



Security Council

14 March 2007

Provisional Agenda for 15 March 2007

The situation in Darfur (Sudan)

Communication dated 13 March 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S2/2007/601)

Nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Communication dated 13 March 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, and the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S2/2007/602)

Communication dated 14 March 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of France to the United Nations and the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S2/2007/603)

S2/2007/601

To: UN Security Council
Subject: Situation in Darfur
Submitted by: Peru

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1706 (2006), and the letter from Sudanese President Omar Hassan addressed to U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki Moon on 8 March 2007,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence, and territorial integrity of the Sudan,

Reiterating the Sudanese government's commitment to peace within its borders,

Noting the Sudanese government's prior agreement to a UN-African Union "hybrid" force as reached in the Addis Ababa talks of November 2006,

Urging all groups in the conflict to cease in the use of violence,

Concerned with the recurring hostilities and ongoing humanitarian crisis,

1. *Calls upon* the Sudanese government to implement the deployment of the UN-AU hybrid force within 15 days;
2. *Commends* the UNHCR, and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for their humanitarian assistance to the Sudanese people;
3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

S2/2007/602

To: UN Security Council
Subject: Iran Nuclear Situation
Submitted by: China, Japan, Russia, and United States

The Security Council,

Recalling the Statement of its President, S/PRST/2006/15, of 29 March 2006, and its resolution 1696 (2006), and resolution 1737 (2006),

Noting with great concern that Iran has failed to meet the deadline of 22 February 2007 to halt all enrichment of uranium set forth in resolution 1737, issued on 23 December 2006 giving 60 to halt all enrichment, along with research and development in nuclear technology,

Emphasizing that Iran, along with failing to withhold all enrichment of fissile material and development of nuclear technology, has instead increased its output and expanded its nuclear program, confirmed in the IAEA report dated 22 February 2007,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and recalling the right of States Party, in conformity with Articles I and II of that Treaty, to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination,

Reaffirming its position expressed by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi on 27 February 2006 in talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki that Iran should resign to comply with all UNSC resolutions and IAEA regulations and demand for inspections,

Reminding member-states of arms deals with Ukraine in 2001, in which Iran obtained missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads,

Emphasizing the importance of political and diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution guaranteeing that Iran's nuclear programme is exclusively for peaceful purposes, and *noting* that such a solution would benefit nuclear nonproliferation elsewhere, and *welcoming* the continuing commitment of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the support of the European Union's High Representative to seek a negotiated solution,

Expressing its conviction to gain compliance with resolution 1696 (2006) and resolution 1737, along with the requirement set forth by the IAEA, until it has been surmised that any and all enrichment of fissile nuclear material is strictly being constructed for practical energy advancement,

1. *Calls upon* the state of Iran to allow all IAEA inspections to begin within its borders within 30 days;
2. *Reminds* all member states to strictly adhere to provisions in resolution 1696 (2006) and resolution 1737 (2006), taking any diplomatic action necessary to complete their objectives;
3. *Recommends* any state that attempts to use nuclear weapons in the process of attempting to convince Iran to conform to UN sanctions or resolutions shall be subject to sanctions to be determined by the Security Council upon use;
4. *Calls upon* Iran to fully cooperate with the Security Council in order to enter into diplomatic negotiations in good faith;
5. *Calls upon* the nations of the United States, Russia, China, Britain, France and Germany to enter into negotiations with Iran with the intent of providing limited support for peaceful nuclear activities;
6. *Decides* that no nation is able to use force, unilaterally or multilaterally, in an attempt to coerce Iran to cooperate with the United Nations and the IAEA, or for any other reason pertaining to their lack of acquiescence to nuclear inspection;
7. *Calls upon* all member states to immediately halt all trade with Iran that involves any materials considered weaponry;
8. *Proclaims* that if Iran has not met the new deadline stated above in paragraph 1, that a summit between the members of the Security Council be held in Tokyo, which will outline tactics taken in order to force Iran to comply.

S2/2007/603

To: UN Security Council
Subject: The Iranian Nuclear Programs
Sponsored by: France and the Russian Federation

The Security Council,

Recalling Resolutions 1737 and 1696,

Convinced that the past resolutions have failed to achieve the desired effect,

Bearing in mind that the time is ripe for negotiation and cooperation,

Deeply concerned by the current escalation between Iran and the World Community,

1. *Proposes* that Iran be able to construct a civilian nuclear program with the assistance of France and Russian Federation;
2. *Expects* that in the said program all nuclear materials will be accounted for at all times by France and Russia;
3. *Recommends* that all nuclear material will originate in France or Russia, and be disposed of by France once the nuclear material's civilian use has ended;
4. *Affirms* that any attempt by Iran to take control over the nuclear material from French or Russian officials is cause for immediate sanctions and a 5 day period before the sites will be legally destroyed and sanctions under UN Resolution 1737 will resume unless the said nuclear material is returned;
5. *Declares* that any nuclear activity by Iran anywhere that is not sanctioned by the UN or the IAEA is grounds for further sanctions and the destruction of all known nuclear sites;
6. *Emphasizes* that the IAEA is to have full access to all nuclear sites around the world, at all times, as well as any other sites deemed of interest;

7. *Decides* that upon approval of this resolution, and the unfettered re-admittance of UN and IAEA inspectors to Iran, as well as the cessation of all non-sanctioned nuclear activity the sanctions imposed under UN Resolution 1737 become void;

8. *Reassures* both Iran and voting members of the UN Security Council that they can view this as a safe method of helping Iran form a civilian nuclear program that does not jeopardize safety in the Middle East;

9. *Affirms* that while Iran's nuclear program is for the sole benefit of Iran, France and Russia should be equal partners in the program, but only there as long as the nuclear program remains viable under the conditions listed above;

10. *Asserts* that by working with Iran in this manner France and Russia's involvement in Iran lasts only as long as Iran permits it, but that if France and Russia are not permitted to carry out their mission in sharing civilian nuclear development with Iran then they will leave, but so to does the said nuclear technology and goodwill shared through this resolution.