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

Note verbale dated 17 July 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations has the honour to submit herewith the report of the Republic of Angola on the implementation of paragraphs 8 and 17 of Security Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#) (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 17 July 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

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

I. Introduction

1. Angola, as a member and signatory of the Charter of the United Nations, reiterates its commitment to the effective implementation of the decisions of the Security Council, under the auspices of which the sanctions regime was imposed, and upholds the primacy of negotiated solutions to conflicts and the principle of universal disarmament of all States.
2. In that context, the country is a signatory to relevant international legal instruments for disarmament, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty.
3. Angola and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have had long-standing bilateral relations since long before the approval of Security Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), which imposes sanctions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Bilateral relations are characterized by solidarity, cordiality and friendship.
4. However, in line with the promotion of the principle of peaceful coexistence adhered to by Angola, namely with regard to its commitments regarding international efforts to strengthen the global nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime, Angola decided to take concrete proactive actions to comply with its international obligations in that regard.
5. Angola supports the efforts of the Security Council to facilitate peaceful and inclusive solutions through dialogue, refraining from any action that could aggravate tension in the Korean Peninsula, and reiterates its commitment to the full implementation of all Security Council resolutions regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#) and [2397 \(2017\)](#).
6. In that context, it reaffirms the importance of applying the provisions of those resolutions without prejudice to diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, with the exception of activities established under resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#).

II. Implementation of resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#)

7. On 22 December 2017, the Security Council passed resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), expressing its gravest concern about the ballistic missile launched on 28 November 2017 by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in violation of the existing resolutions of the Security Council, posing a risk to peace and stability in the region.
8. Following the previous reports submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), the Government of Angola has the honour to inform the Committee of the concrete measures it has taken with a view to the effective application of the relevant provisions of resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These measures are set out below.

III. Prohibition of work authorization

9. In resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), paragraph 8, the Security Council decided that Member States should repatriate all citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who earn income in the jurisdiction of a Member State, including government safety oversight attachés of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who monitor the country's workers abroad, at the latest 24 months from the date of adoption of the resolution.

10. The provision in the previous paragraph does not apply to citizens of the country with dual nationality whose repatriation is prohibited, subject to applicable national and international law, including international refugee law and international human rights law, the United Nations Headquarters Agreement and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

11. To give effect to that provision, the Republic of Angola analysed relevant data and information available to the competent authorities in charge of issuing visas, residence and work permits and decided to repatriate all those citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with applicable national and international law.

12. All competent authorities and companies were instructed to terminate employment contracts and residence permits for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who were earning income in Angola.

13. Between November 2019 and February 2020, Angola repatriated 296 citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea according to resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#). In addition, the authorities have implemented more strict administrative measures to prevent the issuance of work visas for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

14. Angola has taken all necessary measures to repatriate all citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea covered by the provisions of resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#).

IV. Travel ban – designation of persons and entities (annexes I and II to resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#))

15. Angola has established administrative procedures for the application of sanctions in relation to the travel ban. On the basis of those rules, the Ministry of External Relations provides the list of individuals and entities subject to travel restrictions or prohibitions to the migratory authorities, to be included in the database of the national border control system.

16. In addition, all visa applications are rigorously analysed to ensure that applicants are not included in the list of individuals and entities contained in annexes I and II to resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#).

17. According to the records of the national migration authorities, the citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Tong Chol, was present in Angolan territory from 8 to 24 August 2018. Following that incident, additional internal measures were taken to prevent similar situations from occurring in the future.

18. Aiming at strengthening the national migratory system, a new Law on the Legal Regime of Foreign Citizens in Angola (Law 13/19 of 23 May 2019), was enacted. The law reinforces the additional requirements for citizens of countries under international sanctions, in line with the resolutions of the Security Council.

V. Freezing of assets and other financial measures

19. Angola continues to exercise vigilance, through the National Bank of Angola (Central Bank) and the Financial Information Unit, in order to prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer of any financial assets that may contribute to the prohibited programmes or activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

20. The National Bank, committed to improving risk-based oversight activities, has enacted instructions, with emphasis on Instruction 13/2018 of 19 September 2018 on the Exchange Rate Policy to Prevent Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in International Commercial Operations, and instructed financial institutions to provide institutional risk assessment reports in the banking sector, including the geographic location of its customers, as well as the products, services and distribution channels in use (Notice 14/20, application of article 9 of Law 5/20).

21. On the other hand, it is essential to note Law 5/20 of 27 January 2020 on Preventing and Combating Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, which makes the regulation on preventing and combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism in the national territory more comprehensive, and Presidential Decree No. 35/11 of 15 February 2011 amending the Organic Statute of the Financial Information Unit to reinforce its powers in tracking suspicious movements of money and the financing of terrorism.

22. In that regard, Angola emphasizes that there are no banking branches, agencies or financial institutions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea operating in Angola, nor any registration of frozen assets to report under resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#).

VI. Measures concerning the embargo on goods and technical assistance

23. Aware that compliance with the Security Council's sanctions regime implies strict control of commercial transactions that can be used by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to acquire resources for its nuclear programme, the Government of Angola has reinforced the application of specific instruments aimed at detecting and deterring business transactions. The relevant agencies and companies in Angola were informed and updated about the new content and measures related to the export, import, transfer and inspection of goods.

24. With regard to the restrictions on materials, equipment, technology or goods provided for in resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), the competent Angolan authorities continue to exercise strict vigilance over the residual bilateral import/export flows from/to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the level of control and surveillance of: (a) imports from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; (b) exports to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and (c) goods and products originating in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

25. In addition, the competent Angolan authorities continue to monitor requests for authorization to export materials, equipment, technology or goods referred to in paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 14 of resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#) to third countries, in order to avoid any triangular trade involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

26. The Angolan Ministry of External Relations released a copy, translated into Portuguese, of the above-mentioned resolution to all relevant bodies and instructed them to take the necessary measures to ensure its full implementation.

27. According to the national customs authorities, no violations were registered with reference to the restrictions on materials, equipment, technology or goods specified in paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 14 of resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#).

VII. Transport

28. Regarding the measures related to maritime restrictions referred to in resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), Angola reports that there is no regular maritime and air traffic with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Also, there is no record of transport of goods under both air and sea embargoes, nor has there been any request for authorization to fly through the national airspace .

VIII. Specialized training and scientific cooperation

29. The Government of Angola instructed the national institutions to comply with the sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. There is no bilateral cooperation in this area.

IX. Conclusion

30. Angola reaffirms its commitment to continue cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) to oversee the relevant sanctions measures in the application of the relevant Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
