

**Meetings: 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>
<a href="#">S/PV.8160</a> 18 January 2018	Confidence-building measures  Letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2018/4</a> )				Secretary-General, all Council members <sup>a</sup>	
<a href="#">S/PV.8230</a> 12 April 2018					All Council members <sup>b</sup>	

<sup>a</sup> Kazakhstan was represented by its President; in the course of the meeting, the President was replaced by its Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kuwait was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Poland was represented by its President; the Russian Federation was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for Asia and the Pacific; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Member of the President's Cabinet.

<sup>b</sup> The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

**B. Non-proliferation**

In 2018, the Security Council held two meetings under the item entitled “Non-proliferation” and did not adopt any decisions. All meetings took the form of briefings. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Security Council twice in relation to the fifth and sixth reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).<sup>542</sup>

On 27 June 2018, the Under-Secretary-General stated that the International Atomic Energy Agency had reported to the Council that the Islamic Republic of Iran continued to implement its nuclear-related commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. She informed the Council that, on 8 May 2018, the United States had announced its withdrawal from the agreement. She underlined that the Secretary-General deeply regretted that setback and that he believed that issues not directly related to the Plan should be addressed without prejudice to preserving the agreement and its accomplishments. She also stated that the Secretary-General called on the Islamic Republic of Iran to consider carefully the concerns

expressed by Member States about its activities allegedly contrary to the restrictive measures contained in annex B to resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).<sup>543</sup>

On 12 December 2018, the Under-Secretary-General stated that the Secretary-General welcomed the reaffirmation by participants in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action of their commitments to its full and effective implementation and that it was essential that the Plan continued to work for all participants, including by delivering tangible economic benefits for the Iranian people. She reported that the Secretary-General regretted the reimposition by the United States of the sanctions lifted pursuant to the Plan, after its withdrawal.<sup>544</sup>

At the same meeting, the Secretary of State of the United States stated that the Charter of the United Nations bestowed upon the Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and that his country would seek to work with all other members of the Council to reimpose the ballistic missile restrictions outlined in resolution [1929 \(2010\)](#).<sup>545</sup>

Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran stressed that the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action had been seriously

<sup>542</sup> [S/2018/602](#) and [S/2018/1089](#).

<sup>543</sup> [S/PV.8297](#), p. 2.

<sup>544</sup> [S/PV.8418](#), p. 2.

<sup>545</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 8.

challenged by the unilateral and unlawful conduct of the United States in withdrawing from the Plan and reimposing illegal sanctions, which was a clear violation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).<sup>546</sup>

At the meetings on 27 June and 12 December 2018, the representative of the Netherlands gave a briefing to the Council as the Security Council

<sup>546</sup> Ibid., p. 24.

Facilitator for the implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).<sup>547</sup> The representative of the European Union also gave a briefing to the Council at both meetings on behalf of the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, as Coordinator of the Joint Commission established by the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.<sup>548</sup>

<sup>547</sup> Ibid., pp. 5–6; and [S/PV.8297](#), pp. 6–7.

<sup>548</sup> [S/PV.8418](#), pp. 3–5; and [S/PV.8297](#), pp. 4–6.

## 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 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.8297</a> 27 June 2018	Letter dated 12 June 2018 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution <a href="#">2231 (2015)</a> addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2018/601</a> )  Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2231 (2015)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2018/602</a> )  Letter dated 21 June 2018 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution <a href="#">2231 (2015)</a> addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2018/624</a> )		Germany	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, <sup>a</sup> all invitees	
<a href="#">S/PV.8418</a> 12 December 2018	Letter dated 30 November 2018 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution <a href="#">2231 (2015)</a> addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2018/1070</a> )  Sixth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2231 (2015)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2018/1089</a> )		Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, <sup>a</sup> all invitees	

<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>
	Letter dated 11 December 2018 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution <a href="#">2231 (2015)</a> addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2018/1106</a> )					

<sup>a</sup> The representative of the Netherlands gave a briefing to the Council in his capacity as Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).

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

During the period under review, the Security Council held three meetings and adopted one resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter. Of the three meetings held, one was a high-level meeting and the other two took the form of briefings. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

On 21 March 2018, the Council adopted resolution [2407 \(2018\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) until 24 April 2019. Also in that resolution, the Council decided that the mandate of the Panel would apply also with respect to the measures imposed in resolutions [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#) and [2397 \(2017\)](#) and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding a further extension no later than 24 March 2019.<sup>549</sup>

On 17 September 2018, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs gave a briefing to the Council. She remarked that, while there had been positive developments related to the nuclear-weapon and ballistic-missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in recent months, there continued to be signs of the development and maintenance of both programmes. She expressed hope that the positive developments, together with the various summits held between the leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, would contribute to advancing sustainable peace and

complete and verifiable denuclearization on the Korean peninsula, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. In addition, she gave a briefing on the United Nations Command, which had been established in accordance with resolution [84 \(1950\)](#). She explained that, in resolution [84 \(1950\)](#), the Council had recommended that all Member States providing military forces and other assistance to the Republic of Korea made such forces and other assistance available to a "unified command under the United States of America" and that it had requested the United States to designate the commander of such forces. She noted that the United Nations Command was not a United Nations operation or body, nor did it come under the command and control of the United Nations.<sup>550</sup> During the ensuing discussion, some speakers noted that the United Nations Command was a legacy of the Cold War era.<sup>551</sup> While some speakers questioned its current legitimacy and legality,<sup>552</sup> others deemed it inappropriate to openly debate the legal status of the United Nations Command or its action on a specific issue that was not part of the agenda.<sup>553</sup> Speakers welcomed the inter-Korean dialogue and, in particular, the upcoming inter-Korean summit, as well as the Singapore summit between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.<sup>554</sup> Most speakers underlined the importance of the full implementation of the sanctions measures in facilitating the diplomatic efforts and stressed that the

<sup>550</sup> [S/PV.8353](#), pp. 2–3.

<sup>551</sup> *Ibid.* p. 9 (China), p. 12 (United Kingdom) and p. 20 (Russian Federation).

<sup>552</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9 (China) and p. 20 (Russian Federation).

<sup>553</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 22 (Republic of Korea).

<sup>554</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6 (Sweden), pp. 7–9 (China), p. 9 (Kuwait), p. 10 (Equatorial Guinea), p. 12 (Côte d'Ivoire), p. 14 (Poland), p. 15 (Netherlands), p. 16 (Plurinational State of Bolivia), pp. 17–18 (Ethiopia), p. 22 (Republic of Korea) and p. 22 (Japan).

<sup>549</sup> Resolution [2407 \(2018\)](#), para. 1. For information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), see part IX, sect. I.B.