



## Security Council

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

#### **Note verbale dated 6 November 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of Italy 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 national implementation report prepared by the national authorities of Italy pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) (see annex).



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

**Report of Italy on the implementation of Security Council  
resolution 2371 (2017)**

Resolution 2371 (2017) of 5 August 2017 further strengthened the United Nations sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by introducing a full ban on coal, iron and iron ore, and adding lead and lead ore to the banned commodities subject to sectoral sanctions, by prohibiting the export by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of seafood and the hiring of Democratic People's Republic of Korea labourers used to generate foreign export earnings, by strengthening and expanding the scope of financial and transportation sanctions and by designating additional individuals and entities.

As set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 2371 (2017), the Security Council decided that Member States should report to the Security Council within 90 days of the adoption of the resolution, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures they had taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of the resolution, and requested the Panel of Experts, 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.

In the light of its task as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), Italy is particularly committed to fulfilling its responsibilities under the Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to facilitate the achievement of a peaceful and comprehensive solution. In this regard, Italy promotes and supports the full implementation of sanctions adopted by the Security Council.

Italy firmly condemns the continued development by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of nuclear and ballistic missile programmes and is firmly committed to contributing to the increasingly determined and cohesive reaction of the international community. The frequency of the missile tests launched by Pyongyang and the constant development of the relevant technologies represent a serious threat to the global non-proliferation policy, as well as to international peace and security.

Accordingly, starting in February 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic has issued seven communiqués condemning the nuclear tests and repeated ballistic missile launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the presidency of Italy, the actions of the Group of Seven have been aimed at maximizing pressure on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Following the nuclear test in September 2017, the Italian Government promptly promoted a coordinated response in condemning the reckless behaviour of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Previously, the Taormina Leaders' Communiqué had reiterated the commitment of the Group of Seven on non-proliferation and disarmament, condemning the nuclear tests and ballistic missile launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

### Measures taken to implement sanctions under resolution 2371 (2017)

Italy and the other member States of the European Union have jointly implemented restrictive measures in resolution 2371 (2017) against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by taking the following common measures:<sup>1</sup>

- Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1459 of 10 August 2017 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1457 of 10 August 2017 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, implementing the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze) provided by resolution 2371 (2017).
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1504 of 24 August 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1501 of 24 August 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, implementing the specific exemption from the provisions of an asset freeze for financial transactions with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Foreign Trade Bank or the Korea National Insurance Corporation in certain circumstances, set out in paragraph 26 of resolution 2371 (2017).
- Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 has been amended several times. In view of the extent of the amendments introduced, all measures have been consolidated into Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 which repeals and replaces Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007.
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562 of 14 September 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1548 of 14 September 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, implementing, among others, the prohibition on the import of certain goods from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the restrictions on financial transactions, the restrictions on ships of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the limits on the number of work authorizations that may be issued for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as provided by resolution 2371 (2017).

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in Italy as a European Union member State.

The common measures are implemented in conjunction with recently introduced autonomous restrictive measures taken by the European Union to further increase pressure on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with its obligations. In particular, on 16 October 2017 the European Union reinforced and complemented the United Nations sanctions regime by adopting Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860 and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1858, concerning new autonomous measures. They include:

- A ban on European Union investments in all sectors in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- A ban on the sale of refined petroleum products and crude oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

<sup>1</sup> All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, available from <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/oj/direct-access.html>.

- The reduction of the amount of personal remittances to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea from 15,000 euros to 5,000 euros;
- An agreement not to renew work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea present in their territory, except for refugees and other persons benefiting from international protection;
- New listings of three persons and six entities.

### **Arms embargo**

As reported by the Italian national authority on armament exports, no cases of violation or negligence have been registered to date with reference to the restrictions on arms, related material or technical assistance and services set out in resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) and previous ones.

### **Asset freeze and other financial measures**

With reference to the asset freeze and other financial measures contained in resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), Italy continues to exercise enhanced vigilance through its Central Bank and its Financial Intelligence Unit in order to prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer of any financial assets that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Italy has no cases to report in relation to the asset freeze or other violations of the financial measures set out in resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#). Moreover, the additional individuals and entities designated in resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) are reported to have no assets and/or financial and economic resources in Italy.

### **Measures concerning embargoed goods, items and technical assistance**

With regard to the restrictions on materials, equipment, technology or goods provided by resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), the competent Italian authorities continue to undertake enhanced vigilance on the residual bilateral import/export flows with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

### **Travel restrictions**

The travel restrictions set out in resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) are automatically implemented by Italy by uploading the relevant list into the national Visa Information System. According to article 32 of the Visa Code (Regulation (EC) No. 810/2009), a visa is refused, among other reasons, if the applicant “is considered to be a threat to public policy, internal security or public health [...] in particular where an alert has been issued in Member States’ national databases”.

Concerning the nine persons listed in resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), no violation or visa requests have been submitted to the competent Italian authorities.

### **Diplomatic restrictions**

Recalling the continued concern expressed in resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is abusing the privileges and immunities accorded under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and relevant Security Council resolutions, Italy continues to undertake enhanced vigilance measures on bank accounts related to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea diplomatic mission accredited in Rome.

Italy informs that the current composition of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea diplomatic mission accredited in Italy is as follows: one First Secretary (Chargé d’affaires), one Counsellor (agricultural affairs), one Second Secretary (agricultural affairs), one Third Secretary.