#) prohibit the opening, maintenance and operation of all joint ventures or cooperative entities, new and existing, with entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Singapore authorities are in the process of verifying the ownership of companies in its registry and will take the necessary steps to cease operations of any such joint ventures should they be found.

Raising awareness of Security Council resolutions [2371 \(2017\)](#) and [2375 \(2017\)](#)

12. The Singapore authorities have proactively engaged business owners and relevant entities to remind them of existing and new restrictions imposed in relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Singapore authorities also reach out to individual businesses involved in trade with entities linked to that country to advise them to abide by the restrictions. In addition, the Singapore authorities alert financial institutions to the risk of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea using nominees, front companies and business relationships with Singaporean companies to circumvent Security Council resolutions.

13. Singapore takes its obligations under Security Council resolutions seriously. Singapore will continue to assess and update its national legislation and regulations regularly to ensure that it is able to implement resolutions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully and effectively.
