

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6142nd 15 June 2009	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)			Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), 6 Council members ^e	
6235th 10 December 2009	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)			Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), 6 Council members ^f	

^a Belgium, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Panama, Russian Federation, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam. Italy did not make a statement. The representative of the United Kingdom, in part of his statement, read out the text of a statement agreed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the support of the High Representative of the European Union (S/2008/147).

^b China, France, Italy, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^c Belgium, China, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^d China, Costa Rica, France, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^e China, France, Mexico, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^f China, France, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

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

Overview

During the period 2008-2009, the Council held two meetings in connection with the item entitled "Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea". The first meeting was held following the launch on 5 April 2009 by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea using ballistic missile technology, which it maintained was an experimental communications satellite. In a statement by the President, the Council condemned the launch. At the other meeting, held after the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 25 May

2009, the Council adopted a resolution strengthening the sanctions measures.⁶⁸⁷

13 April 2009: presidential statement on the launch

In a presidential statement dated 13 April 2009,⁶⁸⁸ the Council condemned the 5 April 2009 launch by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was in contravention of resolution 1718 (2006), and agreed to adjust the sanctions measures imposed in that resolution through the designation of entities and goods. The Council called for an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks.

⁶⁸⁷ For more information, see part VII, sect. III, with regard to Article 41 of the Charter.

⁶⁸⁸ S/PRST/2009/7.

12 June 2009: strengthening of sanctions following the second nuclear test

On 12 June 2009, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) by which, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it condemned in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 25 May 2009, demanded that the country not conduct any further nuclear test or any launch using ballistic missile technology. The Council decided to expand the sanctions measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and established a panel of experts to assist the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) to, inter alia, monitor and improve the implementation of the relevant measures.⁶⁸⁹

Speaking after the vote, speakers in general welcomed the adoption of the resolution as a unified

response to the nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was in violation of relevant Council decisions. At the same time, they called for a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue, via the Six-Party Talks, to resolve the denuclearization issue on the Korean peninsula. The representative of the Republic of Korea underscored that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must refrain from any action that would further aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.⁶⁹⁰ Concerning the strengthened sanctions, many Council members noted that the measures were targeted and did not affect the general population's ability to receive humanitarian and economic assistance. The representatives of China and the Russian Federation stressed that States should act in accordance with domestic and international law to implement the newly imposed cargo inspection regime.⁶⁹¹

⁶⁸⁹ For more information on the Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I, with regard to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).

⁶⁹⁰ S/PV.6141, p. 11.

⁶⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 3 (China) and p. 8 (Russian Federation).

Meetings: non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for -against-abstaining)</i>
6106th 13 April 2009	Letter dated 4 April 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/176)				S/PRST/2009/7
6141st 12 June 2009	Letter dated 25 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/271)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Japan, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States (S/2009/301) Letter from the representative of Mongolia concerning the 25 May 2009 nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/2009/274)	Rule 37 Republic of Korea	All Council members, Republic of Korea	Resolution 1874 (2009) 15-0-0