

36. Items relating to non-proliferation

A. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held one meeting to consider the item entitled “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction” and adopted one resolution.¹⁰⁹²

Increase in the size of the group of experts assisting the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

On 29 June 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2055 (2012), by which it requested the Secretary-General to increase to up to nine experts the size of the group of experts created pursuant to resolution 1977 (2011) to assist the Committee

established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) in carrying out its mandate.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Guatemala expressed his appreciation for the work of the Committee and its group of experts.¹⁰⁹³ He added that without the support of the group of experts to Member States, it would be difficult for many to establish plans of action, present national reports and make progress on the measures necessary to comply with the provisions of resolution 1540 (2004). He noted, however, the need to respect the criteria established under resolution 1977 (2011) in selecting the group of experts. He added that in spite of his Government’s reservations concerning the final composition of the group of experts, Guatemala had joined the consensus to avoid affecting the work of the Committee.

¹⁰⁹² For more information, see part IX, sect. I. B, “Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter”.

¹⁰⁹³ S/PV.6795, p.2 (Guatemala).

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.6795 29 June 2012		Draft resolution (S/2012/501) submitted by France, Germany, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States			Guatemala	Resolution 2055 (2012) 15-0-0

B. Non-proliferation

Overview

During the period under review, the Council held 10 meetings to consider the item entitled “Non-proliferation”, adopted two resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and heard eight briefings by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006).¹⁰⁹⁴ The

Council twice extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010).

Briefings by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) briefed the Council on the activities of the Committee,¹⁰⁹⁵ which included informal consultations, the receipt of implementation reports, notifications and other communications from Member States pursuant to the relevant resolutions,

¹⁰⁹⁴ For further information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010), see part IX, sect. I.B, “Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter”.

¹⁰⁹⁵ For further information on sanctions measures, see part VII, sect. III.A, “Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 41”.

responses to queries and written requests for guidance from Member States and other organizations concerning the sanctions regime, the issuance of implementation assistance notices, the drafting of reports and the receipt and consideration of a number of documents prepared by the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010).¹⁰⁹⁶

On 21 March 2012, speakers expressed concern about the continued activity of the Islamic Republic of Iran in violation of the applicable legal framework. They highlighted its refusal to give the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) access to certain sites, the continuation of uranium enrichment activities and the development of the Islamic Republic of Iran's ballistic capacities. Some speakers raised particular concerns regarding evidence of the provision of weapons to the Syrian Arab Republic.¹⁰⁹⁷ Most speakers called for the Islamic Republic of Iran to change course and to comply with all of its international obligations. Most speakers also called for the Islamic Republic of Iran to intensify cooperation with IAEA and to engage in dialogue with a view to finding a diplomatic solution that would restore confidence in the peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. Some speakers emphasized the need for the Panel of Experts to conduct its work in strict compliance with the relevant resolutions in an impartial, balanced and objective manner.¹⁰⁹⁸ Other speakers expressed frustration and concern regarding the blockage of the publication of the report of the Panel of Experts.¹⁰⁹⁹ Several speakers welcomed the open briefing announced by the Chair to inform the broader United Nations membership about the implementation of resolutions concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran.¹¹⁰⁰

On 12 June 2012, speakers reiterated their concerns about the Islamic Republic of Iran's

continued violations of its international obligations, its lack of cooperation with IAEA and its alleged involvement in supplying weapons to the Syrian Arab Republic and to other neighbouring countries. A majority of speakers expressed support for dialogue and for finding a diplomatic solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. Some demanded, however, that the Islamic Republic of Iran engage in such discussions with a view to producing results.¹¹⁰¹ In that regard, the representative of the United States noted that the window for diplomacy was not open-ended.¹¹⁰² Several speakers reiterated their support for the dual-track approach, involving diplomacy and sanctions.¹¹⁰³ With respect to the work of the Committee, most speakers welcomed the Chair's initiative to hold an open briefing with the wider United Nations membership.

On 20 September 2012, speakers repeated previous expressions of concern regarding the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in particular, the enrichment of uranium, the testing of ballistic missiles and the lack of access by IAEA inspectors to certain sites. Most speakers also emphasized the need for the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply with the legal framework and to pursue talks with a view to restoring confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. The supply of weapons to the Syrian Arab Republic and other neighbouring countries was again raised by some speakers as a source of major concern.¹¹⁰⁴ Some speakers called for a united approach with regard to the Iranian nuclear issue and for strengthening sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the absence of its serious engagement in the negotiations.¹¹⁰⁵ With respect to the activities of the Panel of Experts, some speakers restated that the Panel should undertake its work strictly in accordance with its mandate.¹¹⁰⁶

On 13 December 2012, speakers highlighted the Islamic Republic of Iran's continued lack of compliance with its international obligations and its

¹⁰⁹⁶ See *S/PV.6737*, pp. 2-3; *S/PV.6786*, pp. 2-3; *S/PV.6839*, pp. 2-3; *S/PV.6888*, pp. 2-3; *S/PV.6930*, pp. 2-3; *S/PV.6999*, pp. 2-3; *S/PV.7028*, pp. 2-3; and *S/PV.7082*, pp. 2-3.

¹⁰⁹⁷ *S/PV.6737*, p. 4 (United States); p. 5 (France); p. 7 (Germany); and p. 13 (United Kingdom).

¹⁰⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 5 (India); p. 9 (Pakistan); and p. 9 (Russian Federation).

¹⁰⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 4 (United States); p. 7 (Germany); p. 10 (Portugal); p. 13 (Togo); and p. 13 (United Kingdom).

¹¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 6 (India); p. 7 (Germany); p. 11 (Morocco); and p. 13 (United Kingdom).

¹¹⁰¹ *S/PV.6786*, p. 4 (United States); p. 5 (Germany); and p. 6 (South Africa).

¹¹⁰² *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, p. 4 (United States); p. 7 (Guatemala); p. 9 (Portugal); and p. 13 (United Kingdom).

¹¹⁰⁴ *S/PV.6839*, p. 4 (United Kingdom); p. 5 (United States); p. 9 (France); and p. 12 (Germany).

¹¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 10 (France); and p. 12 (Germany).

¹¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3 (Pakistan); and p. 6 (India).

lack of cooperation with IAEA. Several speakers expressed particular concern regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran's support to the Syrian Arab Republic and its transfer of weapons to militant groups in other neighbouring countries.¹¹⁰⁷ Some speakers recalled that sanctions were not the final goal,¹¹⁰⁸ and many speakers emphasized the importance of Member States' cooperation in the implementation of sanctions. Some of the speakers advocated the use of implementation assistance notices to advance compliance with Security Council resolutions.¹¹⁰⁹ The representative of the Russian Federation criticized the imposition by certain Member States of parallel unilateral restrictions with the effect of undermining the United Nations sanctions regime.¹¹¹⁰ Some speakers repeated earlier calls for the Panel of Experts to abide strictly by its mandate.¹¹¹¹ Most speakers called for further engagement in talks with a view to reaching a negotiated solution.

On 6 March 2013, speakers expressed concern about the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme and in particular about the missile launches reported by the Panel of Experts. Some speakers repeated their concern expressed at earlier meetings regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran's continued involvement in the supply of weapons to the Syrian Arab Republic¹¹¹² as well as to certain militant groups in the region.¹¹¹³ Several speakers stressed that while Security Council resolutions on the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear issue should be implemented comprehensively, such sanctions were not an end in

themselves.¹¹¹⁴ The representative of China expressed his country's disagreement with excessive pressure on the Islamic Republic of Iran or with the introduction of new sanctions.¹¹¹⁵ The representatives of China and the Russian Federation were also critical of unilateral sanctions imposed by some Member States in parallel to United Nations sanctions.¹¹¹⁶ Several speakers also recalled the need for the Committee and the Panel of Experts to conduct their work and activities strictly in accordance with their mandate, with transparency, impartiality and objectivity.¹¹¹⁷

On 15 July 2013, speakers reiterated their concern about the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its lack of cooperation with IAEA. As in previous meetings, several speakers referred to the involvement of the Islamic Republic of Iran in providing weapons to militant groups and to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.¹¹¹⁸ Others reiterated previous calls for the Committee to conduct its work strictly in accordance with its mandate, relying on credible and verifiable information.¹¹¹⁹ Some speakers noted the increased transparency of approach in various aspects of the Committee's work and called for the enhancement of that trend.¹¹²⁰ While a number of speakers expressed disappointment by the lack of progress in the negotiations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, many speakers expressed hope for a different course for the future, following the election of Hassan Rouhani as President.

¹¹⁰⁷ S/PV.6888, p. 4 (United Kingdom); p. 5 (France); and p. 9 (Germany).

¹¹⁰⁸ Ibid., p. 6 (Pakistan); and p. 12 (China).

¹¹⁰⁹ Ibid., p. 3 (Portugal); p. 4 (United Kingdom); p. 7 (South Africa); and p. 9 (Germany).

¹¹¹⁰ Ibid., p. 4 (Russian Federation).

¹¹¹¹ Ibid., p. 4 (Russian Federation); p. 6 (Pakistan); p. 8 (Guatemala); p. 11 (China); and p. 12 (India).

¹¹¹² S/PV.6930, p. 13 (France).

¹¹¹³ Ibid., p. 5 (United Kingdom); p. 6 (United States); and p. 13 (France).

¹¹¹⁴ Ibid., p. 4 (China); and pp. 6-7 (Pakistan).

¹¹¹⁵ Ibid., p. 4.

¹¹¹⁶ Ibid., p. 4 (China); and p. 14 (Russian Federation).

¹¹¹⁷ Ibid., p. 4 (China); p. 6 (Pakistan); p. 8 (Guatemala); p. 9 (Argentina); and p. 14 (Russian Federation).

¹¹¹⁸ S/PV.6999, p. 5 (United Kingdom); and p. 14 (United States).

¹¹¹⁹ Ibid., p. 6 (Russian Federation); p. 8 (Guatemala); p. 8 (Pakistan); p. 12 (Azerbaijan); and p. 13 (Rwanda).

¹¹²⁰ Ibid., p. 4 (Argentina); p. 8 (Guatemala); p. 9 (Pakistan); p. 12 (Azerbaijan); and p. 13 (Rwanda).

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 invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6737 21 March 2012	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) (Colombia), all Council members	
S/PV.6781 7 June 2012		Draft resolution (S/2012/407) submitted by the United States				Resolution 2049 (2012) 15-0-0
S/PV.6786 12 June 2012	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) (Colombia), all Council members	
S/PV.6839 20 September 2012	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) (Colombia), all Council members	
S/PV.6888 13 December 2012	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) (Colombia), all Council members	
S/PV.6930 6 March 2013	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) (Australia), all Council members	
S/PV.6973 5 June 2013		Draft resolution (S/2013/333) submitted by the United States				Resolution 2105 (2013) 15-0-0

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6999 15 July 2013	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) (Australia), all Council members	
S/PV.7028 5 September 2013	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) (Australia), all Council members	
S/PV.7082 12 December 2013	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) (Australia), all Council members	

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

Overview

During the period 2012 to 2013, the Council held four meetings, issued one presidential statement and adopted three resolutions concerning non-proliferation in the context of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. During the same period, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted two launches using ballistic missile technology, on 13 April 2012 and 12 December 2012, respectively, in contravention of applicable Security Council resolutions. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted a nuclear test on 12 February 2013, also in contravention of applicable resolutions. In its decisions, the Council condemned the launches and the nuclear test. It also modified and expanded the sanctions measures imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursuant to resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009),¹¹²¹ modified and extended the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 12 July 2013.¹¹²²

Decisions of the Council relating to non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On 16 April 2012, following the launch on 13 April 2012 of a satellite by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it strongly condemned the launch in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).¹¹²³ In the statement, the Council demanded that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not proceed with any further launches using ballistic missile technology and comply with resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) by suspending all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in that context re-establish its commitments to a moratorium on missile launches. The

Council also agreed to adjust the sanctions measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006), as modified by resolution 1874 (2009), inter alia, by designating additional entities and items. In addition, the Council demanded that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea immediately comply fully with its obligations under resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), including that it abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, immediately cease all related activities, and not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests or any further provocation.

On 22 January 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2087 (2013), in which it condemned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's launch of 12 December 2012, which used ballistic missile technology in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). The Council demanded that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not proceed with any further launches using ballistic missile technology, and also that it comply with resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), including that it abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. The Council expanded the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), and recalled and clarified certain aspects of those measures.

The Council deplored the violations by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), including the use of bulk cash to evade sanctions, and underscored its concern over the supply, sale or transfer to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or through States' territories of any item that could contribute to activities prohibited by the above-mentioned resolutions.

On 7 March 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2094 (2013), in which it condemned in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013, in violation and flagrant disregard of the relevant Security Council resolutions. It demanded that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and underlined the need of all States parties to the Treaty to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations. The Council reaffirmed its decision

¹¹²¹ For more information on the sanctions measures, see part VII, sect. III. A, "Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 41".

¹¹²² For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the Panel of Experts created pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009), see part IX, sect. I.B, "Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures".

¹¹²³ S/PRST/2012/13.