

# TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

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JAARGANG 2006 Nr. 254

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A. TITEL

*Handvest van de Verenigde Naties;  
San Francisco, 26 juni 1945*

B. TEKST

De Engelse tekst van het Handvest is bij Koninklijk Besluit van 21 december 1945 bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* F 321.

De Engelse en de Franse tekst, zoals gewijzigd, zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1979, 37.

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Op 13 juni 2006 heeft de Veiligheidsraad van de Verenigde Naties tijdens zijn 5454<sup>e</sup> zitting aangenomen Resolutie 1683 (2006). De Engelse tekst van deze Resolutie luidt:

**Resolution 1683 (2006)**

Resolution 1683 (2006)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5454th meeting, on 13 June 2006

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements by its president on the situation in Liberia and West Africa,

Welcoming the leadership of newly elected President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and her efforts to restore peace, security and harmony throughout Liberia,

Underscoring the continuing need for the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to support the Government of Liberia in building a stable environment that will allow democracy to flourish,

Recognizing the need for newly vetted and trained Liberian security forces to assume greater responsibility for national security, including policing, intelligence gathering, and executive protection,

Determining that, despite significant progress having been made in Liberia, the situation there continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 2 a) and b) of resolution 1521 (2003) shall not apply to the weapons and ammunition already provided to members of the Special Security Service (SSS) for training purposes pursuant to advance approval under paragraph 2 e) by the Committee established by paragraph 21 of that resolution and that those weapons and ammunition may remain in the custody of the SSS for unencumbered operational use;

2. Further decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 2 a) and b) of resolution 1521 (2003) shall not apply to limited supplies of weapons and ammunition, as approved in advance on a case-by-case basis by the Committee, intended for use by members of the Government of Liberia police and security forces who have been vetted and trained since the inception of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in October 2003;

3. Decides that a request made in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be submitted to the Committee by the Government of Liberia and the exporting state, and, in case of approval, the Government of Liberia shall subsequently mark the weapons and ammunition, maintain a registry of them, and formally notify the Committee that these steps have been taken;

4. Reiterates the importance of UNMIL's continuing assistance to the Government of Liberia, the Committee established by paragraph 21 of resolution 1521 (2003) and the Panel of Experts, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, and without prejudice to its mandate, including in monitoring the implementation of the measures in paragraphs 2, 4, 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003), and in this regard requests UNMIL to inspect inventories of weapons and ammunition obtained in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 above to ensure all such weapons and ammunition are accounted for, and to make periodic reports to the Committee established by paragraph 21 of resolution 1521 (2003) on its findings;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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Op 20 juni 2006 heeft de Veiligheidsraad van de Verenigde Naties tijdens zijn 5468<sup>e</sup> zitting aangenomen Resolutie 1689 (2006). De Engelse tekst van deze Resolutie luidt:

**Resolution 1689 (2006)**

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5468th meeting, on 20 June 2006

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements by its President on the situation in Liberia and West Africa,

Welcoming the rapid progress made by President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf since January 2006, in rebuilding Liberia for the benefit of all Liberians, with the support of the international community,

Applauding the actions of President Sirleaf, Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo, and others in the international community for their roles in transferring Charles Taylor to the Special Court for Sierra Leone,

Welcoming the Government of Liberia's progress in implementing the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program, designed to ensure prompt implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and to expedite the lifting of the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003),

Applauding the Government of Liberia's commitment to transparent management of the country's forestry resources for the benefit of Liberians and its reforms in the timber sector, including promulgating Executive Order No. 1, which declared all purported forest concessions null and void; creating a Forest Reform Monitoring Committee (FRMC); placing an internationally-recruited financial controller in the Forestry Development Authority, making progress towards implementing a management contract to ensure transparency in timber operations; establishing a mechanism for civil society to monitor the forestry sector; and drafting new forestry laws and regulations,

Stressing that Liberia's progress in the timber sector is held back by the absence of appropriate forestry legislation, and urging speedy adoption of the necessary laws,

Taking note of President Sirleaf's June 10 announcement of a moratorium on timber exports and new timber concessions pending the passage by the Liberian legislature of forestry legislation that respects Executive Order No. 1 of 2 February 2006, and that is consistent with the recommendations of the FRMC,

Welcoming the Government of Liberia's continuing cooperation with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and noting Liberia's progress towards compliance with the Kimberley Process,

Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in improving security throughout Liberia and helping the new Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond and timber-producing regions, and border areas,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Panel of Experts on Liberia dated 7 June 2006 (S/2006/379),

Having reviewed the measures imposed and conditions set out by paragraphs 6 through 9 of resolution 1521 (2003) and concluding that insufficient progress has been made towards meeting those conditions,

Having reviewed the measures imposed and conditions set out by paragraphs 10 and 11 of resolution 1521 (2003), and concluding that sufficient progress has been made towards meeting those conditions,

Underlining its determination to support the Government of Liberia, and encouraging donors to do likewise,

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides not to renew the measure in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) that obligates Member States to prevent the import into their territories of all round log and timber products originating in Liberia;

2. Decides to review the decision in paragraph one (1) after a period of ninety (90) days and expresses its determination to reinstate the measures in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) unless the Council is informed by that time that the forestry legislation proposed by the FRMC has been passed;

3. Urges the speedy adoption of the forestry legislation proposed by the FRMC;

4. Further decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) shall be renewed for an additional six (6) months with a review by the Council after four (4) months, to allow the Government of Liberia sufficient time to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, with a view to joining the Kimberley Process, and calls upon the Government of Liberia to provide the Sanctions Committee, established according to paragraph 21 of resolution 1521 (2003) with a detailed description of the proposed regime;

5. Requests that the Secretary-General renew for an additional six (6) months the mandate of the Panel of Experts re-established according to paragraph 9 of resolution 1647 (2005), and requests that the Panel of Experts report to the Council through the Committee no later than 15 December 2006 its observations and recommendations;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Op 31 juli 2006 heeft de Veiligheidsraad van de Verenigde Naties tijdens zijn 5500<sup>e</sup> zitting aangenomen Resolutie 1696 (2006). De Engelse tekst van deze Resolutie luidt:

**Resolution 1696 (2006)**

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5500th meeting, on 31 July 2006

The Security Council,

Recalling the Statement of its President, S/PRST/2006/15, of 29 March 2006,

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,

Noting with serious concern the many reports of the IAEA Director General and resolutions of the IAEA Board of Governors related to Iran's nuclear programme, reported to it by the IAEA Director General, including IAEA Board resolution GOV/2006/14,

Noting with serious concern that the IAEA Director General's report of 27 February 2006 (GOV/2006/15) lists a number of outstanding issues and concerns on Iran's nuclear programme, including topics which could have a military nuclear dimension, and that the IAEA is unable to conclude that there are no undeclared nuclear materials or activities in Iran,

Noting with serious concern the IAEA Director General's report of 28 April 2006 (GOV/2006/27) and its findings, including that, after more than three years of Agency efforts to seek clarity about all aspects of Iran's nuclear programme, the existing gaps in knowledge continue to be a matter of concern, and that the IAEA is unable to make progress in its efforts to provide assurances about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran,

Noting with serious concern that, as confirmed by the IAEA Director General's report of 8 June 2006 (GOV/2006/38) Iran has not taken the steps required of it by the IAEA Board of Governors, reiterated by the Council in its statement of 29 March and which are essential to build confidence, and in particular Iran's decision to resume enrichment-related activities, including research and development, its recent expansion of and announcements about such activities, and its continued suspension of cooperation with the IAEA under the Additional Protocol,

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 non-proliferation elsewhere,

Welcoming the statement by the Foreign Minister of France, Philippe Douste-Blazy, on behalf of the Foreign Ministers of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States and the High Representative of the European Union, in Paris on 12 July 2006 (S/2006/573),

Concerned by the proliferation risks presented by the Iranian nuclear programme, mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, and being determined to prevent an aggravation of the situation,

Acting under Article 40 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to make mandatory the suspension required by the IAEA,

1. Calls upon Iran without further delay to take the steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors in its resolution GOV/2006/14, which are essential to build confidence in the exclusively peaceful purpose of its nuclear programme and to resolve outstanding questions;

2. Demands, in this context, that Iran shall suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, to be verified by the IAEA;

3. Expresses the conviction that such suspension as well as full, verified Iranian compliance with the requirements set out by the IAEA Board of Governors, would contribute to a diplomatic, negotiated solution that guarantees Iran's nuclear programme is for exclusively peaceful purposes, underlines the willingness of the international community to work positively for such a solution, encourages Iran, in conforming to the above provisions, to re-engage with the international community and with the IAEA, and stresses that such engagement will be beneficial to Iran;

4. Endorses, in this regard, the proposals of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the support of the European Union's High Representative, for a long-term comprehensive arrangement which would allow for the development of relations and cooperation with Iran based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme (S/2006/521);

5. Calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to exercise vigilance and prevent the transfer of any items, materials, goods and technology that could contribute to Iran's enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and ballistic missile programmes;

6. Expresses its determination to reinforce the authority of the IAEA process, strongly supports the role of the IAEA Board of Governors, commends and encourages the Director General of the IAEA and its sec-

retariat for their ongoing professional and impartial efforts to resolve all remaining outstanding issues in Iran within the framework of the Agency, underlines the necessity of the IAEA continuing its work to clarify all outstanding issues relating to Iran's nuclear programme, and calls upon Iran to act in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Protocol and to implement without delay all transparency measures as the IAEA may request in support of its ongoing investigations;

7. Requests by 31 August a report from the Director General of the IAEA primarily on whether Iran has established full and sustained suspension of all activities mentioned in this resolution, as well as on the process of Iranian compliance with all the steps required by the IAEA Board and with the above provisions of this resolution, to the IAEA Board of Governors and in parallel to the Security Council for its consideration;

8. Expresses its intention, in the event that Iran has not by that date complied with this resolution, then to adopt appropriate measures under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to persuade Iran to comply with this resolution and the requirements of the IAEA, and underlines that further decisions will be required should such additional measures be necessary;

9. Confirms that such additional measures will not be necessary in the event that Iran complies with this resolution;

10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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Op 11 augustus 2006 heeft de Veiligheidsraad van de Verenigde Naties tijdens zijn 5511<sup>e</sup> zitting aangenomen Resolutie 1701 (2006). De Engelse tekst van deze Resolutie luidt:

#### **Resolution 1701 (2006)**

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5511th meeting, on 11 August 2006

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 520 (1982), 1559 (2004), 1655 (2006) 1680 (2006) and 1697 (2006), as well as the statements of its President on the situation in Lebanon, in particular the statements of 18 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/21), of 19 October 2004 (S/PRST/2004/36), of 4 May 2005 (S/PRST/2005/17), of 23 January 2006 (S/PRST/2006/3) and of 30 July 2006 (S/PRST/2006/35),

Expressing its utmost concern at the continuing escalation of hostilities in Lebanon and in Israel since Hizbollah's attack on Israel on 12

July 2006, which has already caused hundreds of deaths and injuries on both sides, extensive damage to civilian infrastructure and hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons,

Emphasizing the need for an end of violence, but at the same time emphasizing the need to address urgently the causes that have given rise to the current crisis, including by the unconditional release of the abducted Israeli soldiers,

Mindful of the sensitivity of the issue of prisoners and encouraging the efforts aimed at urgently settling the issue of the Lebanese prisoners detained in Israel,

Welcoming the efforts of the Lebanese Prime Minister and the commitment of the Government of Lebanon, in its seven-point plan, to extend its authority over its territory, through its own legitimate armed forces, such that there will be no weapons without the consent of the Government of Lebanon and no authority other than that of the Government of Lebanon, welcoming also its commitment to a United Nations force that is supplemented and enhanced in numbers, equipment, mandate and scope of operation, and bearing in mind its request in this plan for an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon,

Determined to act for this withdrawal to happen at the earliest,

Taking due note of the proposals made in the seven-point plan regarding the Shebaa farms area,

Welcoming the unanimous decision by the Government of Lebanon on 7 August 2006 to deploy a Lebanese armed force of 15,000 troops in South Lebanon as the Israeli army withdraws behind the Blue Line and to request the assistance of additional forces from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) as needed, to facilitate the entry of the Lebanese armed forces into the region and to restate its intention to strengthen the Lebanese armed forces with material as needed to enable it to perform its duties,

Aware of its responsibilities to help secure a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution to the conflict,

Determining that the situation in Lebanon constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. Calls for a full cessation of hostilities based upon, in particular, the immediate cessation by Hizbollah of all attacks and the immediate cessation by Israel of all offensive military operations;

2. Upon full cessation of hostilities, calls upon the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL as authorized by paragraph 11 to deploy their forces together throughout the South and calls upon the Government of Israel, as that deployment begins, to withdraw all of its forces from southern Lebanon in parallel;



3. Emphasizes the importance of the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all Lebanese territory in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1559 (2004) and resolution 1680 (2006), and of the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords, for it to exercise its full sovereignty, so that there will be no weapons without the consent of the Government of Lebanon and no authority other than that of the Government of Lebanon;

4. Reiterates its strong support for full respect for the Blue Line;

5. Also reiterates its strong support, as recalled in all its previous relevant resolutions, for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders, as contemplated by the Israeli-Lebanese General Armistice Agreement of 23 March 1949;

6. Calls on the international community to take immediate steps to extend its financial and humanitarian assistance to the Lebanese people, including through facilitating the safe return of displaced persons and, under the authority of the Government of Lebanon, reopening airports and harbours, consistent with paragraphs 14 and 15, and calls on it also to consider further assistance in the future to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon;

7. Affirms that all parties are responsible for ensuring that no action is taken contrary to paragraph 1 that might adversely affect the search for a long-term solution, humanitarian access to civilian populations, including safe passage for humanitarian convoys, or the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons, and calls on all parties to comply with this responsibility and to cooperate with the Security Council;

8. Calls for Israel and Lebanon to support a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution based on the following principles and elements:

- full respect for the Blue Line by both parties;
- security arrangements to prevent the resumption of hostilities, including the establishment between the Blue Line and the Litani river of an area free of any armed personnel, assets and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon and of UNIFIL as authorized in paragraph 11, deployed in this area;
- full implementation of the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords, and of resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), that require the disarmament of all armed groups in Lebanon, so that, pursuant to the Lebanese cabinet decision of 27 July 2006, there will be no weapons or authority in Lebanon other than that of the Lebanese State;
- no foreign forces in Lebanon without the consent of its Government;
- no sales or supply of arms and related materiel to Lebanon except as authorized by its Government;
- provision to the United Nations of all remaining maps of landmines in Lebanon in Israel's possession;

9. Invites the Secretary-General to support efforts to secure as soon as possible agreements in principle from the Government of Lebanon and the Government of Israel to the principles and elements for a long-term solution as set forth in paragraph 8, and expresses its intention to be actively involved;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to develop, in liaison with relevant international actors and the concerned parties, proposals to implement the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords, and resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), including disarmament, and for delineation of the international borders of Lebanon, especially in those areas where the border is disputed or uncertain, including by dealing with the Shebaa farms area, and to present to the Security Council those proposals within thirty days;

11. Decides, in order to supplement and enhance the force in numbers, equipment, mandate and scope of operations, to authorize an increase in the force strength of UNIFIL to a maximum of 15,000 troops, and that the force shall, in addition to carrying out its mandate under resolutions 425 and 426 (1978):

- a) Monitor the cessation of hostilities;
- b) Accompany and support the Lebanese armed forces as they deploy throughout the South, including along the Blue Line, as Israel withdraws its armed forces from Lebanon as provided in paragraph 2;
- c) Coordinate its activities related to paragraph 11 b) with the Government of Lebanon and the Government of Israel;
- d) Extend its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons;
- e) Assist the Lebanese armed forces in taking steps towards the establishment of the area as referred to in paragraph 8;
- f) Assist the Government of Lebanon, at its request, to implement paragraph 14;

12. Acting in support of a request from the Government of Lebanon to deploy an international force to assist it to exercise its authority throughout the territory, authorizes UNIFIL to take all necessary action in areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities, to ensure that its area of operations is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind, to resist attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council, and to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, humanitarian workers and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;

13. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to put in place measures to ensure UNIFIL is able to carry out the functions envisaged in this resolution, urges Member States to consider making appropriate contri-

butions to UNIFIL and to respond positively to requests for assistance from the Force, and expresses its strong appreciation to those who have contributed to UNIFIL in the past;

14. Calls upon the Government of Lebanon to secure its borders and other entry points to prevent the entry in Lebanon without its consent of arms or related materiel and requests UNIFIL as authorized in paragraph 11 to assist the Government of Lebanon at its request;

15. Decides further that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft:

a) The sale or supply to any entity or individual in Lebanon of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories; and

b) The provision to any entity or individual in Lebanon of any technical training or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items listed in subparagraph a) above; except that these prohibitions shall not apply to arms, related material, training or assistance authorized by the Government of Lebanon or by UNIFIL as authorized in paragraph 11;

16. Decides to extend the mandate of UNIFIL until 31 August 2007, and expresses its intention to consider in a later resolution further enhancements to the mandate and other steps to contribute to the implementation of a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within one week on the implementation of this resolution and subsequently on a regular basis;

18. Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003;

19. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Op 14 oktober 2006 heeft de Veiligheidsraad van de Verenigde Naties tijdens zijn 5551<sup>e</sup> zitting aangenomen Resolutie 1718 (2006). De Engelse tekst van deze Resolutie luidt:

#### **Resolution 1718 (2006)**

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5551st meeting, on 14 October 2006

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, resolution 1695 (2006), as well as the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41),

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing the gravest concern at the claim by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that it has conducted a test of a nuclear weapon on 9 October 2006, and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

Expressing its firm conviction that the international regime on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should be maintained and recalling that the DPRK cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon state in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Deploring the DPRK's announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its pursuit of nuclear weapons,

Deploring further that the DPRK has refused to return to the Six-Party talks without precondition,

Endorsing the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States,

Underlining the importance that the DPRK respond to other security and humanitarian concerns of the international community,

Expressing profound concern that the test claimed by the DPRK has generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and determining therefore that there is a clear threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. Condemns the nuclear test proclaimed by the DPRK on 9 October 2006 in flagrant disregard of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1695 (2006), as well as of the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), including that such a test would bring universal condemnation of the international community and would represent a clear threat to international peace and security;

2. Demands that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic missile;

3. Demands that the DPRK immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

4. Demands further that the DPRK return to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, and underlines the need for all States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations;

5. Decides that the DPRK shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launching;

6. Decides that the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the terms and conditions of its International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards Agreement (IAEA INFCIRC/403) and shall provide the IAEA transparency measures extending beyond these requirements, including such access to individuals, documentation, equipments and facilities as may be required and deemed necessary by the IAEA;

7. Decides also that the DPRK shall abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programme in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

8. Decides that:

a) All Member States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of:

(i) Any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms, or related materiel including spare parts, or items as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established by paragraph 12 below (the Committee);

(ii) All items, materials, equipment, goods and technology as set out in the lists in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815, unless within 14 days of adoption of this resolution the Committee has amended or completed their provisions also taking into account the list in document S/2006/816, as well as other items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, determined by the Security Council or the Committee, which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction- related programmes;

(iii) Luxury goods;

b) The DPRK shall cease the export of all items covered in subparagraphs a) (i) and a) (ii) above and that all Member States shall prohibit the procurement of such items from the DPRK by their nationals, or using their flagged vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of the DPRK;

c) All Member States shall prevent any transfers to the DPRK by their nationals or from their territories, or from the DPRK by its nationals or from its territory, of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in subparagraphs a) (i) and a) (ii) above;

d) All Member States shall, in accordance with their respective legal processes, freeze immediately the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories at the date of the adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the persons or entities designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being engaged in or providing support for, including through other illicit means, DPRK's nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related and ballistic missile-related programmes, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any persons or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of such persons or entities;

e) All Member States shall take the necessary steps to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of the persons designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being responsible for, including through supporting or promoting, DPRK policies in relation to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes, together with their family members, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a state to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

f) In order to ensure compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, and thereby preventing illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials, all Member States are called upon to take, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, cooperative action including through inspection of cargo to and from the DPRK, as necessary;

9. Decides that the provisions of paragraph 8 d) above do not apply to financial or other assets or resources that have been determined by relevant States:

a) To be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for food-stuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of

frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets and economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification;

b) To be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee; or

c) To be subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgement, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgement provided that the lien or judgement was entered prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person referred to in paragraph 8 d) above or an individual or entity identified by the Security Council or the Committee, and has been notified by the relevant States to the Committee;

10. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 8 e) above shall not apply where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of the present resolution;

11. Calls upon all Member States to report to the Security Council within thirty days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 above;

12. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks:

a) To seek from all States, in particular those producing or possessing the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology referred to in paragraph 8 a) above, information regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above of this resolution and whatever further information it may consider useful in this regard;

b) To examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations of measures imposed by paragraph 8 of this resolution;

c) To consider and decide upon requests for exemptions set out in paragraphs 9 and 10 above;

d) To determine additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology to be specified for the purpose of paragraphs 8 a) (i) and 8 a) (ii) above;

e) To designate additional individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 8 d) and 8 e) above;

f) To promulgate guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by this resolution;

g) To report at least every 90 days to the Security Council on its work, with its observations and recommendations, in particular on ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above;

13. Welcomes and encourages further the efforts by all States concerned to intensify their diplomatic efforts, to refrain from any actions that might aggravate tension and to facilitate the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks, with a view to the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States, to achieve the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia;

14. Calls upon the DPRK to return immediately to the Six-Party Talks without precondition and to work towards the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States;

15. Affirms that it shall keep DPRK's actions under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in paragraph 8 above, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at that time in light of the DPRK's compliance with the provisions of the resolution;

16. Underlines that further decisions will be required, should additional measures be necessary;

17. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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C. VERTALING

Voor de vertaling van het Handvest, zoals gewijzigd, zie *Trb.* 1987, 113.

D. PARLEMENT

Zie *Trb.* 1951, 44.

E. PARTIJGEGEVENS

Zie de rubrieken E en F van *Trb.* 1951, 44.



Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type <sup>1)</sup>	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Afghanistan		09-11-46	T	19-11-46		
Albanië		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Algerije		08-10-62	T	08-10-62		
Andorra		28-07-93	T	28-07-93		
Angola		01-12-76	T	01-12-76		
Antigua en Barbuda		11-11-81	T	11-11-81		
Argentinië		24-09-45	R	24-10-45		
Armenië		02-03-92	T	02-03-92		
Australië		01-11-45	R	01-11-45		
Azerbeidzjan		02-03-92	T	02-03-92		
Bahama's		18-09-73	T	18-09-73		
Bahrein		21-09-71	T	21-09-71		
Bangladesh		17-09-74	T	17-09-74		
Barbados		09-12-66	T	09-12-66		
Belarus		24-10-45	R	24-10-45		
België		27-12-45	R	27-12-45		
Belize		25-09-81	T	25-09-81		
Benin		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Bhutan		21-09-71	T	21-09-71		
Bolivia		14-11-45	R	14-11-45		
Bosnië- Herzegovina		22-05-92	VG	06-03-92		
Botswana		17-10-66	T	17-10-66		
Brazilië		21-09-45	R	24-10-45		
Brunei		21-09-84	T	21-09-84		
Bulgarije		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Burkina Faso		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Burundi		18-09-62	T	18-09-62		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type <sup>1)</sup>	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Cambodja		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Canada		09-11-45	R	09-11-45		
Centraal Afrikaanse Republiek		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Chili		11-10-45	R	24-10-45		
China		28-09-45	R	24-10-45		
Colombia		05-11-45	R	05-11-45		
Comoren, de		12-11-75	T	12-11-75		
Congo, Democratische Republiek		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Congo, Republiek		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Costa Rica		02-11-45	R	02-11-45		
Cuba		15-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Cyprus		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Denemarken		09-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Djibouti		20-09-77	T	20-09-77		
Dominica		18-12-78	T	18-12-78		
Dominicaanse Republiek, de		04-09-45	R	24-10-45		
Duitsland		18-09-73	T	18-09-73		
Ecuador		21-12-45	R	21-12-45		
Egypte		22-10-45	R	24-10-45		
El Salvador		26-09-45	R	24-10-45		
Equatoriaal Guinee		12-11-68	T	12-11-68		
Eritrea		28-05-93	T	28-05-93		
Estland		17-09-91	T	17-09-91		
Ethiopië		13-11-45	R	13-11-45		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type <sup>1)</sup>	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Fiji-eilanden		13-10-70	T	13-10-70		
Filippijnen, de		11-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Finland		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Frankrijk		31-08-45	R	24-10-45		
Gabon		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Gambia		21-09-65	T	21-09-65		
Georgië		31-07-92	T	31-07-92		
Ghana		08-03-57	T	08-03-57		
Grenada		17-09-74	T	17-09-74		
Griekenland		25-10-45	R	25-10-45		
Guatemala		21-11-45	R	21-11-45		
Guinee		12-12-58	T	12-12-58		
Guinee-Bissau		17-09-74	T	17-09-74		
Guyana		20-09-66	T	20-09-66		
Haiti		27-09-45	R	24-10-45		
Honduras		17-12-45	R	17-12-45		
Hongarije		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Ierland		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
IJsland		09-11-46	T	19-11-46		
India		30-10-45	R	30-10-45		
Indonesië		28-09-50	T	28-09-50		
Irak		21-12-45	R	21-12-45		
Iran		16-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Israël		11-05-49	T	11-05-49		
Italië		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Ivoorkust		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Jamaica		18-09-62	T	18-09-62		
Japan		18-12-56	T	18-12-56		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type <sup>1)</sup>	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Jemen		30-09-47	T	30-09-47		
Joegoslavië (< 25-06-1991)		19-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Jordanië		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Kaapverdië		16-09-75	T	16-09-75		
Kameroen		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Kazachstan		02-03-92	T	02-03-92		
Kenia		16-12-63	T	16-12-63		
Kiribati		14-09-99	T	14-09-99		
Koeweit		14-05-63	T	14-05-63		
Kroatië		04-08-92	VG	08-10-91		
Kyrgyzstan		02-03-92	T	02-03-92		
Laos		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Lesotho		17-10-66	T	17-10-66		
Letland		17-09-91	T	17-09-91		
Libanon		15-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Liberia		02-11-45	R	02-11-45		
Libië		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Liechtenstein		18-09-90	T	18-09-90		
Litouwen		17-09-91	T	17-09-91		
Luxemburg		15-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Macedonië, Voormalige Joegoslavische Republiek		08-04-93	VG	17-09-91		
Madagascar		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Malawi		01-12-64	T	01-12-64		
Maldiven, de		21-09-65	T	21-09-65		
Maleisië		17-09-57	T	17-09-57		
Mali		28-09-60	T	28-09-60		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type <sup>1)</sup>	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Malta		01-12-64	T	01-12-64		
Marokko		12-11-56	T	12-11-56		
Marshall- eilanden, de		17-09-91	T	17-09-91		
Mauritanië		27-10-61	T	27-10-61		
Mauritius		24-04-68	T	24-04-68		
Mexico		07-11-45	R	07-11-45		
Moldavië		02-03-92	T	02-03-92		
Monaco		28-05-93	T	28-05-93		
Mongolië		27-10-61	T	27-10-61		
Montenegro		28-06-06	T	28-06-06		
Mozambique		16-09-75	T	16-09-75		
Myanmar		19-04-48	T	19-04-48		
Namibië		23-04-90	T	23-04-90		
Nauru		14-09-99	T	14-09-99		
<b>Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der Aruba</b>		10-12-45	R	10-12-45		
		30-12-85	VG	01-01-86		
Nepal		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Nicaragua		06-09-45	R	24-10-45		
Nieuw-Zeeland		19-09-45	R	24-10-45		
Niger		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Nigeria		07-10-60	T	07-10-60		
Noord-Korea		17-09-91	T	17-09-91		
Noorwegen		27-11-45	R	27-11-45		
Oekraïne		24-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Oezbekistan		02-03-92	T	02-03-92		
Oman		07-10-71	T	07-10-71		
Oost-Timor		27-09-02	T	27-09-02		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type <sup>1)</sup>	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Oostenrijk		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Pakistan		30-09-47	T	30-09-47		
Palau		15-12-94	T	15-12-94		
Panama		13-11-45	R	13-11-45		
Papua-Nieuw Guinea		10-10-75	T	10-10-75		
Paraguay		12-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Peru		31-10-45	R	31-10-45		
Polen		24-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Portugal		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Qatar		21-09-71	T	21-09-71		
Roemenië		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Russische Federatie		24-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Rwanda		18-09-62	T	18-09-62		
Salomons- eilanden		19-09-78	T	19-09-78		
Samoa		15-12-76	T	15-12-76		
San Marino		02-03-92	T	02-03-92		
Sao Tomé en Principe		16-09-75	T	16-09-75		
Saudi-Arabië		18-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Senegal		28-09-60	T	28-09-60		
Servië		01-11-00	T	01-11-00		
Seychellen, de		21-09-76	T	21-09-76		
Sierra Leone		27-09-61	T	27-09-61		
Singapore		21-09-65	T	21-09-65		
Sint Kitts en Nevis		23-09-83	T	23-09-83		
Sint Lucia		18-09-79	T	18-09-79		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type <sup>1)</sup>	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Sint Vincent en de Grenadines		16-09-80	T	16-09-80		
Slovenië		01-07-92	VG	22-05-92		
Slowakije		28-05-93	VG	19-01-93		
Soedan		12-11-56	T	12-11-56		
Somalië		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Spanje		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Sri Lanka		14-12-55	T	14-12-55		
Suriname		04-12-75	T	04-12-75		
Swaziland		24-09-68	T	24-09-68		
Syrië		19-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Tadzjikistan		02-03-92	T	02-03-92		
Tanzania		14-12-61	T	14-12-61		
Thailand		15-12-46	T	16-12-46		
Togo		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Tonga		14-09-99	T	14-09-99		
Trinidad en Tobago		18-09-62	T	18-09-62		
Tsjaad		20-09-60	T	20-09-60		
Tsjechië		22-02-93	VG	19-01-93		
Tsjechoslo- wakije (<01-01-1993)		19-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Tunesië		12-11-56	T	12-11-56		
Turkije		28-09-45	R	24-10-45		
Turkmenistan		02-03-92	T	02-03-92		
Tuvalu		05-09-00	T	05-09-00		
Uganda		25-10-62	T	25-10-62		
Uruguay		18-12-45	R	18-12-45		
Vanuatu		15-09-81	T	15-09-81		

Partij	Ondertekening	Ratificatie	Type <sup>1)</sup>	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
Venezuela		15-11-45	R	15-11-45		
Verenigd Koninkrijk, het		20-10-45	R	24-10-45		
Verenigde Arabische Emiraten, de		09-12-71	T	09-12-71		
Verenigde Staten van Amerika, de		08-08-45	R	24-10-45		
Vietnam		20-09-77	T	20-09-77		
Zambia		01-12-64	T	01-12-64		
Zimbabwe		25-08-80	T	25-08-80		
Zuid-Afrika		07-11-45	R	07-11-45		
Zuid-Korea		17-09-91	T	17-09-91		
Zweden		09-11-46	T	19-11-46		
Zwitserland		10-09-02	T	10-09-02		

<sup>1)</sup> O=Ondertekening zonder voorbehoud of vereiste van ratificatie, R= Bekrachtiging, aanvaarding, goedkeuring of kennisgeving, T=Toetreding, VG=Voortgezette gebondenheid, NB=Niet bekend

### Uitbreidingen

Voor alle bovengenoemde partijen geldt dat hun lidmaatschap van de Verenigde Naties ook, waar van toepassing, vanaf deze datum geldt voor hun gebiedsdelen. Hieronder volgen de uitzonderingen op die regel:

#### China

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Hong Kong SAR	01-07-1997	
Macau SAR	20-12-1999	

#### Portugal

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Macau (< 20-12-1999)	14-12-1955	20-12-1999



**Verenigd Koninkrijk, het**

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Hong Kong (< 01-07-1997)	24-10-1945	01-07-1997

**Verenigde Staten van Amerika, de**

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Midway-eiland	17-09-1991	

**Verklaringen, voorbehouden en bezwaren****Denemarken, 22 juli 2003**

In a communication received on 22 July 2003, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General that "... Denmark's ratifications normally include the entire Kingdom of Denmark including the Faroe Islands and Greenland."

**Estland, 8 oktober 1991**

In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 8 October 1991, the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia informed the Secretary-General that "Estonia does not regard itself as party by virtue of the doctrine of treaty succession to any bilateral or multilateral treaties entered into by the U.S.S.R. The Republic of Estonia has begun careful review of multilateral treaties in order to determine those to which it wishes to become a party. In this regard it will act on a case-by-case basis in exercise of its own sovereign right in the name of the Republic of Estonia."

**Griekenland, 20 januari 1995**

The Government of the Hellenic Republic declares that the accession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Conventions deposited with the Secretary-General to which the Hellenic Republic is also a contracting party does not imply recognition of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the Hellenic Republic.

This statement shall apply to all Conventions or other international Agreements deposited with the Secretary-General to which the Hellenic Republic and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are parties.

**Letland, 26 februari 1993**

Latvia does not regard itself as party by virtue of the doctrine of treaty succession to any bilateral or multilateral treaties entered into by the former USSR.

**Litouwen**, 23 juni 1995

The Republic of Lithuania was occupied by the USSR on the 15th of June 1940. Many Western countries did not recognize the incorporation of the Republic of Lithuania into the USSR.

Having restored its independence on the 11th of March 1990, the Republic of Lithuania neither is nor can be the successor state of the former USSR. The Republic of Lithuania can not take the responsibility for the treaties concluded by the former USSR, for it neither participated in making those treaties nor influenced them. Therefore the Republic of Lithuania can not take the responsibility for the past treaties concluded by the USSR.

**Nieuw-Zeeland**, 10 april 2002

Consistent with international law, New Zealand regards all treaty actions as extending to Tokelau as a non-self-governing territory of New Zealand unless express provision to the contrary is included in the relevant treaty instrument.

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1951, 44.

J. VERWIJZINGEN

Zie voor verwijzingen en andere verdragsgegevens, laatstelijk *Trb.* 2006, 75.

In overeenstemming met artikel 19, tweede lid, van de Rijkswet goedkeuring en bekendmaking verdragen heeft de Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken bepaald dat de Resoluties zullen zijn bekendgemaakt in Nederland op de dag na de datum van uitgifte van dit Tractatenblad.

Uitgegeven de *negenentwintigste* november 2006.

*De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,*

B. R. BOT