



## *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**

#### **B. Non-proliferation**

##### **Overview**

During the period under review, the Security Council held ten meetings to consider the item entitled “Non-proliferation”, in which it adopted two resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and received eight briefings by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#) (1737 Committee).<sup>1</sup> The Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts that was established pursuant to resolution [1929 \(2010\)](#) twice.

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.

##### **Briefings by the Chair of the 1737 Committee**

During the period under review, the Council heard eight briefings by the Chair of the 1737 Committee on the activities of the Committee.<sup>2</sup> These activities included, inter alia, informal consultations, the receipt of implementation reports from Member States

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<sup>1</sup> For further information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#) and the Panel of Experts created pursuant to resolution [1929 \(2010\)](#), see part IX, section I.B.1, with regard to the Security Council committees overseeing specific sanctions measures.

<sup>2</sup> For further information on the sanctions measures, see part VII, section III. A, with regard to decisions adopted in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter.

pursuant to the relevant resolutions, the receipt of notifications and other communications from Member States pursuant to the relevant resolutions, the response 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 various documents prepared by the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1929 \(2010\)](#) (the Panel of Experts).<sup>3</sup>

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 access to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to certain sites, the continuation of uranium enrichment activities, as well as the development of the Islamic Republic of Iran's ballistic capacities. Some speakers raised particular concerns regarding the evidence of supply of weapons to the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as to militant groups and other organizations in neighboring countries.<sup>4</sup> 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 the 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. Regarding the work of the Panel of Experts, some speakers emphasized the need for the Panel to conduct its work in strict compliance with the relevant resolutions in an impartial, balanced and objective manner.<sup>5</sup> Other speakers expressed frustration and concern regarding the blockage of the publication of the report of the Panel of Experts.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> [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.

<sup>4</sup> [S/PV.6737](#), p. 4 (United States); p. 5 (France); p. 7 (Germany); and p. 13 (United Kingdom).

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 5 (India); p. 9 (Pakistan); and p. 9 (Russian Federation).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4 (United States); p. 7 (Germany); p. 10 (Portugal); p. 13 (Togo); and p. 13 (United Kingdom).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6 (India); p. 7 (Germany); p. 11 (Morocco); and p. 13 (United Kingdom).

On 12 June 2012, speakers reiterated their concerns about the Islamic Republic of Iran's continued violations of its international obligations and its lack of cooperation with the IAEA as well as its alleged involvement in supplying weapons to the Syrian Arab Republic and to other neighboring 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 engaged in such discussions with a view to producing results.<sup>8</sup> In this regard, the United States representative warned that "the window for diplomacy is not open-ended".<sup>9</sup> Several speakers reiterated their support to the dual-track approach, involving diplomacy and sanctions.<sup>10</sup> 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 Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme, in particular, the uranium enrichment activities, the testing of ballistic missiles, and the lack of access by IAEA inspectors to certain sites. Most speakers emphasized also 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 neighboring countries was again raised by some speakers as a source of major concern.<sup>11</sup> 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 a serious engagement by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the negotiations.<sup>12</sup> With respect to the activities of the Panel

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<sup>8</sup> [S/PV.6786](#), p. 4 (United States); p. 5 (Germany); and p. 6 (South Africa).

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4 (United States); p. 7 (Guatemala); p. 9 (Portugal); and p. 13 (United Kingdom).

<sup>11</sup> [S/PV.6839](#), p. 4 (United Kingdom); p. 5 (United States); p. 9 (France); and p. 12 (Germany).

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10 (France); and p. 12 (Germany).

of Experts, some speakers restated that the Panel should undertake its work strictly in accordance with its mandate.<sup>13</sup>

On 13 December 2012, speakers highlighted the Islamic Republic of Iran's continued lack of compliance with its international obligations and its lack of cooperation with the 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 neighboring countries.<sup>14</sup> While some speakers recalled that sanctions were not the final goal,<sup>15</sup> many speakers emphasized the importance of Member States' cooperation in the implementation of sanctions. Some of those speakers further advocated the use of implementation assistance notices to advance compliance with Security Council resolutions.<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> Some speakers repeated earlier calls for the Panel of Experts to abide strictly by its mandate.<sup>18</sup> 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 Republic<sup>19</sup> as well as to certain militant groups in the region.<sup>20</sup> Several speakers underlined that while Security Council resolutions on the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear issue should be implemented comprehensively, such sanctions

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 3 (Pakistan); and p. 6 (India).

<sup>14</sup> [S/PV.6888](#), p. 4 (United Kingdom); p. 5 (France); and p. 9 (Germany).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p. 6 (Pakistan); and p. 12 (China).

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p. 3 (Portugal); p. 4 (United Kingdom); p. 7 (South Africa); and p. 9 (Germany)

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., p. 4 (Russian Federation).

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., p. 4 (Russian Federation); p. 6 (Pakistan); p. 8 (Guatemala); p. 11 (China); and p. 12 (India).

<sup>19</sup> [S/PV.6930](#), p. 13 (France).

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., p. 5 (United Kingdom); p. 6 (United States); and p. 13 (France).

were not an end in themselves.<sup>21</sup> 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.<sup>22</sup> The representatives of China and Russia were also critical of unilateral sanctions imposed by some Member States in parallel to the United Nations sanctions.<sup>23</sup> 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.<sup>24</sup>

On 15 July 2013, speakers reiterated their concern about the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its lack of cooperation with the 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.<sup>25</sup> Others reiterated previous calls for the Committee to conduct its work strictly in accordance with its mandate relying on credible and verifiable information.<sup>26</sup> Some speakers noted the increased transparency of approach in various aspects of the Committee's work and called for the enhancement of this trend.<sup>27</sup> 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 Mr. Rouhani as President.

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid., p. 4 (China); and pp. 6-7 (Pakistan).

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., p. 4.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., p. 4 (China); and p. 14 (Russian Federation).

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., p. 4 (China); p. 6 (Pakistan); p. 8 (Guatemala); p. 9 (Argentina); and p. 14 (Russian Federation).

<sup>25</sup> [S/PV.6999](#), p. 5 (United Kingdom); and p. 14 (United States).

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., p. 6 (Russian Federation); p. 8 (Guatemala); p. 8 (Pakistan); p. 12 (Azerbaijan); and p. 13 (Rwanda).

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., p. 4 (Argentina); p. 8 (Guatemala); p. 9 (Pakistan); p. 12 (Azerbaijan); and p. 13 (Rwanda).

## Meetings: non-proliferation

<i>Meeting Date</i>	<i>Sub item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decisions</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.6737</a> 21 March 2012	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>				Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a> (Colombia) and all Council members	
<a href="#">S/PV.6781</a> 7 June 2012		Draft resolution ( <a href="#">S/2012/407</a> ) submitted by the United States				Resolution <a href="#">2049 (2012)</a> 15-0-0
<a href="#">S/PV.6786</a> 12 June 2012	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>				Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a> (Colombia) and all Council members	
<a href="#">S/PV.6839</a> 20 September 2012	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>				Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a> (Colombia) and all Council members	
<a href="#">S/PV.6888</a> 13 December 2012	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>				Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a> (Colombia) and all Council members	
<a href="#">S/PV.6930</a> 6 March 2013	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737</a>				Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a> (Australia) and all Council	

<a href="#">(2006)</a>			members	
<a href="#">S/PV.6973</a>		Draft resolution		Resolution <a href="#">2105 (2013)</a>
5 June 2013		<a href="#">(S/2013/333)</a>		15-0-0
		submitted by the		
		United States		
<a href="#">S/PV.6999</a>	Briefing by the Chairman of		Chairman of the Security	
15 July	the Security Council		Council Committee	
2013	Committee established		established pursuant to	
	pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737</a>		resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>	
	<a href="#">(2006)</a>		(Australia) and all Council	
			members	
<a href="#">S/PV.7028</a>	Briefing by the Chairman of		Chairman of the Security	
5 September	the Security Council		Council Committee	
2013	Committee established		established pursuant to	
	pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737</a>		resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>	
	<a href="#">(2006)</a>		(Australia) and all Council	
			members	
<a href="#">S/PV.7082</a>	Briefing by the Chairman of		Chairman of the Security	
12	the Security Council		Council Committee	
December	Committee established		established pursuant to	
2013	pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737</a>		resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>	
	<a href="#">(2006)</a>		(Australia) and all Council	
			members	

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