



# Security Council

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

### **Note verbale dated 9 May 2019 from the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of El Salvador 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 transmit herewith the report of the Republic of El Salvador on the implementation of Security Council resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#) and [2397 \(2017\)](#) on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex). The report reflects the results of the activities carried out by various national institutions.

The Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations would be grateful if the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) would take note of the efforts described in this report and reflect them in its future reports.



**Annex to the note verbale dated 9 May 2019 from the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

**Report of El Salvador on the implementation of Security Council resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#) and [2397 \(2017\)](#)**

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador has taken note of the adoption of Security Council resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#) and, most recently, [2397 \(2017\)](#), on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. El Salvador welcomes those resolutions under Chapter V of the Charter of the United Nations, even though the measures contained therein are already aligned with the country's long-standing rejection of the use, possession and proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery.

Following the adoption by the Security Council of the above-mentioned resolutions and others on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government of El Salvador has coordinated with the national institutions involved in the implementation of their provisions with a view to their follow-up and effective implementation.

Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador states that, in a number of communiqués, it has publicly expressed concern and condemned the nuclear tests conducted and ballistic missiles launched by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, actions which have unfortunately led to an escalation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and threatened regional and international peace and security.

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador advocates for a negotiated solution to the tensions created and hopes that this process will lead to a stable and lasting peace, including the verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

In relation specifically to the reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#), published as documents of the Council under symbols [S/2017/150](#) (27 February 2017), [S/2018/171](#) (5 March 2018) and [S/2019/171](#) (5 March 2019), which refer to alleged trade between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of El Salvador, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador wishes to report the following:

(a) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has transmitted an official note to the national institutions indicating that, in accordance with their functions, they are involved in the implementation of Security Council resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) and subsequent Security Council resolutions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(b) The Ministry of Finance, through the Directorate General of Customs, and in particular the Risk Management Unit, has taken control measures to prevent non-compliance with Security Council resolutions and sanctions.

(c) Data cross-checking with the Directorate General of Customs has identified the following:

- There have been 49 operations recorded with the code KP (Korea, Democratic People's Republic), but it has been determined that, in all cases, it was an involuntary technical error by filers or their representatives

who, when completing customs declarations, confused the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes for the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea because the codes are quite similar and the descriptions do not clearly distinguish the two countries.

- In accordance with defined control measures, 100 per cent of those operations were physically checked and documented at the time upon entry into Salvadoran territory in line with records management parameters and it was found that the goods originated in other countries or were not prohibited under Security Council resolutions.
- In addition, the file documents for 45 of the 49 declarations mentioned above were examined and it was determined that, in 69 per cent of cases, the goods originated in the Republic of Korea or other countries, in 24.34 per cent of cases it was not possible to determine whether the goods originated in the Republic of Korea or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, in only 6.66 per cent of cases, it was determined that the goods originated in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but it should be noted that the suppliers were located in third countries and the goods were not imported directly from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This suggests that, in these cases too, involuntary technical errors were made at the time the representatives provided information to customs.

(d) In addition, the Ministry of Finance, through the Directorate General of Customs, has taken the following measures to prevent future issues:

- Created alerts in the customs computer system to confirm the correct entry of the ISO country code for the country of origin of goods by the user and ensured that customs officers conduct thorough internal checks to verify the country of origin.
- Requested that users correct goods declarations when errors are made in the country of origin box to ensure that reports issued at the global level by the Panel of Experts do not reflect erroneous information.
- Physically verified 100 per cent of declarations pertaining to goods originating in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to determine that no goods prohibited by the sanctions imposed by the Security Council are being imported.
- Issued notes on prevention to companies that have incorrectly declared the country of origin in order to proactively verify the information on such operations.

(e) Concerning the restrictions on the entry into or transit through Salvadoran territory of persons on the sanctions list for activities associated with the nuclear programme or any other restrictions imposed by the Security Council, the Republic of El Salvador, through the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, has taken the following steps:

- The names and profiles of individuals on the sanctions list have been entered into the alert module of the integrated migration management system of the Directorate General of Migration and Alien Affairs, in annex 1 (Travel ban/asset freeze – individuals), to ensure that all migration officials assigned to land, air and sea borders can deny or restrict entry into Salvadoran territory by foreign nationals who are subject to Security Council sanctions.

- According to the visa classification system of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is classified as a category C country which means that, to enter El Salvador, nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must apply for a "visa consultada", which is granted when the established requirements are met and authorized exclusively by the Director General of Migration and Alien Affairs. This applies to individuals from that country who hold regular passports as well as to those with diplomatic, official or service passports.
- El Salvador also has an advance passenger information system, which provides advance information on all passengers arriving in El Salvador prior to the arrival of the aircraft at Monseñor Óscar Amulfo Romero International Airport.
- Migration flows into and out of El Salvador are analysed in order to control migrants who remain in the national territory, whether in a regular or irregular situation.

(f) With regard to the transit of persons through airport terminals, regardless of whether they pass through customs or passport control, the Directorate General of Migration and Alien Affairs, upon receiving information through the advance passenger information system on the arrival of citizens under suspicion, carries out a search in the database and assesses the situation on a case-by-case basis. If the search shows that an individual is subject to travel restrictions the relevant alerts are activated.

(g) In addition, migration officials have been instructed, in the case of individuals entering the national territory at any border whose travel documents contain entry, transit or exit stamps from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to carry out the relevant migration controls, such as interviews, analysis of the migration cycle and checks.

(h) The Ministry of Justice and Public Security, through its legal department, has taken the necessary steps to expel from the territory persons acting on behalf or under the direction of a financial institution that is subject to sanctions.

(i) In relation to nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are sent to work in other States for the purpose of obtaining foreign currency that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea subsequently uses for its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, the necessary steps have been taken through the Directorate General of Migration and Alien Affairs to ensure that, when applications for any type of residence or visa are submitted, all Security Council resolutions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are checked and a comprehensive case-by-case review of such applications is also conducted.

(j) The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has trained its staff, whose functions include the implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Ministry includes staff of the national civil police of El Salvador, since the police force also carries out public security tasks and migration control at the various air, sea and land border points.

(k) With regard to the business restrictions imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government of El Salvador reports that, as at the date of the present report, neither the Democratic People's Republic of Korea nor any enterprise of that State operates in the ports or airports administered by the Independent Port Authority. However, it has implemented the following precautions:

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- When the Independent Port Authority has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that vessels arriving in its ports are or have been related to nuclear- or ballistic missile-related programmes or activities prohibited by Security Council resolution 1784 (2006) and subsequent resolutions, it may prohibit a designated vessel from entering its ports, unless in case of emergency, and will take into account annex III of resolution 2270 (2016).
  - Inspections will be carried out of cargo transiting through ports and airports that has originated in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or that is destined for that country, or has been brokered or facilitated by the Democratic Republic of Korea or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or under their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, or by designated individuals or entities, or that is being transported on aircraft bearing the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with the sole purpose of identifying materials prohibited by the above-mentioned resolutions.
  - Inspections will be carried out of aircraft flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea when they land in or before take-off from airports administered by the Independent Port Authority.
  - The Independent Port Authority will prevent the transport of aviation fuel to the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by nationals or from the territories of El Salvador or using vessels or aircraft flagged by El Salvador.
  - Measures have been taken to ensure that no more fuel is provided to flagged civil passenger aircraft of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea than is necessary for the relevant flight, including a standard margin for safety of flight.
  - Furthermore, nationals who have procured vessel and aircraft crewing services from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are prevented from arriving.
  - Additional measures have been implemented taking into account the list of individuals contained in annex I of resolution 2321 (2016) in order to establish migration controls at airports administered by the Independent Port Authority.
  - Control measures have been established for the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology listed in annex III of resolution 2321 (2016).
  - All measures taken have been communicated to managers and staff at ports and airports under the administration of the Independent Port Authority to ensure their implementation.
- (l) Inter-agency coordination mechanisms have been established to strengthen the regime for the monitoring and implementation of sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- (m) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to coordinate matters relating to the measures imposed under Security Council resolutions.
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