

Meetings: non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

<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>
5877th 25 April 2008		Draft resolution submitted by 7 States ^a (S/2008/273)			Resolution 1810 (2008) 15-0-0
5955th 18 August 2008	Letter dated 8 July 2008 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/493)			Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	

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

B. Non-proliferation

Overview

During the period under review, the Council considered the item entitled “Non-proliferation”, in regard to the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at nine meetings, hearing quarterly briefings on the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) at seven of those meetings.⁶⁷⁷ By resolution 1803 (2008) of 3 March 2008, the Council strengthened the sanctions regime imposed earlier against the Islamic Republic of Iran as a result of non-compliance with Council resolutions, and by resolution 1835 (2008) of 27 September 2008, the Council called upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply with its obligations under Council resolutions and to meet the requirements of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).⁶⁷⁸

⁶⁷⁷ For more information, see part IX, sect. I, with regard to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006).

⁶⁷⁸ For more information, see part VII, sect. III, with regard to Article 41 of the Charter.

**3 March 2008: strengthening of the
sanctions regime**

By resolution 1803 (2008) of 3 March 2008, noting with serious concern that, as confirmed in the reports of the Director General of IAEA,⁶⁷⁹ the Islamic Republic of Iran had not established full and sustained suspension of all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and heavy water-related projects as set out in resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), and 1747 (2007), nor resumed its cooperation with IAEA under the Additional Protocol, nor taken the other steps required by the Board of Governors, nor complied with the provisions of the aforementioned resolutions, which were essential to build confidence, and, deploring the refusal of the Islamic Republic of Iran to take those steps, and acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council, while welcoming the agreement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and IAEA to resolve all outstanding issues concerning that country’s nuclear programme and progress made in that regard, as set out in the Director General’s report of 22 February 2008, decided to impose further sanctions measures on

⁶⁷⁹ Reports of 23 May 2007 (GOV/2007/22; see also S/2007/303, annex), 30 August 2007 (GOV/2007/48), 15 November 2007 (GOV/2007/58) and 22 February 2008 (GOV/2008/4).

the Islamic Republic of Iran. This was done by broadening the scope of the embargo on proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and nuclear weapon delivery systems, the introduction of a travel ban on persons designated in annex I to the resolution and on any additional persons designated by the Council or the Committee, and the expansion of the list of persons and entities subject to the assets freeze and the travel notification requirement. In the same resolution, the Council called upon all States to exercise vigilance in entering into new commitments for public-provided financial support for trade with the Islamic Republic of Iran, and over the activities of financial institutions in their territories with all banks domiciled in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to avoid such financial support and activities contributing to the proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. The Council further called upon all States to inspect the cargoes to and from the Islamic Republic of Iran of aircraft and vessels owned or operated by two Iranian companies, provided that there were reasonable grounds to suspect violations of the sanctions regime. The Council decided that the mandate of the Committee as set out in resolution 1737 (2006) should also apply to the measures imposed in resolution 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008).

During the discussion preceding the vote, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran accused the Council of having been pushed to take an “unjust and irrational decision” on his country’s peaceful nuclear programme which had been and would remain absolutely peaceful, in no way posed any threat to international peace and security and, therefore, should be dealt with solely by IAEA. He provided his own account of cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with IAEA, claiming that all the outstanding issues were now resolved.⁶⁸⁰

All Council members were in agreement with regard to recognizing the right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. However, many noted with concern the absence of full cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with IAEA, and called upon the Government to cooperate with the Agency and heed the requirements of relevant Council decisions. In that regard, several

⁶⁸⁰ S/PV.5848, pp. 2-7.

Council members expressed their concern about the draft resolution,⁶⁸¹ which, in their view, lacked adequate references to positive developments cited in the IAEA report. Others, stressing that the progress made by the Islamic Republic of Iran had addressed only one of the outstanding issues, were critical about the lack of progress, particularly concerning the suspension of its enrichment-related and reprocessing activities. A number of Council members stressed the importance of a diplomatic solution to the issue and reaffirmed the commitment to a dual-track approach.

In regard to the additional measures imposed by the draft resolution, the representative of Indonesia, explaining his country’s abstention, was not convinced that however incremental, well-targeted and reversible, the imposition of more sanctions was the most sensible course of action to instil confidence and trust and engender cooperation between all the parties involved.⁶⁸² The representative of South Africa registered his country’s concern over the provision concerning the cargo inspection, as it could spark confrontation and further threaten international peace and security.⁶⁸³

27 September 2008: resolution concerning compliance by the Islamic Republic of Iran with its obligations

On 27 September 2008, in regard to a draft resolution before the Council,⁶⁸⁴ the representative of Indonesia stated that if it had provided for additional sanctions, Indonesia would not have been able to support it. He welcomed the inclusion of its amendment reaffirming the commitment to a negotiated solution of the issue, to which Indonesia attached the greatest weight.⁶⁸⁵

The Council then adopted resolution 1835 (2008), in which it reaffirmed its commitment to an early negotiated solution through a dual-track approach to the Iranian nuclear issue, and welcomed the continuing efforts in that regard. It called upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply fully and without delay with its obligations under resolutions 1696 (2006),

⁶⁸¹ S/2008/141.

⁶⁸² S/PV.5848, pp. 11-12.

⁶⁸³ Ibid., p. 8.

⁶⁸⁴ S/2008/624.

⁶⁸⁵ S/PV.5984, p. 2.

1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and to meet the requirements of the Board of Governors of IAEA.

Briefings by the Chairman of the Committee

During the reporting period, on seven occasions, the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) provided a 90-day report to the Council, in accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 1737 (2006), and updated the Council on the activities of the Committee, including the receipt of implementation reports from Member States pursuant to relevant resolutions; notifications and requests for exceptions from Member States and IAEA; and consideration of alleged violations of the sanctions

regime reported to the Committee. Following the briefings, speakers in general expressed their concern over the lack of compliance by the Islamic Republic of Iran with its international nuclear obligations, including those set out in relevant resolutions, as well as over reported sanctions violations, and reiterated the determination to continue the dual-track approach for a negotiated solution in line with the framework provided by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.¹⁸⁶⁸⁶

⁶⁸⁶ See S/PV.5853, S/PV.5909, S/PV.5973, S/PV.6036, S/PV.6090, S/PV.6142 and S/PV.6235.

Meetings: non-proliferation

<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>
5848th 3 March 2008		Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, United Kingdom (S/2008/141)	Rule 37 Germany, Islamic Republic of Iran	14 Council members, ^a Islamic Republic of Iran	Resolution 1803 (2008) 14-0-1 (Indonesia)
		Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the report of the IAEA Director General on its nuclear programme (S/2008/116)			
5853rd 17 March 2008	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)			Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), 2 Council members (Burkina Faso, United States)	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2008-2009

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5909th 13 June 2008	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), 3 Council members (France, United Kingdom, United States)	
5973rd 11 September 2008	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 ^b	
5984th 27 September 2008		Draft resolution submitted by 9 States ^c (S/2008/624)	Rule 37 Germany	1 Council member (Indonesia)	Resolution 1835 (2008) 15-0-0
6036th 10 December 2008	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), 8 Council members ^d	
6090th 10 March 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), 4 Council members (France, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, United Kingdom, United States)	

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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.