

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council 18th Supplement 2012-2013

Department of Political Affairs - Security Council Affairs Division Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch

36. Items relating to non-proliferation

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

Overview

During the period 2012 to 2013, the Security 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 (DPRK). During this same period, the DPRK conducted two launches using ballistic missile technology on 13 April 2012 and 12 December 2012 respectively, as well as a nuclear test on 12 February 2013, in contravention of applicable Security Council resolutions. The DPRK conducted a nuclear test on 12 February 2013, also in contravention of applicable resolutions. In its various decisions, the Council condemned the launches as well as the nuclear test. The Council also modified and expanded the sanctions measures imposed on the DPRK pursuant to resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 12 July 2013.

The table at the end of the section lists the meetings at which this item was considered, and gives information on, inter alia, invitees, speakers and decisions adopted.

¹ For more information on the sanctions measures, see part VII, section III. A, with regard to decisions adopted in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter.

² For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution <u>1718 (2006)</u> and the Panel of Experts created pursuant to resolution <u>1874 (2009)</u>, see part IX, section I.B.1, with regard to the Security Council committees overseeing specific sanctions measures.

Presidential Statement of 16 April 2012

On 16 April 2012, further to the launch on 13 April 2012 of a satellite by the DPRK, the Security Council issued a presidential statement strongly condemning the launch in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). In the statement, the Council demanded the DPRK not to proceed with any further launches using ballistic missile technology and to comply with resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) by suspending all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and to re-establish its commitments to a moratorium on missile launches. The Council agreed also 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. Furthermore, the Council demanded that the DPRK immediately comply fully with its obligations under resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), including 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.

Security Council resolution 2050 of 12 June 2012

On 12 June 2012, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2050 (2012), extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009), until 12 July 2013.

Security Council resolution 2087 of 22 January 2013

On 22 January 2013, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution <u>2087</u> (2013) condemning the DPRK's launch of 12 December 2012, which used ballistic missile technology in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). The Council

³ S/PRST/2012/13.

also demanded that the DPRK not proceed with any further launches using ballistic missile technology, and comply with resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), including that it abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. The Council expanded the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) and recalled as well as clarified certain aspects of those measures.

The Council deplored the violations by the DPRK 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 DPRK or through States' territories of any item that could contribute to activities prohibited by the two resolutions mentioned above.

Security Council resolution 2094 of 7 March 2013

On 7 March 2013, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2094 (2013), condemning in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 12 February 2013, in violation and flagrant disregard of previous resolutions. It demanded that the DPRK immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and underlined the need of all States to the NPT to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations. The Council reaffirmed its decision that the DPRK should abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, as well as all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes, in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. In its resolution, the Council further strengthened and expanded the sanctions against the DPRK.

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

Meeting and date	Sub item	Other documents	Rule 37 invitations	Rule 39 and other invitations	Speakers	Decisions (for-against- abstaining)
S/PV.6752						S/PRST/2012/13
16 April 2012						
S/PV.6783		Draft resolution				Resolution 2050
12 June 2012		(S/2012/423)				(2012)
		submitted by the				15-0-0
		United States				
<u>S/PV.6904</u>		Draft resolution				Resolution 2087
22 January 2013		(<u>S/2013/41</u>)				<u>(2013)</u>
		submitted by the				15-0-0
		United States				
S/PV.6932		Draft resolution	Belgium,			Resolution 2094
7 March 2013		(<u>S/2013/136</u>)	Canada,			<u>(2013)</u>
		submitted by 14	Denmark,			15-0-0
		Member States ^a	Japan, the			
			Netherlands,			
			and the			
			Philippines			

^a Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom, United States.