



## Security Council

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

#### **Note verbale dated 24 March 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations has the honour to transmit to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), the final report of Ireland on the implementation of that resolution (see annex).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 24 March 2020 from the  
Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to  
the Chair of the Committee**

**Report of Ireland on the implementation of Security Council  
resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#)**

**Introduction**

Ireland is committed to fulfilling its responsibilities under Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and adopts a cross-sectoral, whole-of-government approach in order to do so. There are three designated competent authorities in relation to sanctions: the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation; and the Central Bank of Ireland. There is also a cross-departmental international sanctions committee, which monitors, reviews and coordinates the implementation, administration and exchange of information on international sanctions regimes in Ireland.

The purpose of the present report is to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), which indicates that all Member States must report on the repatriation of all nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea earning income in that Member State's jurisdiction and all government safety oversight attachés from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea monitoring workers abroad from that country.

As set out in paragraph 8 of resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), Ireland submitted its midterm report to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) on 12 July 2019. Ireland now hereby submits its final report, in line with paragraph 8.

**Methodology and applicable legal or administrative framework**

Ireland and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#) by taking a range of common measures. With regard to paragraph 8 of the resolution, Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293 of 26 February 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea<sup>1</sup> sets out the commitment of the European Union to implementing all of the measures contained in resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), including the obligation to repatriate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea all nationals of that country earning income in that Member State's jurisdiction and all government safety oversight attachés from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea monitoring workers abroad from that country immediately, but no later than 21 December 2019, unless certain exceptions apply, subject to applicable national and international law.

The penalties determined by Ireland are set out in the European Communities Act 1972, as amended, which provides for a penalty of up to €500,000 and a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Pursuant to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), the present report does not pertain to nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea whose repatriation is prohibited subject to applicable national and international law, including international refugee law and international human rights law, and the United

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<sup>1</sup> All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Nations Headquarters Agreement and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Visa applications for travel to Ireland by foreign nationals are subject to individual assessment by officials of the Irish Naturalization and Immigration Service, which is under the purview of the Department of Justice and Equality, or, in the case of visas processed under delegated sanctions in embassies and consulates overseas, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Work permit applications are similarly subject to individual assessment by officials of the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation, who have the responsibility for the issuance of work permits in Ireland. Relevant officials have been informed of and have committed themselves to enforcing the obligations set out in paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#).

#### **Implementation of Security Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#)**

Following a review of immigration and work permit authorizations issued by the Department of Justice and Equality and the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation, Ireland can confirm that there are no nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea earning income in Ireland who must be repatriated under the terms of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#). A small number of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been granted refugee status in Ireland or are in the international protection process. Therefore, since no obligation arises, Ireland has not repatriated any nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to comply with the resolution, nor will any repatriations be required in the future.

Ireland has fully complied with the requirements of Security Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#) and submits the present final report to the Committee for its information in the conduct of its activities.

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