

Table 1
Meeting: non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8865 27 September 2021	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty		Italy, South Africa	High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Executive Secretary of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, member of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Youth Group	12 Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	

^a China, Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (also on behalf of Kenya, Niger and Tunisia), United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam. Estonia was represented by its Deputy Foreign Minister; India was represented by its Foreign Secretary; and Ireland (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister of State for European Affairs.

^b The member of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Youth Group participated in the meeting by videoconference.

Table 2
Videoconferences: non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

<i>Videoconference date</i>	<i>Videoconference record</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Decision, vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</i>
30 March 2021	S/2021/325	Letter dated 1 April 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	
22 April 2021	S/2021/400	Letter dated 22 April 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	Resolution 2572 (2021) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII) S/2021/393

B. Non-proliferation

During the period under review, the Council held two meetings under the item entitled “Non-proliferation”. Both meetings took the form of a briefing.¹⁰⁵² More information on the meetings, including on the participants and speakers, is given in the table below. In addition to the meetings, Council members held informal consultations of the whole.¹⁰⁵³

Under the item, the Council heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding

Affairs, the Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations and the representative of Ireland, as the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).

At a meeting held on 30 June,¹⁰⁵⁴ the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs on the eleventh report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).¹⁰⁵⁵ During the briefing, the Under-Secretary-General noted that the context for the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) had improved considerably since the Council

¹⁰⁵² For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. II.

¹⁰⁵³ See [A/76/2](#), part II, chap. 30. See also [S/2021/1032](#) and [S/2022/174](#).

¹⁰⁵⁴ See [S/PV.8811](#).

¹⁰⁵⁵ [S/2021/582](#).

had met in December 2020.¹⁰⁵⁶ She also said that diplomatic efforts in Vienna offered a critical opportunity for both the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran to return to the full and effective implementation of the Plan and the resolution. The Under-Secretary-General echoed the Secretary-General's appeal to the United States to lift or waive its sanctions as outlined in the Plan, extend the waivers with regard to the trade in oil with the Islamic Republic of Iran and once again facilitate nuclear-related activities consistent with the Plan and the resolution. Following the Under-Secretary-General, the Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations similarly welcomed the engagement of all participants in the Plan and the declared intention of the United States to rejoin the Plan. He noted that the European Union remained fully committed to the Plan and that it was determined to continue working with the international community to preserve it. Notwithstanding his deep concern that the Islamic Republic of Iran continued to accumulate low-enriched uranium in excess of the thresholds set out in the Plan, the representative of the European Union took note of the country's reaffirmed position that it was ready to return to the full implementation of the Plan. He expressed optimism that sufficient space for diplomacy would be granted in order to bring the Plan back on a path towards full implementation in the very near future. In that regard, he acknowledged that the Plan continued to be a key component of the global non-proliferation architecture that helped to reduce regional and global security risks.

The Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), thanked all Council members for unanimously approving her eleventh report¹⁰⁵⁷ and noted that talks in Vienna offered the prospect of a return to the Plan by the United States and the full and effective implementation of the agreement by all parties. Elaborating on some aspects of her report, she mentioned that, on 18 February, the United States had notified the Council (see [S/2021/158](#)) that it had withdrawn its letters of 20 August 2020 ([S/2020/815](#)), 21 August 2020 ([S/2020/822](#)) and 21 September 2020 ([S/2020/927](#)), making clear the understanding of all Council members that resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) remained in effect in all its parts.¹⁰⁵⁸ Echoing the statement made by the Secretary-

General in his report, she added that there was a new environment compared with six months prior.¹⁰⁵⁹

Some Council members¹⁰⁶⁰ expressed their regret at the withdrawal of the United States from the Plan in 2018, with several¹⁰⁶¹ welcoming the efforts of the United States to rejoin the Plan, to revitalize it and to ensure its full and transparent implementation. In that context, categorically rejecting all unilateral sanctions imposed by the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the representative of China expressed the hope that the United States would pay attention and respond positively during the negotiations. Referring to the Secretary-General's eleventh report, the representative of the United States noted that the Islamic Republic of Iran continued its escalatory steps, including many that exceeded the nuclear limits set out in the Plan. He added that the United States would continue to use all the tools at its disposal to counter the destabilizing activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the region and to promote the implementation of Council resolutions to address the proliferation by the country of conventional weapons. Several participants¹⁰⁶² also expressed concern about the decision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2019 to start reducing its nuclear-related commitments under the Plan and about its continuation of nuclear developments and ballistic missile launches. The representative of the Russian Federation stated that a real revision of the decisions taken by the previous United States Administration had not yet been seen and that all of the steps taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran to temporarily freeze its commitments had been a legitimate response to non-compliance on the part of the United States with the deal. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran stressed that it had been the United States that had violated resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), reimposed countless inhumane sanctions and pursued a maximum pressure policy on his country. In that regard, he stated that the challenges to the implementation of the Plan could not be assessed in isolation and that those challenges had arisen when the United States had unlawfully withdrawn from the Plan and waged an economic war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Stating that, while the Plan should not be directly linked to regional security issues, the Iranian nuclear issue did have an impact on the situation in the Middle East, the representative of China reiterated the proposal made to establish a

¹⁰⁵⁶ See [S/PV.8811](#).

¹⁰⁵⁷ See [S/2021/602](#).

¹⁰⁵⁸ For additional background information on the letters submitted in 2020, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2020*, part V, sect. II.

¹⁰⁵⁹ See [S/PV.8811](#).

¹⁰⁶⁰ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Ireland and Norway.

¹⁰⁶¹ Niger, China, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Ireland, Kenya and Norway.

¹⁰⁶² United Kingdom, Mexico, Ireland, France, Norway, Estonia and Germany.

multilateral dialogue platform in the Gulf region as a way to encourage countries in the region to reach consensus on regional security issues through dialogue and consultation.¹⁰⁶³ Similarly, the representative of the Russian Federation also addressed regional security in the Persian Gulf as a discussion for the future, once the deal was fully restored.

At a meeting held on 14 December,¹⁰⁶⁴ the Council heard the second briefing of the year on the reports in connection with the item.¹⁰⁶⁵ In her briefing, the Under-Secretary-General noted that diplomatic efforts regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action had resumed in Vienna and that the status of the negotiations indicated that the full restoration of the Plan and the resolution would require additional effort and patience.¹⁰⁶⁶ She reiterated the Secretary-General's appeal to the United States to lift or waive its sanctions and extend the waivers regarding the trade in oil with the Islamic Republic of Iran, while calling on the Islamic Republic of Iran to reverse the steps it had taken that were not consistent with its nuclear-related commitments under the Plan. During his briefing, the Head of the Delegation of the European Union informed the Council that, since April, all participants in the Plan and the United States had engaged in intense negotiations in Vienna to bring the Plan back on track. He noted that, while the negotiations had been paused on 20 June as a new President and Government had taken office in the Islamic Republic of Iran, they had resumed on 29 November in Vienna, with the aim of negotiating the return of the United States to the agreement and the resumption of the commitments made under the Plan by the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran. He noted with great regret and worry that the Islamic Republic of Iran had continued to expand its nuclear activities by accumulating more enriched uranium, raising serious non-proliferation concerns. Also of great concern was the country's continued lack of cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency. He welcomed the stated positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States and reiterated the call for all sides to be flexible and pragmatic and to step up their efforts to accelerate the process to put the Plan back on track to full implementation. The Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015), thanked all Council members for the unanimous approval of her twelfth report¹⁰⁶⁷ and emphasized that

they must continue to play their part in demonstrating that resolution 2231 (2015), by which the Council had endorsed the Plan, was working as it should.¹⁰⁶⁸

During the deliberations, some Council members¹⁰⁶⁹ explicitly supported the resumption and ongoing diplomatic process in Vienna. In that context, several Council members¹⁰⁷⁰ also called on all parties to continue to engage in constructive negotiations and refrain from all activities and rhetoric that could deepen mistrust or aggravate tensions. The representative of the United States noted that the country was prepared to lift sanctions that were inconsistent with its commitments under the Plan. She said that she was convinced that, if the Islamic Republic of Iran approached talks in Vienna with urgency and good faith, an understanding on mutual return could quickly be reached and implemented. However, she stated that the continued nuclear escalations of the Islamic Republic of Iran were inconsistent with the stated goal of returning to mutual compliance with the Plan. In that regard, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran responded that the country was continuing remedial measures concurrently with the Vienna talks because the non-performance of obligations by other parties continued and that, as soon as other parties implemented all their obligations in a full, effective and verifiable manner, the Islamic Republic of Iran would immediately reverse its measures in full. He emphasized that the current Vienna talks could succeed only by engaging in negotiations with genuine political will and in good faith and by sticking to the full, effective and verifiable implementation by all sides of all commitments under the Plan, which was the most pragmatic and easily achievable solution at the earliest time.

Concerning the implementation of paragraph 3 of annex B to resolution 2231 (2015), several speakers¹⁰⁷¹ found that the development and testing of nuclear-capable ballistic missiles and related technologies by the Islamic Republic of Iran were concerning and inconsistent with the paragraph. The representative of France stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran could not be unaware that, under its obligations under resolution 2231 (2015), it was not to carry out any activities related to ballistic missiles designed to deliver nuclear weapons, including launches using ballistic missile technology. In response, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran explained that the launches of ballistic missiles and space launch vehicles were completely outside of the

¹⁰⁶³ For more information on the pacific settlement of disputes, see part VI.

¹⁰⁶⁴ See [S/PV.8930](#).

¹⁰⁶⁵ See [S/2021/992](#), [S/2021/995](#) and [S/2021/1019](#).

¹⁰⁶⁶ See [S/PV.8930](#).

¹⁰⁶⁷ See [S/2021/1019](#).

¹⁰⁶⁸ See [S/PV.8930](#).

¹⁰⁶⁹ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Ireland, Norway and Niger.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Viet Nam, Norway, Tunisia and Kenya.

¹⁰⁷¹ United Kingdom, Norway, Estonia and Germany.

purview of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and rejected attempts to make arbitrary and distorted interpretations of that paragraph. The representative of China underlined that parties must effectively dispense with the obstacles, including repeatedly hyping the missile launches by the Islamic Republic of Iran, and ensure that negotiations did not radically veer off in the wrong direction. While reaffirming the importance of giving due consideration to the concerns expressed in that regard, including regarding regional security issues, the representative of Tunisia urged all parties to refrain from all activities and rhetoric that could deepen mistrust or aggravate tensions

and to engage in good faith in dialogue and negotiations to resolve their differences. The representative of the Russian Federation believed that progress in terms of the United States returning to the full implementation of the deal would create the conditions for a positive reaction from the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the unfreezing of certain obligations that had been suspended. He shared the view that the deal contained a carefully negotiated balance of interests and must be implemented exactly in the form in which it had been approved by the Council in resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), without any deletions or additions.

Meetings: non-proliferation

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8811 30 June 2021	Letter dated 16 June 2021 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2021/578) Eleventh report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) (S/2021/582) Letter dated 24 June 2021 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2021/602)		Germany, Islamic Republic of Iran	Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, ^a all invitees	
S/PV.8930 14 December 2021	Letter dated 1 December 2021 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2021/992) Twelfth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) (S/2021/995)		Germany, Islamic Republic of Iran	Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, ^a all invitees	

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
	Letter dated 7 December 2021 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2021/1019)					

^a The representative of Ireland gave a briefing in her capacity as the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).

C. Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

During the period under review, Council members held a videoconference in connection with the item entitled “Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” to announce the adoption of a resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter.¹⁰⁷² More information on the videoconference is given in the table below. In addition, Council members held consultations of the whole and closed videoconferences in connection with the item.¹⁰⁷³

On 26 March, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2569 \(2021\)](#), by which it extended the

mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), for a period of 12 months, until 30 April 2022. The Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intent to review the Panel’s mandate and to take appropriate action regarding a further extension no later than 25 March 2022, as well as to continue to follow the work of the Panel. The Council also underscored that the Panel would carry out credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analyses and recommendations in an objective and impartial manner and in accordance with its mandate.¹⁰⁷⁴

¹⁰⁷² For more information on the procedures and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II, sect. I, and *Repertoire, Supplement 2020*, part II, sect. I.

¹⁰⁷³ See [A/76/2](#), part II, chap. 33.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Resolution [2569 \(2021\)](#), paras. 1, 2, 4 and 5. For more information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#), see part IX, sect. I.B.

Videoconference: Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

<i>Videoconference date</i>	<i>Videoconference record</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Decision, vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</i>
26 March 2021	S/2021/303	Letter dated 26 March 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	Resolution 2569 (2021) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII) S/2021/296

32. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

During the period under review, the Council held one high-level meeting under the item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace”, which took the

form of an open debate.¹⁰⁷⁵ More information on the meeting, including on the participants and speakers, is

¹⁰⁷⁵ For more information on the format of meetings, including high-level meetings and videoconferences, see part II, sect. II.