



**Original Article**

Pages: 28-53

# Analyzing the United Nations' Security Council Arms Embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran

Seyyed Mostafa Kazeroni<sup>1</sup>

Received: 2018/06/27    Revised: 2018/08/16    Accepted: 2018/09/14

---

**ABSTRACT:** Following the intensifying of Iran's nuclear crisis since 2006 onwards, the whole key parts of Iranian industries are subject to United Nations' Security Council crippling sanctions. One of the main industrial parts of Iran sanctions regime is military and arms industries that were imposed for the first time in course of resolution 1737. Nevertheless, there are three Security Council arms embargoes against Iran, that is to say 1737, 1747 and 1925 among overall six sanctions. In this study, the method for gathering information is descriptive studies that are based on reviewing the most authoritative international instruments like Security Council's arms embargoes. In the current study, we are looking for analysing firstly, UN Security Councils arms embargoes against Iran and then examining the positive effects and violations of so-called arms embargoes. In addition, we will carry out comparative study of UN Security Council's arms embargoes regimes between Iran and Iraq and North Korea and ultimately point out the challenges and vacuities of arms embargoes against Iran.

The conclusion of current study showed that not only the UN Security Council arms embargoes against Iran didn't make the arms and military industries with drawing, but also because of the unilateral arms embargoes since the beginning of glorious Islamic Revolution 1979, the arms and military industries had endured the least loss from arms embargoes and these embargoes made arms industries more profitable for Iranians.

**KEYWORDS:** Arms, Embargo, Iran, Security Council.

---

---

<sup>1</sup> Master of Law, the Shiraz University International, Shiraz, Iran. *E-mail:* [mostafakazeroni@yahoo.com](mailto:mostafakazeroni@yahoo.com)



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the most significant aspects of international sanctions aimed at deterring Iranian young people from obtaining all-round development and independence. The Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran have been imposed due to its peaceful nuclear programme that is acknowledged by IAEA. In this regard, the political profit-seeking of several certain Western powers headed by U.S.A prevails over the international law principles. Security Council's arm embargoes can be divided mainly in three distinct parts, that is, the arms embargoes itself, sanctions on individual and entities associated with arms production and export parts in Iran. There is No doubt Western governments and their officials know that arms embargoes that imposed whether unilaterally or thorough the United Nation Security Council not only to prevent Iran from achieving the capabilities of so called'' nuclear in arms production'' but also in pursuit of paralysis of the security and military power as a prelude to regime change and making Iran's economy vulnerable and the cause of ineffectively of international sanctions whether arms embargoes or otherwise against Islamic Republic of Iran is precisely that point because if the their intention were clarifying and resolving nuclear crisis, Iran had spared no effort to give a clear response to International Atomic Energy Agency as the only international responsible organization for nuclear energy and if the issue were limited to this, then in 2006 and even before that, nuclear dispute had been settled easily<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, some who try to understand the international arms embargoes superficially can't offer correct and comprehensive view to their readers. Based on the latest report of the Security Council resolution 1929's panel of experts, (Final Report of the Panel of Experts Established Pursuant to Resolution 1929, 2010) It has been alleged unlawfully and unrealistically that Islamic Republic of Iran has wanted to violate the international arms embargoes thorough two major ways that is illegal arms transformation and trying to obtain and manufacturing the technologies related to nuclear weapons. But it is necessary to recall that Islamic Republic of Iran has clarified its nuclear peaceful programme and there is no doubt that Iran's nuclear programme is peaceful. Since Iranian army policy especially its ballistic missiles which have been exercised both with solid and liquid fuel with diverse boards that the farthest is Sejil ballistic missiles which have not been used in any maneuver and haven't been subject to the Geneva Agreement text between Iran and 5+1 (Garver, 2006). So now, this is a major concern to Arab and Zion states following the breaking down of Iranian arms embargoes. the marked and significant point is Iranian arms' advances apart from being independent, increase both quality and quantity of these weapons in a way that while increasing the level of armaments, now the arms made in Iran are one the most accurate ones in the world that this is proud to every Muslim Iranian. This paper will discuss in four topics, the definition and kinds of Security Council's arms embargoes, Security Council's arms embargoes imposition against Iran, comparative analysis of Iran's arms embargoes with Iraq and North Korea, Iran's efforts to combat the arms embargoes and their circumventing and finally gaps and challenges to the Security Council's arms embargoes regime. In this passage, we discuss the necessary topics concerning the Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran. In this regard, first we will take into consideration the definition and kinds of Security Council's arm embargoes, then types of Security Council's arm embargoes and the necessities of applying development right, Security Council arms embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Iran measures to combat and circumventing the Security Council arms embargoes, The comparative analysing between the Security Council's arms embargoes against Iran with North Korea and Iraq and finally the challenges in Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran. there are a variety of national approaches toward Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran i.e. while the western and also some regional powers like Saudi Arabia and Zionist regime

<sup>2</sup> [HTTP://NATIONALINTEREST.ORG/COMMENTARY/ARE-SANCTIONS-FATWA-IRAN-6363ARE SANCTIONS A FATWA ON IRAN?,P1.](http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/are-sanctions-fatwa-iran-6363are-sanctions-a-fatwa-on-iran?_p1)



strongly support the more strict Security Council's arm embargoes against Iran, some independent states like North Korea, Russia and China could cooperate with Iranian military and weaponry industries to develop Iran's capabilities to combat enemies' pressure. Of course, the most important factor that Iran's armed force could resist against the paralyzing international arm embargoes is the presence of wise and powerful supreme leadership in the shadow of Islamic teachings that can make Iran's armed forces be self-sufficient and develop their capabilities toward a military resistive economy and even export major arms and related productions to abroad.

## **2. THE SCIENTIFIC RECORDS**

The international law on Security Council powers to impose arms embargoes against certain states and groups have had a lot of rise and fall instances. At the same time, a majority of Persian and Latin books in this area concentrate on powers and legality of Security Council's decision so there isn't any specific and comprehensive study on Security Council arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran. there are several limited Western studies on Iran's arm embargoes for example "Armaments, Disarmament and International Security 2008" written by Stockholm International Peace Research Institute in 2008 .In pages 330-334 the authors want to say that, the fact of Iranian arm forces' independence toward Western arm industries should been challenged but they don't refer to this conclusion that the Security Council arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran are illegal and beyond its mandates and authorities because they have endangered Iran's territorial integrity and political independence by banning weapon export to Iran. In an article subjected "The Effectiveness of the Fourth Round of Sanctions against Iran" written by Reagan Thompson, the author wants to induce his audience to believe that the Security Council sanctions against Iran have been more effective that ever been considered But at the same time, he concludes that it seems that in the banned arms by the Security Council, the Western countries couldn't attain to their illegal objectives in imposing arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran because since the arm embargoes have been imposed by the Security Council, Iranian armed forces have had the capabilities to produce and develop a majority of banned arms in Iran. in Persian, there are a lot of studies on the Security Council sanctions against Islamic Republic of Iran, but none of them have concentrated specifically on the Security Council's arm embargoes against Iran. Among them, we can refer to the articles such as "North Korea Nuclear Case and its Influence on Iran's Nuclear Case" written by Ali Akbar Rostamiand "An Analysis of Economical Sanction against Islamic Republic of Iran" written by Arastoo Toohidy.

## **3. THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF SECURITY COUNCIL ARM EMBARGOES**

### **3.1. Definition of Arm Embargoes**

The arms embargoes as the name implies, are one kind of sanctions that imposed on a variety of arms. The arms embargoes have yet been imposed only on conventional and mass destruction arms. However, with the advent of new weapons such as cyber warfare, UAVs and other new weapons using modern technologies, it can't be easy to provide a single definition of arms embargo. Arm embargoes generally pursuit one or more following purposes: 1- dissatisfaction utterance with regard to the conduct of a certain government, 2- manitaib impartial position in a continuous conflict,3-limit the resources available to an international actor that it inflicts other states violently.([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms\\_embargo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_embargo), 2014). Almost all the Security Council's sanction regimes since yet also have had the rules regarding arms embargoes except resolution. (Security Council Resolution Special Research Report, 2013) The detector state in applying the arm embargoes on the prohibited weapons is obliged to return the detected arms to the constructor state while having no hostile relationship after

notifying the Security Council<sup>34</sup>. The United Nations' arms embargoes have had experienced numerous changes from the beginning to the present (Cortright, Lopez and Gerber, 2002). It can be divided into pre-cold war and then. At the end of the cold war the first Security Council's arm embargoes were in 1964 against the apartheid regime in South Africa and South Rhodesia which were optional arms embargoes, but these optional arms embargoes gradually transformed into mandatory arms embargoes following the unrecognized South Rhodesia in resolution 253(1968) and in resolution 418(1977) against South Africa (Lowe et al, 2010). Comprehensive arms embargoes against South Rhodesia were a reaction to unilateral declaration of its independence from the UK while in the case of South Africa, in addition to establishing the apartheid regime, the arms embargoes imposed and enforced due to frequent aggressions into surrounding countries and pursuing nuclear weapon programme. At the end of Cold War, Security Council's arms embargoes had been imposed against Baath regime following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and its program to develop nuclear weapon from 1990 to 2003. At the same time, the former Yugoslavia (1991-1996) and Haiti were subject to Security Council arms embargoes following the present John Bertrand falling from power. However, the distinguishing feature of the Security Council arms embargoes in the current period to the prior of Cold War arm embargoes was that paying into consideration the control and disarmament regimes on one hand and move from comprehensive sanctions to smart sanction on the other hand. This situation clearly has been seen in Security Council arms embargoes against conventional and mass destruction weaponry regime against Iran and North Korea due to alleged nuclear weapon production capability. In addition to the cited difference, we can refer to the banning of export of military goods with dual-usage.

### **3.2. Types of Arm Embargoes**

Study about Security Council's arm embargoes suggests that this institution have attempted to impose arms embargoes on the either end to the civil wars like Somalia or changing the states' and targeted groups' behaviour in certain facets like Islamic Republic of Iran (Brzoska and Lopez, 2009) mandatory and optional arms embargoes are imposed on article 40 and 41 of the United Nations' Charter. The difference between these two mechanisms is also in binding or non-binding effects of state compliance with them. The optional Security Council's arms embargoes may be transformed into mandatory ones. For instance in the arms embargoes against Taliban in 1996 imposed due to severe human rights violation, killing of Iranian diplomats, the opium trafficking and providing sanctuary for Osama Bin Laden, the Security Council asked for all member states to refrain from supplying weapons and ammunitions to the de facto Taliban state in Afghanistan. The arm embargoes against Taliban then converted into mandatory ones under resolution 1332<sup>5</sup>. Other examples of Security Council non-mandatory arm embargoes are against Nagorno Karabakh autonomous region (Azerbaijan), Eritrea, Ethiopia and South Africa. mandatory arms embargoes also can be divided into two series that either imposed on governments such as Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon and North Korea or nongovernmental groups such as Al-Qaida and Taliban and associated individuals addressed

---

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.oxfam.org.nz/imgs/PDF/bn\\_armsembargoes.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org.nz/imgs/PDF/bn_armsembargoes.pdf), UN arms embargoes: an overview of the last ten years, 16 March 2006, p2

<sup>4</sup> Of Course, South Africa had been subject to the Security Council's arm embargoes for pursuing suspicious nuclear programme. However, in the applying these arm embargoes; furthering respect to the human rights was put together with the negotiations to persuade South African government to give up its nuclear programme. In contrast, this is not the case in the Islamic Republic of Iran's arm embargoes. For more information see:

Lulat, Y. G.-M, "United States Relations with South Africa: A Critical Overview from the Colonial Period to the Present," Cambridge University Publication, 2008, p166.

<sup>5</sup> UN Security Council, Resolution 1332 (S/RES/1332) / adopted by the Security Council at its 4247th meeting, on 14 December 2000, 14 December 2000, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3b00f19228.html>



pursuant to resolution 1390<sup>6</sup> on January 16, 2002. The Security Council longest ever arm embargoes since today have been against Somalia (Wallenstee, 2008).

### **3.3. Inefficiency of The Security Council's Arms Embargoes**

Inefficiency of The Security Council's Arms Embargoes is one of the subjects that both opponents and supporters of the Security Council's arm embargoes have consensus on it. Various reports from the Security Council arms embargoes' panels of expert report are indicative of that allegation. The most famous example is reflected in the resolution 1970 expert committee report. This report recalls three points in the inefficiency of Security Council arms embargoes against Libya after the sweeping unrest in that country: 1-Security Council arms embargoes against Gaddafi regime along the foreign countries' supporting of Libyan uprising have no control mechanism to ban illegal arm exporting to Libya. 2-so many of the banned weapons in the arm embargoes have caused the banned arm transferring into the hand of non-international actors such as terrorists or trafficked for waging war outside the Libya (Schmitt and Arimatsu, 2012) deficiency Control in the governmental arsenal of weapons and loss of border control have caused flooding the importation of conventional arms to the Middle East, West Africa and probably the Horn of Africa.

The United Nations member states have taken action to send the state authorities in Libya but in the majority cases, the final users of these imported weapons were unknown. The Security Council arm embargoes can't even completely prevent the violation of human rights and humanitarian law in the countries under sanctions so that according to the Human Rights Commission Special Reporter on the Human Rights Violations committed with small and Light Arms, Mrs. Barbra Frey in 2003 ,while recommending to strengthen the structure and the implement of Security Council arm embargoes ,asks for the international community to prevent the persons who accused to violate the human and humanitarian laws ,get access to the banned arms(Yearbook of United Nations, 2005) This situation especially in the internal armed conflicts is that the facilitation of the availability of conventional weapons particularly small and light weapons and mines which intensifies the possibility of weakling the legal regime of Security Council's arms embargoes(Osmańczyk, 2002). The most obvious instance was indicated in the continuance and even intensification of international and internal armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone and Liberia (Staibano and Wallensteen, 2005). Iran's position as a member of the NAM has always opposed the Security Council arm embargoes as the most prominent can be visible in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, the NAM issued a statement:" if the Security Council have not proper ability to intervene to stop the armed conflict and protect the civilian population against repeated Serbian attacks which numerous evidence is for that, then the least expected action it would be to allow them (Bosnians) to defend themselves."(U.N Doc.S/PV.3247, 1993) This inefficiency causes that in addition to Security Council's arms embargoes tendency to be more targeted and smart, adjustment measure such as regional and international peacekeeping forces are place on the Security Council agenda which are concurrent with imposing arms embargoes (Tomuschat, 1995). It may be necessary to consider the exceptions on Security Council's arms embargoes so that certain banned arms can be sent into determined individuals and groups in characterized terms. A proper example is obvious in the Security Council's arm embargoes against Libya on the basis of resolution 1973 <sup>7</sup>entitled" take all necessary measures to protect civilians in Libya 'that Western and Arab states could overthrow the Gaddafi regime by invoking this exception to bring banned weapons into the hands of militias and terrorist groups (Lieblich, 2013).

<sup>6</sup> UN Security Council, Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) on the situation in Afghanistan, 16 January 2002, S/RES/1390 (2002), available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3c4e83d34.html>

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973(S/RES/1973) on "The situation in Libya" adopted in 17 March 2011.for more information see: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4d885fc42.html>

### **3.4. The Necessities of Applying Development Right in Imposing Security Council Arm Embargoes**

The developments in the United Nations activities and authorities especially after the Cold War also influenced on the Security Council arms embargoes in such a way that by concentrating on development rights in the United Nations following Vienna Conference in 1990<sup>8</sup>.the development rights effect on Security Council's arm embargoes was that it is necessary for Security Council to consider pre and in the time of imposing these sanctions all of the economic, cultural ,social and civil human rights .However, it seems that the Security Council not only takes action to amplify and support the development right in imposing arm embargoes, but also in some cases, its actions has been in the opposite direction. For instance in action against international terrorism in international community after September 11 , 2001, the role of General Assembly's sixth committee and Security Council have been replaced by the General Assembly's third committee .it is north worthy that these entities are supposed more based on political interests of global powers than legal entities. These measures, however, have not prevented countries like Switzerland, Germany and Sweden respectively outlining the process Interlaken(1999-2001),Bonn-Berlin(2000-2001) and Stockholm(2001-2003) which seek to review the Security Council's arm embargoes including states' necessities to respect the development right; however, these measures failed to reach the intended objects (Fruchart, Holtom, and Wezeman, 2007). However, the Security Council arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran conversely violate the observation of development right although these arm embargo's drafters have considered that "are targeted at specific activities, institutions, entities ,and individuals related to Iran's prohibited nuclear and missiles activities, and conventional arms imports and exports. They seek to alter the decision-making calculus of Iran's leadership, without imposing a burden on its citizens or creating humanitarian hardships. The challenge for member states is to balance the need to target specific activities, entities ,and procurement in Iran related to its nuclear and missile programmes, and arm-related exports, while allowing legitimate trade to continue unhindered."(Friedrichs, 2013).

## **4. THE STUDY METHODOLOGY**

Research Methodology of this paper is based on taking note approach. For conducting an acceptable and valid research in the context of Security Council arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran, it is essential to use existing resources and capabilities ranging from articles and books in both Persian and English. Because the Persian resources on the current subject are very limited, the need to go and take advantage of the English resources multiplied. to enrich more the present work it is inevitable that more attempts should been applied to use other methods such as reading the Security Council's instruments toward arm embargoes and national approaches in arm embargoes practically in Islamic Republic of Iran. It is important to say that the most critical objective in this study is analytical review of the studies concerning Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran. In this regard, the author tries mostly to avoid the descriptive methodology and emphasize more on quality than quantity.

Also in order to keep pace with the latest developments related to the study topic and updated information and findings, the author's efforts are based on cyber resources as necessary as needed that in this regards, we can refer to several websites:

---

<sup>8</sup> Pursuant to this declaration, in 2000 a declaration known as the Millennium Declaration was adopted by the UN General Assembly. In accordance with that instrument, it is necessary to notice eight following objects in every U.N action including the Security Council's arm embargoes. The declaration stated that the objection performing duration should be until 2015. The eight objects include:1-Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty, 2-reach the primary education for all;3-promoting sexual equality and popular empowering;4-reduction of child mortality,5-improving maternal health;6-combat the spread of HIV, malaria and other infectious diseases;7-ensurin environmental sustainability ;8-develop a global partnership development. for more information see: General Assembly's Resolution(A/Res/55/2) on" United Nations Millennium Declaration "adopted on 8 September 2000.also can be found on the following link: <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>

1- American Society of International Law  
<http://www.asil.org>

2- The United Nations Organization  
<http://www.un.org>

## 5. FINDING

The Islamic Republic of Iran's first efforts to circumventing an Security Council arm embargoes relate to the arm embargoes against Bosnia in Balkan war(Manusama, 2006) on the basis of resolution 713 in 1991 which in the joint logistic Iranian and Turkish warplane' operations, they provide weaponry defensive support for the protection of defenseless Bosnian Muslim through Tuzla and Zagreb airports<sup>9</sup>(Lowe et al, 2010)and then one can refer to conventional weapons' supplying by Iran including small and light armaments, artillery and armored vehicle from the mid-90s to Sudan despite the Security Council's arm embargoes. So that, according to some estimate, the Islamic Republic of Iran's and China's conventional arm export constituted nearly 90 per cent of all Sudan's conventional arm import.(Shinn and Eisenman, 2012). Iran's efforts to combat and circumventing the Security Council's arm embargoes returned to the unfair an unjust space governing this international institution as the Iranian representative stated during 6335<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Council: "A review of our bitter past memories, together with a close look at how this council still acts today, proves that we are still dealing with a biased and unjust international system that is based on the hegemony of the most powerful."

### 5.1. The Reliance on Domestic Weapon Production

The Reliance on Domestic Weapon Production is one of the major Iran's efforts to combat Security Council's arms embargoes. However, the Iran's reliance on domestic capability to produce weapons doesn't fundamentally relate to the Security Council's arm embargoes but rather were launched because of the Iraq-Iran war during 80s and the refusal of West and East to provide military equipment to Iran's armed forces against Iraqi Baathist government in such a way that it could be possible to establish and develop the military research and development centers such as the Iran's defense and armed forces' logistic ministry independent weaponry production centers (Pierre,1997). It is necessary to notice that despite western governments' widespread publicity about the great Iran's reliance on alien technology and weaponry especially Russian and Chinese allies' ones, these allegations are totally inaccurate because for example the most recent foreign arm deals between Iran and foreign powers relate to Iran-Russian arm deal worth 5.1 Billion U.S Dollar signed in December 2005 that is a year before the first Security Council's arm embargoes that included the sale of MIG-29 and SU-24 aircrafts, fast patrol boat, TOR-MI air defense missile system, T-72 Tank and another arm deal signed in mid-2006 on the delivery of six SU-39 combat aircraft and delivery of spare parts for seven SU-25K aircrafts to Iran Air Force during Persian gulf war in 1991<sup>10,11</sup>. Today, Iran

---

<sup>9</sup> This is the issue even then led to resolution adoption in the United Nation General Assembly in response to a formal request of Bosnian government to remove Security Council's arm embargoes against it. in the GA Resolution's paragraph 23,the resolution urged all the member states to contribute to Bosnian government in applying individual or collective self-defense. for more information see: LOWE, VAUGHAN; ROBERTS, ADAM AND WELSH, JENNIFER,(2010)" THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND WAR: THE EVOLUTION OF THOUGHT AND PRACTICE SINCE 1945 OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS,P324.

<sup>10</sup> Russia has sold weapons Iran since 1992.However, the peak years for arm deals between Iran and Russia dedicated to 2002 to 2005 which worth 1.7 billion dollar. This mass of arm import placed Iran in third arm importer from Russia in the respected years(2002-2005).for more information see: GOFORTH,SEAN," XIS OF UNITY: VENEZUELA, IRAN & THE THREAT TO AMERICA POTOMAC BOOKS INC. (DECEMBER 2011),P34.



reliance on domestic weapon productions have reached on the level that in September 2006, Iran announced that, it was currently selling arms to more than 57 states which showed 17 per cent growth in defense industries production exports than the previous year. The growth in the subsequent months and years has continued repeatedly to the present in such a way that each year, 15 to 20 per cent has been added to Iranian arm sales to other countries. However, in contrast, according to the U.S Congress's studies center, the Zionist regime had bought 8.5 billion dollar arms only from United States that clearly shows widespread reliance on foreign weaponry and military productions.

### **5.2. Cooperation with Allied States and Groups in Weaponry Production**

Iran's reliance on domestic weaponry capabilities doesn't prevent it from international cooperation with other allied states like Russia, China and North Korea to develop its arm capability on one hand and efforts to circumvention the Security Council's arms embargoes against Iran on the other hand<sup>12</sup>. Beginning of this strategic partnership didn't recur to the Security Council's arm embargoes but rather to the Iraq-Iran war in 80s in such a way that according to several studies, Islamic Republic of Iran sold its oil resources to North Korea for buying about its 90 per cent required armaments. On the other hand, in recent years the military cooperation still has continued that the most obvious technical cooperation between two states are indicative in the medium-range Shahab missile manufacturing that has been developed using the technology of North Korea's No Dong missile. (Charles, 2006) In contrast, the Western countries especially U.S.A have tried to destruct this military and weaponry cooperation. Among other cases, one can refer to U.S attempts to get Iran's allies like Russia and China's satisfaction in order to prevent the export of weapons prohibited under the Security Council's arm embargoes.(Garver, 2006) For instance, based on the Wikileaks website releases ,the U.S Secretary of State issued a statement in the late November 2009 following the Chinese arm exports to Iran through a Malaysian electronic front company: 'we believe that the transfer of military facilities to entities sanctioned under resolution 1737 is forbidden.'<sup>13</sup>'A long with this, Islamic Republic of Iran has developed its arm assistance to Shiite movements in southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Ivory Coast and dozens of other countries where the resistance movement fighting against western regimes in order to establish a governmental system derived from popular vote and will of God or reclaim the occupied territories (the Zionist regime) or the exercise of autonomy (south Yemen)(In this regards, the 1929 resolution's panel of expert said that: " Thus The majority of inspections of reported incidents of non-compliance by the Panel has expressed concern about the Iran's transfers of conventional arms and related material, prohibited under resolution 1747(2007).the same prohibition applies to the importation by member states of such items originating in Iran. The Panel notes that most reported incidents of conventional arms-related violations involve Syria, which has a long relationship with Iran. It is likely that other transfers took place undetected and that other illicit shipments were identified but not reported to the Committee.'"(Friedrichs, 2013).

### **5.3. Prohibiting From Parchin Military Site Visiting**

Another dimension of Security Council's arm embargoes against Iran is its military site visiting. Among the most important explosives and blasting technology research is the center called

---

<sup>11</sup> [HTTP://WWW.FORECASTINTERNATIONAL.COM/NOTABLE/IPS1.PDF](http://www.forecastinternational.com/notable/ips1.pdf),U.N Arms Embargo on Iran Hits Roadblock,p1

<sup>12</sup> IN THIS REGARD, ONE CAN ALSO REFER TO THE IRAN'S EFFORTS TO CIRCUMVENTING THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S ARM EMBARGOES BY ESTABLISHMENT OF FRONT COMPANIES, CONCEALMENT METHODS IN SHIPPING, FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AND THE TRANSFER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS AND RELATED MATERIALS. FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE: FRIEDRICHS, GORDON,(2013)' SMART SECURITY COUNCIL? ANALYZING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TARGETED SANCTIONS'', ANCHOR ACADEMIC PUBLISHING.P63.

<sup>13</sup> [HTTP://WWW.WIKILEAKS.ORG/PLUSD/CABLES/09STATE130917\\_A.HTML](http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09STATE130917_A.HTML), Malaysian-Based Iranian Front Company Seeks to Purchase Export-Controlled Gyroscopes From Chinese Firm (S) p1.



Meftaz in Parchin military site near Tehran. (Cordesman and Rodhan, 2006) This center has taken action as one of the units of Iran's Defense ministry research and development of so called "self-sufficiency Jihad". Western governments have had powerful media propagandas about the existence of military nuclear tests there while no scientific evidence has not been presented concerning the veracity of their claims; particularly, Iranian government in all periods has given clear answers about this military center to the IAEA's uncertainties.(Fayazmanesh, 2008) Under the Geneva interim comprehensive nuclear agreement between Iran and 5+1,the IAEA's inspectors can invoke the "managed access" right under this agreement which means the inspection by governmental allowance and not daily access, to inspect Parchin military site by claim of centrifuge production workshops and centrifuge rotor assembly. However, it seems that the Iranian government has not yet authorized such inspection and visit<sup>14</sup>.

#### **5.4. Military Reverse Engineering**

Military reverse engineering is another Iran's efforts to combat and circumventing the Security Council's arm embargoes. The most famous Iran's military reverse engineering operation recurred to the Lockheed Martin's RQ-170 UAV called "Beast of Kandahar" in 2011.Of course, Islamic Republic of Iran formerly has had military reverse engineering at least in phoenix AIM-54C missile that were placed on 270 aircrafts purchased before the victory of Islamic revolution in 1979 in Iran from the United States. From 2005,Iran had had tried to take action military reverse engineering that of courser was successful and led to construction of the Fakkour 90 missiles<sup>15</sup>.Iran also successfully could land two U.S drones, Scan Eagle and RQ-11 which had violated the Iran's airspace in the Persian Gulf region by military reverse engineering between 2010-2011<sup>16</sup>.Although the U.S authorities have sought to induce publically that Iran's taking control of U.S drones were accidental and occurred for a technical defect which had manifested during the U.A.V operations in such a way that before landing, all their data has been cleared<sup>17</sup> but the real fact is that powerful Iran's military armed forces especially Iranian Revolutionary Guards' aerospace forces could successfully land these drones by military reverse engineering. Military reverse engineering in cited Iran's operations proves the failure of Security Council and unilateral arm embargoes.

#### **5.5. Performing the Great Prophet Maneuvers**

One of the Islamic Republic of Iran's measures to show the inefficiency of UN Security Council's arm embargoes is performing various maneuvers. Among them are Great Prophet Maneuvers that have been performed in eight levels that the Islamic Republic of Iran has used ballistic missiles like first Shahab missile. For example, the Iran's Revolution Guard aerospace unit tested successfully first and third Shahab ballistic missiles, Zalzal, Fateh 110 and Thunder with the Persian Gulf anti-warship in 2011 in the 7<sup>th</sup> stage of Great Prophet maneuver.<sup>18</sup>Furthermore, another important aspect of these maneuvers was active participation of Iranian UAVs. General (In Persian Sardar) Ali Fadavi, the commander of the Islamic Republic Revolutionary Navy Guards unit has said in this regard that: "we have put missiles having more than 270km range on our vessels which are not just usual vessels but very minor, high speed, high manoeuvrability, powerful fire and anti-radar ones ... We can hit one hundred per cent of Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, Gulf of Oman from the Iranian coast with coast-to-sea missiles

---

<sup>14</sup> Of course, Islamic Republic of Iran reputedly has said that "Iran not only categorically denied any nuclear-related testing at Parchin, but argued that IAEA had not requested such a visit, adding that Iran would cooperate if such a request was made." For more information see:

Fayazmanesh, Sasan, (2008)" The United States and Iran: Sanctions, Wars and the Policy of Dual Containment, Routledge,p 19.

<sup>15</sup> <http://theaviationist.com/2013/09/26/farouk-missile/>,p1

<sup>16</sup> <http://theaviationist.com/category/captured-stealth-drone/>,P3

<sup>17</sup> <https://medium.com/war-is-boring/did-iran-reverse-engineer-a-secret-u-s-drone-ed9dd24dffa8>,p4

<sup>18</sup> <http://fa.alalam.ir/news/346004>,p1



which are completely domestic<sup>19</sup>.” The successful launch of these missiles have been taken into consideration by the resolution 1929’s committee of experts as the major violation of article 9 of resolution 1929. Another point is the accuracy of these missiles in such a way that the satellite pictures can prove that .performing such a maneuver has led to this conclusion that the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran unleash the illusion to attack the military facilities and more arm embargoes against Iran<sup>20</sup>.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The current topic is a subject that has been studied by several researchers in particularly western communities. In an article subjected ‘The Effectiveness of the Fourth Round of Sanctions against Iran’ written by Reagan Thompson, the author wants to induce his audience to believe that the Security Council sanctions against Iran have been more effective that ever been considered But at the same time, he concludes that it seems that in the banned arms by the Security Council, the Western countries couldn’t attain to their illegal objectives in imposing arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran because since the arm embargoes have been imposed by the Security Council, Iranian armed forces have had the capabilities to produce and develop a majority of banned arms in Iran. In Persian, there are a lot of studies on the Security Council sanctions against Islamic Republic of Iran, but none of them have concentrated specifically on the Security Council’s arm embargoes against Iran

### **6.1. Security Council Arms Embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran**

Following the pressure from the Western-Zionist unity against Iran’s peaceful nuclear programme, the Security Council has imposed six resolutions against Iran’s peaceful nuclear programme. The main application of all of the Security Council’s resolutions have been the IAEA’s Board of Governors decision 2006 from Iran to review its nuclear policy including the review on Arak heavy water reactors and adoption of additional protocol<sup>21</sup>. The first action adopted by Security Council in this regard was a non-binding presidential statement in March 2006. The Security Council’s arms embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran have been both mandatory and optional ones.

#### **6.1.1. The History of Security Council Arms Embargoes Against Islamic Republic Of Iran**

The history of international efforts to impose international arms embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran returned to Iran’s delay to adopt the Security Council resolution 598 that ion pursuance of that, the U.S secretary of state, Mr. Schultz, started negotiation to adopt a resolution proposal that forbidden import and export certain weapons, spare parts and weapon production systems and military services to and from Iran .these efforts from the U.S part also mainly returned to its hostile policy ‘‘operation Staunch’’ from April 1983 in order to stop Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons. In the following years, this policy tried to make a one-sided

---

<sup>19</sup> Also in this regard, one can refer to the statement of Gen. Amir Ali Hajizadeh, the commander of Islamic Revolution Guard’s aerospace unit concerning the missile capacity toward combating the foreign enemy’s attacks. While referring to 35 American bases in the whole Middle East region, he cited: ‘these military sites are all within the reach range of our missiles an also Palestine occupied territories are good targets for us. There are accurate considerations that we can destroy all of these basis at the first minutes of attacks through these military sites and deployment of their missiles’ ‘for more information see: Gholamrezaie, Ghasem,,”The Great Prophet Maneuver :Tremble in Telaviv,” Cultural Keihan Magazine, 2012, volumes 306-307, p60.

<sup>20</sup> <http://fa.alalam.ir/news/346004,p2>.

<sup>21</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency’s Board of Governors Resolution(GOV/2006/14) on ‘‘ Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran’’, adopted on 4 February 2006. for more information see: <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Board/2006/gov2006-14.pdf>



war on behalf of Iraq in Iraq-Iran war. However, this resolution proposal was never ratified due to opposition from Russia<sup>22</sup> and China and some Arab states like Syria(Gibson, 2010). Although, Western writers have tried to relate the lack of Security Council's arms embargoes against Iraq to presence of Cold War and the American hostage spy net in Tehran in 1980(Hume,1994)but the real fact is the Western governments' fear from Islamic Republic's influence on their former colonized and exploited territories especially in the Arab region. The United States efforts to impose arms embargoes against Iran have been more prominent than other states and this high lightened the strategic influence of Islamic Republic of Iran in the whole region of Middle East. These efforts especially at the advent of Iraq-Iran war returned to two distinct policies reflected in U.S instruments. The first one is reflected in the U.S national Security Council in January 1984 which suggested the Islamic Republic of Iran is a threat to the United States in the region and world and United States should conduct covert operation including the establishment a pro-West regime in Iran(Tarock,1998) The second instance in indicative in 1989 Central Intelligence Agency report entitled predication of certain national intelligence which was dedicated to perform a U.S inter-agency study of Iran and concluded that United States has limited ability to influence on Iran. The conclusion of these two approaches were integrated in U.S national security council's draft guidelines in 1984 which provided that the best strategy to influence on Iran is imposing unilateral and multilateral arms embargoes against Iran especially through U.N Security Council<sup>23</sup>.

### **6.1.2. The Security Council Arm Embargoes in Resolution 1737<sup>24</sup>**

The first Security Council's arms embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran in December 2006 was a partial ban on the export of facilities related to the transfer of nuclear weapon including specific technologies that could have military conventional applications. In March 2007, the U.N Security Council approved a new list on forbidden arms export to Iran. The Iranian representative in United Nations responded to this unjust and illegal arm embargoes saying that: "The Security Council today is about to make an unjust and irrational decision on Iran's peaceful nuclear programme. We all know that the United Nations is expected to be an institution for addressing international problems and defending the rights of its member states in this shrinking world. The Security Council should be inherently and meaningfully a Council for security."(Security Council Report (S/PV.5848), 2008) This was followed by the Security Council in 2010 by banning a major conventional arm exports to Iran. After the IAEA couldn't confirm the Iran's peaceful nuclear programme, the Security Council adopted resolution 1737 in December 2006 that was first binding and comprehensive armaments' export and import to Iran.(Bzostek, 2013) The sanctions didn't include conventional arms; nevertheless, it was organized in such a way that covers missiles and other technologies that can have dual-usage of

---

<sup>22</sup> For instance, Mr. Shevardnadze, (former)USSR's minister for foreign affairs cited in response to the U.S need of imposing a comprehensive international arm embargoes pursuant to the Iran's violation of resolution 598 that " U.S military hegemony in Persian Gulf is itself in violation of resolution 598 and has led to increasing tensions in whole region" .he then suggested that the only way to convince Islamic Republic of Iran to accept resolution 598 would be through diplomatic efforts and particularly the U.N Secretary-General. Of course, the former USSR then changed its policy on the behalf of Iraq and in mid-1981,it put B-Scud missiles in the hands of this murderous regime to attack Iran. At the same time, since the start of Iran-Iraq war, Soviet Union agreed with Iraqi invasion to Iran. The Iraqi Baathist regime could hit Iran especially Tehran in the couple of attacks that in one sample reached 17 times in 24 hours and so, murdered many innocent Iranians. for more information see:

Wehrey Frederic et all,(2010)" The Iraq Effect: The Middle East After the Iraq War", RAND Corporation ,p183.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid, p223.

<sup>24</sup> United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 Adopted by the Security Council at its 5612th meeting, on

23 December 2006,for more information see:

[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1737\(2006\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1737(2006))

conventional and nuclear applications. The resolution 1737 was adopted for preventing Iran from developing its nuclear peaceful programme and urged all the member states to avoid providing goods and technologies related to advance Iran's uranium enrichment, nuclear fuel process and nuclear heavy water activities directly and indirectly (Orakhelashvili, 2011), but it adopted a flexible position and taken no accurate account of arms embargoes and instead referred to North Korea's arms embargoes entitled "list of banned arms from North Korea" (Security Council Report (S/2006/815), 2006)

If the member states wanted to transfer the arms related to nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programmes, the observance of four preconditions was necessary: 1-The respected weapons were not included in the Iran's banned arm lists; 2-the necessity to observance of specific guidelines; 3-The Security Council sanction committee notification; 4-IAEA notification<sup>25</sup>. This list entails properties and technologies related to the delivery and production of missile systems including ballistic missile systems, the UAVs and cruise missiles which can carry the armament capacity up to at least 500 kg at 300km range. Many of these banned weapons that have been cited in this list include the technologies and facilities which can be used in production and proliferation of conventional arms especially invasive missiles and aircrafts. Also the resolution affects the Iran's arm embargoes in three indirect ways: 1-The resolution calls for member states to adopt necessary restrictions on the entry of individuals who in one way or another involved in nuclear or missile programmes including banned weapons production; 2-Requires the member states to block the assets and other financial and economic resources which owned or controlled in their territories by persons who were put in the resolution's annex. 3-The third is one of the most bizarre regulations ever on various types of Security Council arms embargoes and the obvious symbol of what Western governments oppose the scientific advancement of Iranian youths is the member states' obligations concerning the ban of Iranian youths from acquiring the knowledge in the context of ballistic missile systems. Referring to the appendix reveals the entities and individuals including members, subsidiaries of defense agencies such as defense industry agency and Iran defense aerospace agency which involve in arm production for Iran's armed forces. In this regard, the resolution seeks to reduce Iran access to abroad technologies for banned arm production. Resolution imposed two concurrent regulatory mechanisms for controlling the Security Council's arms embargoes. One of them is 1737 sanction committee of the Security Council that links directly with Iran's arms embargoes and the other is the IAEA's Director General who indirectly links with international arms embargoes and should submit a report to IAEA's Board of Governors on the Iran observance of resolution 1737 after 60 days of its adoption. Accordingly, the 1737 sanction committee first headed by Belgian Johann C Verbakeh-currently Australian Gary Kevin-. Since the adoption of resolution 1737, this committee has had two formal meetings and 19 informal meetings relating to the Security Council's sanctions against Iran including armaments that in accordance with them, the committee has received 19 notices from member states concerning the transfer or payments of funds in connection with military individuals and entities. Also in this period, the committee has recorded one Iranian military official visit according to paragraph 10 of resolution 1737. Pursuant to resolution 1730, Security Council decided in 2006 that in order to guarantee the rights of individuals and legal entities that are included in its sanction lists, it should be necessary to establish an office in the secretariat of United Nations called "Focal Point" unless individuals and entities that are entered into sanction lists, are under resolutions 1267(1999), 1333(2000) and 1989(2001) concerning Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions. In the latter case, the Office of Ombudsperson<sup>26</sup> has the authority to take action to delist these

---

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/Security-Council-Resolutions-on-Iran>, UN Security Council Resolutions on Iran, p3

<sup>26</sup> , for more information see: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/ombudsperson/>

persons<sup>27</sup>. On these two approaches, two Iranian state-controlled defense agencies demanded the Focal Point to delist them but their requests were objected. Of course, the Islamic Republic of Iran declared against the Security Council's arm embargoes that it had suspended the implementation of the revised text of IAEA's General Part of the Safeguards agreement called modified Code 3.1 which were in connection with the provision of basic information on how to adjust the fuel efficiency of nuclear reactors. Instead, it carried out the original code 3.1 which was adopted in 1976 that accordingly, Iran should notify the IAEA 180 days before the entrance of nuclear materials which are received for the first time. Iran also announced that it didn't allow anymore the inspection of the IR-40 reactor to the IAEA's inspectors<sup>28</sup>.

### **6.1.3. The Security Council Arm Embargoes In Resolution 1747**

In March 2007, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1747 in which it imposed arms embargoes on the export of all armaments and related materials to Iran while urged all member states to refrain from purchasing such weaponry from Iran. The resolution called for member states to report the travel ban of Iranian military services to the 1737 sanction committee. In accordance with the resolution 1747, all member states were required to refrain from Iran's supplying and assistance directly or indirectly in major conventional arm production including battle tanks, armored attack vehicles, large caliber artillery, combat aircrafts, combat helicopters, combat ships, some certain rockets and their projectiles which were included on the list of UN Register of Conventional Arms. Moreover, they were required to refrain from providing financial and technical assistance in the banned contexts which were previously cited. Further, the resolution asked member states to adopt discreet and restriction in providing the arms which are not included in UN Register of Conventional Arms. The combination of these two concepts (discreet and restraint) means that even in those areas where the regime of Security Council's arm embargoes against Iran failed to impose binding prohibitions on certain arms, the member states must be prudent in their arm trades with Iran. A prominent example of such an approach can be seen in some Iranian institutions and entities' efforts to acquire certain military facilities related to Iran's missile programme from German arms traders, although these military facilities hadn't been included in the UN sanction armament trade lists with Iran, the 1737 sanction committee urged these companies to be cautious in trading such an arm to Iran<sup>29</sup>. Due to lack of distinction between discreet instances and prohibited ones, shortly then, the German Customs' Criminologist Office became competent to consider such cases. Resolution 1747 defines the elimination of all Security Council's arm embargoes until the Islamic Republic of Iran fully suspend all enrichment and reprocessing activities. After the start of Iran's comprehensive negotiation with 5+1, Security Council defined such a movement from Iran as "new beginning" (Charron, 2011). Supervisory mechanisms for monitoring the arms embargoes against Iran in resolution 1747 are also the same as previous sanction (1737). These arms embargoes have increased the list of individuals associated with Iran's military and weaponry industries and even tried to refrain from providing financial loans to armed forces absolutely.

### **6.1.4. The Security Council Arm Embargoes in Resolution 1929**

<sup>27</sup> Of course, these two institutions i.e. Focal Point and the Office of Ombudsperson have also several common functions. For example, pursuant to Security Council's resolution 2083 in 2012, the Focal Point was authorized to receive requests for removal of individuals' and entities' associated with Al-Qaida sanction lists in the context of travel and financial sanctions. Also, it was authorized under resolution 2161 in 2014 to receive requests in removal of individuals' sanctions and not entities. In contrast, the Office of Ombudsperson has the authority to receive requests for removal of entities related to Al-Qaida sanction lists. So, practically in the context of terrorism sanctions, these two institutions have nearly common functions. For more information see:

<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/dfp.shtml>

<sup>28</sup> STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, ARMAMENTS, DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY 2008, P340.

<sup>29</sup> Armaments, Disarmament and International Security 2011, p444.



On June 9, 2010, The UN Security Council adopted resolution 1929 (albeit not unanimously) despite the nuclear deal among Iran, Brazil and Turkey concerning the low-concentration uranium swap with nuclear reactors' fuel which can be only used for nuclear peaceful energy and no nuclear weapon production. According to this newest Security Council's arm embargoes against Iran, additional restrictions on export of arms trades with Iran are provided. These restrictions are so severe that even clearly intervene in Iranian military strategic policies in such a way that Islamic Republic of Iran is prevented from investing in weaponry and ballistic missiles. All member states are repeatedly required to refrain from providing direct or indirect arm supplying and assistance in major conventional arm production and supplying to Iran including battle tanks, armored attack vehicles, large caliber artillery, combat aircrafts, combat helicopters, combat ships, some certain rockets and their projectiles which were included on the list of UN Register of Conventional Arms and also they are prohibited from providing assistance, training, counseling and other support services related to the supply of weapons. However, in contrary to the previous Security Council's arm embargoes against Iran that have only entailed the list of UN Register of Conventional Arms, the resolution 1929 also includes surface-to-air missile systems and many other small arms and light weapons which have purely military applications. According to this resolution, for the first time from the Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran, an arm embargo monitoring system is promoted to inspection-monitoring system. It means the all UN member states are obliged under resolution 1929 to pursue, inspect and seize the ships that are suspected to transport banned weapons to the final destination of Iran in their territories or within their jurisdictional zones like exclusive economic zone and report it immediately to 1737 sanction committee. Another interesting point is that all member states are obliged to avoid providing in case of transgressive ships' refuse to cooperate with coastal states, any service such as fuel, mooring or their entrance to their ports even if the crews are sinking. These obligations are clearly beyond the authorities of Security Council adopted by all states in the context of United Nations' Charter. Also, there are major developments in monitoring systems of Security Council's arms embargoes that are one symbol of the Security Council's arm embargoes failure to obtain its main objective and prevent Iran from acquiring peaceful nuclear capabilities. With this regards, the resolution called for UN Secretary-General to establish an eight-expert committee including military and weaponry experts which should help the 1737 sanction committee and also take necessary recommendations to Security Council and member states to adopt more effective measures including in the context of arm embargoes. This committee was the same committee that in the recent case of alleged arms shipment confiscated by Zionist regime confirmed that they were attributable to Iran while announced that the final destination was Sudan not Gaza Strip<sup>30</sup>.

## **6.2. The Comparative Analysis between The Security Council's Arms Embargoes against Iran with North Korea and Iraq**

### **6.2.1. The Comparative Analysis between The Security Council's Arms Embargoes against Iran with North Korea**

The first comparative analysis is between Iran and North Korea. Although the international community seeks to obtain the similar results from these two Security Council's arm embargoes ;but they are totally different in the context of level and confine because in the absence of nuclear test by the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been subject to the comprehensive international arm embargoes while the North Korea which publicity acknowledged its intent to possess of nuclear weapons and performing nuclear test ,has been subject to more limited and flexible Security Council's arm embargoes. Of course ,these two different levels of arm embargoes have been dated back to the political interests of Security Council's permanent members than the technical issues(Zahrani and DoolatKhah, 2010)Also, Iran still have been

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/06/28/us-iran-sanctions-un-idUSKBN0F300H20140628>



exposed itself to punitive measures in international framework despite the existence of oppressive arm embargoes and have insisted its active membership in the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon Treaty<sup>31</sup>; however, the North Korea chose to withdraw NPT due to U.S allegations on the basis of pursuing uranium enrichment and in this regard, exempted itself from punitive measures(Choi, 2005).<sup>32</sup>

Table 1

---

<sup>31</sup> In order to resolve the North Korea nuclear crisis, the so-called six party talk started nuclear negotiation with North Korea that in addition to North Korea, included U.S.A, South Korea, Japan, China, Russia .The most important result of these negotiations was reached in February 2007 that accordingly ,North Korea accepted to shut down its nuclear weapons programme in exchange for humanitarian aid. However, the negotiations finally failed in 2009 for the Security Council resolution adoption against North Korea's ballistic missile programme following its ballistic missile launching into space. for more information see:

Buszynski, Leszek, " Negotiating with North Korea: The Six Party Talks and the Nuclear Issue", Routledge (July 18, 2013), pp57-63.

<sup>32</sup> In addition to the differences set forth in table one, we can remind other following comparative issues about the Security Council's arm embargoes in Iran and North Korea cases: including in all three resolutions adopted by the Security Council against North Korea, only the first two resolutions related to North Korea's nuclear tests in 2006 and 2009. However, the third arm embargo against North Korea was adopted due to ballistic missiles launching into space which was banned under previous resolution. In contrast, all the six Iran's sanctions in Security Council adopted for peaceful nuclear programme. another issue in this point is that all the North Korea's sanctions in Security Council have been adopted unanimously and under article 41 of UN Charter while this is not the case in Iran's sanctions i.e. in one hand, in the resolution 1696 , the Security Council has adopted sanctions under article 40 of UN Charter and at the other hand, not all Iran's resolutions in Security Council have been adopted unanimously .for more information see:<http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/UN-Security-Council-Resolutions-on-North-Korea>,p1.



<b>The Security Council’s Arm embargoes against North Korea</b>	<b>The Security Council’s Arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Resolution1695:</b></p> <p>This resolution which is considered as the first Security Council’s arm embargo against North Korea include following points:</p> <p>1-Suspension of North Korea’s ballistic missile programme and member states’ obligation to avoid transferring financial resources to assist the ballistic missile and mass destruction weaponry programme;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Resolution 1718:</b></p> <p>In this resolution, the UN Security Council urged North Korea and other member states to observe the following guidelines:</p> <p>1- all member states were required to refrain from providing direct or indirect arm supplying and assistance in major conventional arm production and supplying to North Korea including battle tanks, armored attack vehicles, large caliber artillery, combat aircrafts, combat helicopters, combat ships, some certain rockets and their projectiles which were included on the list of UN Register of Conventional Arms; the member states also were required to observe the aforementioned points by their nationals and other legal entities such as ships or airplanes regardless of its origin; in accordance with this resolution, the member states were also barred from sailing or transferring of any type of arm in large scale and related nuclear technologies and training in this way</p> <p>2-The ban on the sale and transfer of all of items, materials ,equipment ,goods and technologies listed in the documents as s/2006/814 and s/2006/815 unless within the 14 days of adoption of this resolution, the sanction committee alters or supplements the provisions and inserts them in s/2006/81.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Resolution 1737:</b></p> <p><b>1-</b>If the member states wanted to transfer the arms related to nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programmes, the observance of four preconditions was necessary:1-The respected weapons were not included in the Iran’s banned arm lists; 2-the necessity to observance of specific guidelines;3-The Security Council sanction committee notification;4-IAEA notification</p> <p>2-Imposing travel and financial sanctions on individuals and entities associated with Iran’s nuclear and ballistic missile programme.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Resolution 1747:</b></p> <p><b>1-</b>all member states were required to refrain from providing direct or indirect arm supplying and assistance in major conventional arm production and supplying to Iran including battle tanks, armored attack vehicles, large caliber artillery, combat aircrafts, combat helicopters, combat ships, some certain rockets and their projectiles which were included on the list of UN Register of Conventional Arms;</p> <p>2- member states were required to avoid providing financial and technical assistance in the banned contexts in banned Iran’s weaponry and military; Industries</p> <p>3- the resolution called for states to take into consideration discreet and restriction in providing the arms not included in UN Register of Conventional Arms;</p> <p>4-The resolution increased the list of individuals and entities related to Iran’s military and weaponry industries including providing financial loans to Iranian government in these contexts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Resolution 1929:</b></p> <p><b>1-</b>, in contrary to the previous Security</p>



<p>2-Only if the sanction committee allows then it can possible to carry out banned weaponry trade with North Korea;</p> <p>3-Inspection of suspected cargoes to the final destination of North Korea especially banned arms and imposing travel and financial sanctions against individuals who cooperate with North Korea nuclear programme.</p> <p>4-On the basis of this resolution, the 15-member committee on Security Council resolution including arm embargoes were established. Also the expert committee was established for advising the Security Council and member states to perform the arm embargoes more effectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Resolution 1874:</b></p> <p>This resolution has been considered as the last Security Council’s arm embargoes against North Korea yet. The most prominent aspects of this resolution are:</p> <p>1-on the basis of this resolution, the Security Council’s arm embargoes against North Korea were developed however it didn’t entail light and small weapons although the resolution urged member states to take necessary discreet in transferring such weapons directly or indirectly.</p> <p>2-The resolution called for all member states to inspect all of the cargoes to the final destination of North Korea even in high seas and if they detect and seize them, destroy them. The resolution also obliged the member states to seizure North Korea’s prohibited arms and report immediately to the Security Council in the event of finding these banned weapons in their ports and airports.</p> <p>3-The resolution obliged the member states to refrain from all logistic measures to assist North Korea in furthering its nuclear programme.</p>	<p>Council’s arm embargoes against Iran that have only entailed the list of UN Register of Conventional Arms, the resolution 1929 also includes surface-to-air missile systems and many other small arms and light weapons which have purely military applications;</p> <p>2-all UN member states are obliged under resolution 1929 to pursuit, inspect and seize the ships that are suspected to transport banned weapons to the final destination of Iran in their territories or within their jurisdictional zones like exclusive economic zone and report it immediately to 1737 sanction committee; also all member states are obliged to avoid providing in case of transgressive ships’ refuse to cooperate with coastal states, any service such as fuel, mooring or their entrance to their ports even if the crews are sinking;</p> <p>3-the resolution called for UN Secretary-General to establish an eight-expert committee including military and weaponry experts which should help the 1737 sanction committee and also take necessary recommendations to Security Council and member states to adopt more effective measures including in the context of arm embargoes</p>
---	---

**6.2.2: The Comparative Analysis between the Security Council’s Arms Embargoes against Iran with Iraq**



The Comparative Analysis between the Security Council’s arms embargoes against Iran with Iraq is one the point that we seek to put into discussion in this passage. We refer to this point on the table 2.

Table 2

<b>The Security Council’s Arm embargoes against Iraq</b>	<b>The Security Council’s Arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Resolution 660:</b></p> <p>1-This resolution was not imposed due to Iraq’s nuclear weaponry programme but rather a response to the Kuwait occupying by Iraqi Baathist Party.</p> <p>2-Since the adoption of resolution, i.e. August 6 ,1990,all individuals and entities and member states have been banned from exporting any material and items including military and weaponry export to Iraq and occupied Kuwait .Also the resolution has urged all the member states ,persons and entities that had been incorporated in their territories to refrain from sending or selling any type of weapons and military goods via their territories ;</p> <p>3-In this regard, all member states were refrained from giving any type of financial and technical assistance to the prohibited cases of weaponry and military goods.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The resolution 665:</b></p> <p>1-The Security Council implicitly adopted states’ use of force against the vessels and ships carrying arms and military goods to the final destination of Iraq and occupied Kuwait.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The resolution 687:</b></p> <p>1-This resolution was imposed after the end of Iraqi aggression of Kuwait and the first and only Security Council’s arm embargoes against Iraq due to its WMD programmes. However, the Council emphasized the continuation of former Security Council’s arm embargoes against Iraq without adding new weapons to its arm embargo lists;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Resolution 1737:</b></p> <p><b>1-</b>If the member states wanted to transfer the arms related to nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programmes, the observance of four preconditions was necessary:1-The respected weapons were not included in the Iran’s banned arm lists;2-the necessity to observance of specific guidelines;3-The Security Council sanction committee notification;4-IAEA notification</p> <p>2-Imposing travel and financial sanctions on individuals and entities associated with Iran’s nuclear and ballistic missile programme.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Resolution 1747:</b></p> <p><b>1-</b>all member states were required to refrain from providing direct or indirect arm supplying and assistance in major conventional arm production and supplying to Iran including battle tanks, armored attack vehicles, large caliber artillery, combat aircrafts, combat helicopters, combat ships, some certain rockets and their projectiles which were included on the list of UN Register of Conventional Arms;</p> <p>2- member states were required to avoid providing financial and technical assistance in the banned contexts in banned Iran’s weaponry and military; Industries</p> <p>3- the resolution called for states to take into consideration discreet and restriction in providing the arms not included in UN Register of Conventional Arms;</p> <p>4-The resolution increased the list of individuals and entities related to Iran’s military and weaponry industries including providing financial loans to Iranian government in these contexts.</p>



<p>3-The resolution also urged Iraqi government to stop its WMD programme with a range greater than 150 km.</p> <p>4-On the basis of this resolution, the UNSCOM had been established that had the function to monitor and inspect the Iraq and UN’s main condition of ceasefire: WMD and ballistic missile destruction. In this regard, the resolution urged Iraqi government to agree to removal or destruction of banned weapons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Resolution 1483:</b></p> <p>1-Resolution 1483 which adopted after the fall of Iraqi Baathist regime, emphasized on maintaining the Security Council’s former arm embargoes but it put an exception on these arm embargoes that at the request of new Iraqi government and only for the protection of borders and order maintenance, controlled weapons would be put into the hands of Iraq armed forces. This position recurred in resolution 1546.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Resolution 1929:</b></p> <p><b>1-</b> in contrary to the previous Security Council’s arm embargoes against Iran that have only entailed the list of UN Register of Conventional Arms, the resolution 1929 also includes surface-to-air missile systems and many other small arms and light weapons which have purely military applications;</p> <p>2-all UN member states are obliged under resolution 1929 to pursuit, inspect and seize the ships that are suspected to transport banned weapons to the final destination of Iran in their territories or within their jurisdictional zones like exclusive economic zone and report it immediately to 1737 sanction committee; also all member states are obliged to avoid providing in case of transgressed ships’ refuse to cooperate with coastal states, any service such as fuel, mooring or their entrance to their ports even if the crews are sinking;</p> <p>3-the resolution called for UN Secretary-General to establish an eight-expert committee including military and weaponry experts which should help the 1737 sanction committee and also take necessary recommendations to Security Council and member states to adopt more effective measures including in the context of arm embargoes</p>
--	--

## 7. CONCLUSION

One of the measures that is available to the United Nations’ Security Council to put pressure on states in order to abandon their policy at odds with international peace and security-which in fact is the Security Council five permanent states’ peace and security-, is imposing arm embargoes. From the beginning of the discussion on the effectiveness of Security Council’s arm embargoes against South Africa and South Rhodesia, there have been a lot of arguments and challenges. They focused on a variety of aspects of human rights, humanitarian law; undermine the state’s national security and arm embargoes being beyond the powers of Security Council. The current topic is a subject that has been studied by several researchers in particularly western communities. In an article subjected ‘The Effectiveness of the Fourth Round of Sanctions against Iran’ written by Reagan Thompson, the author wants to induce his audience to believe that the Security Council sanctions against Iran have been more effective that ever been considered But at the same time, he concludes that it seems that in the banned arms by the Security Council, the Western countries couldn’t attain to their illegal objectives in imposing arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran because since the arm embargoes have been imposed by the Security Council, Iranian armed forces have had the capabilities to produce and develop a majority of banned arms in Iran. In Persian, there are a lot of studies on the Security



Council sanctions against Islamic Republic of Iran, but none of them have concentrated specifically on the Security Council's arm embargoes against Iran

The Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran have been imposed and intensified due to Iran's nuclear peaceful programme. Three arm embargoes in resolutions 1737, 1747 and 1929 out of six Security Council's resolutions against Iran have been imposed relating to the Iran's military and weaponry industries. The arm embargoes which initially included only armaments related to Iran's nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, have been transformed gradually into the most primitive types of conventional weapons that are essentially unrelated to Iran's nuclear programme. It shows that the Iran's arm embargoes supportive states in Security Council virtually haven't sought to resolve Iran's artificial nuclear crisis as their claims are indicative of it but rather they have looked for a pretext for Iran's disarm and at least its effective control of all types of weapons and paralyzing Iran's armed forces to make Iran transformed into the submissive state as the other Middle Eastern states and in proper time, would provide appropriate grounds for Islamic Republic of Iran's overthrowing. No doubt, because of the wise and powerful supreme leadership like Imam Khamenei, the Islamic Republic of Iran's inauspicious maps have been surely convicted to fail and Iran's enemies have yet failed to achieve their inhuman goals. However as Imam Khamenei has emphasized on his repeated pronouncements strongly, the Iran's enemies never miss their inimical intents so the Islamic Republic of Iran's armed forces and weaponry industries must be vigilant and observe Imam Khamenei's orders permanently so that have the capacity to impose the most devastating loses to the invading enemies in the smallest military threat against Iran. Certainly, one cannot neglect the fact that now Iran's armed forces and military industries have reached complete self-sufficiency in many aspects of arm research, development and production and even have carried out arm exporting to other countries. Finally, we dare to say that Iran's military and weaponry industries have been the only sector which could achieve resistive economy in the shadow of economic sanctions and arm embargoes and bring military economy's growth and prosperity in Islamic Republic of Iran. So in this regard, the Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran were a great opportunity that Iranian armed forces and military and weaponry industries could highly benefit in order to flourish its military economy.

## **8. CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN SECURITY COUNCIL'S ARM EMBARGOES AGAINST ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

As the majority of experts have implied about the inefficiency of Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran, in this part we will seek to find these inefficiency and challenges. The above challenges are the most important ones:

1-Implementing and imposing arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran and other countries have made United Nations more distant from its main objective to resolve international disputes and instead degraded it to an international club of certain western states headed by the United States of America that have sought to expand their illegal colonial and exploitive ambition through Security Council (Tomuschat, 2014) The monopoly of several specific Western states possessing veto power in the Security Council's arm embargoes against Iran have reached to the level that during the Council's negotiation on the resolution 1737, Mr. Dumisani Kumalo, the South Africa's representative in the United Nations and the interim head of Security Council implied that: "It seems that five permanent states having veto right, have paid much more attention than it is sufficient to take consideration for such cases for decision making about this process (arm embargoes against Iran) and the other ten members of Council have suffered greatly from this condition" (Ronen, 2010) This monopoly besides inefficiency of arm embargoes against Iran as Mohammad El-Baradei, the former head of IAEA cited, provides disputes from the beginning between the sanction's drafters. For example in accordance with the

Eurostat's studies among the E.U's 27 member states during the first five months of 2008, the mass of export of these countries amounted to 447 billion U.S dollars with increasing 17.8 worth than the same period of previous year (2007). At the same time, the German Stein-Gastk company signed a contract worth 110 million Euros in July 2008 to develop Iran's gas tanks. (Ilias, 2010) Because the financial resources and investment from these projects have been utilized in military and weaponry industries, it represents a huge gap between the sanction imposers. With regard to international developments such as the quadrupling of state membership in the United Nations and also changes in the global political, economic and military hegemony particularly after the Cold War, it is not possible to force independent states like Islamic Republic of Iran to accept the pleasant Western sovereignty approach that the most obvious appearance is reflected in Brazil negative vote in Security Council's resolution 1929 voting. It means that ten years before this voting, Brazil was also a non-permanent member of Security Council during 1998-1999 and in 138 instance of U.S vetoing including in Iraq, the former Yugoslavia, it supported U.S.A whereas in resolution 1929 and other resolution voting in the new era of membership in the Security Council, Brazil adopted an independent policy despite the U.S and Zionist pressures (Sweig, Bodman and Wolfensohn, 2011) It seems that the monopoly of several certain western states in Security Council should be lifted and it is necessary to publicize the states' will in the United Nations' scene by increasing the membership of Security Council or entrusting this matter to the General Assembly (Rajaie Khorasani, 1997).

2-Although, this challenge about the arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran can't be acknowledged at least now but it can be possible to say that the Security Council's emphasizing on arm embargoes against the states that are more arm importers than exporters, is an attempt to cover up crime of Western powers exporting weapons to all of the global regions to wage bloody wars. Therefore, the pattern of imposing Security Council's arm embargoes should be changed from concentrating on arm importer countries to exporter countries.

3-Unilateral arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran especially from the United States of America is another major challenge because these arm embargoes generally have exceeded the Security Council's ones and have provided foreign intervention and undermined the Islamic Republic of Iran's security and sovereignty. This has caused also the ground for the inefficiency of Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran.

4-During the Geneva negotiations, the 5+1 has never been willing to resolve the artificial Iran's nuclear crisis by win-win negotiation but rather it has sought to a win-lose negotiation on behalf of itself and this is not the case despite the presence of a wise and excellent supreme leadership like Imam Khamenei. This has also been addressed in recent report of U.S congressional research service: "sever sanctions against Iran that their main objective is Iranian energy sector and its capability to access to the international financial system have not reached the level that makes Iranian leaders to compromise with the international community on its nuclear programme"<sup>33</sup>. "This has caused that in 2013, a group of senior American officials and experts demanded changes in international sanction approaches to Islamic Republic of Iran unilaterally and through Security Council because they believed the imbalance between Security Council sanctions and diplomacy and unilateralism (win-lose game) which had led to the inverse results of primary purposes of international sanctions (including arm embargoes) against Islamic Republic of Iran. Also they suggested that to avoid this unilateralism, the Obama administration should stop its secret plan to attack Iran particularly through cyber-attacks on Iran's nuclear

---

<sup>33</sup> Katzman, Kenneth, "Iran Sanctions", United States' Congressional Research Service, June 26, 2014, p5. also can be found on the following link: <http://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RS20871.pdf>



facilities and efforts to overthrow Islamic Republic of Iran<sup>34</sup>. It is the Imam Khamenei's wisdom and prudence that the Western states have been forced to be committed to lift the Security Council's arm embargoes while acknowledging Iran's nuclear rights although on the limited size, in the Geneva interim agreement between Iran and 5+1 (Haass and Indyk, 2009). Of course, Security Council arm embargoes haven't been listed on lifting the sanctions in this agreement because the parties only if reach the permanent fixture, can lift the Security Council's arm embargoes against Islamic Republic of Iran.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

None.

### **ETHICAL CONSIDERATION**

Authenticity of the texts, honesty and fidelity has been observed.

### **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

Planning and writing of the manuscript was done solely by the author.

### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Author/s confirmed no conflict of interest.

### **COPYRIGHT**

THIS IS AN OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION (CC BY 4.0)

---

<sup>34</sup> [http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/18/world/middleeast/report-on-iran-urges-obama-to-rethink-sanctions.html?\\_r=1&p3](http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/18/world/middleeast/report-on-iran-urges-obama-to-rethink-sanctions.html?_r=1&p3).

## REFERENCES:

- Bllamy, Alex G (2007), "The Safe Societies and neighbors" 'translated into Persian by Mahmoud Yazdan Fam, Tehran, Centre for Strategic Center.(In Persian)
- Bzostek, Rache, (2013) "Why Not Preempt?: Security, Law, Norms and Anticipatory Military Activities, Ashgate Publishing.
- Brzoska, Michael; Lopez, George A(2009) , " , Putting Teeth in the Tiger: Improving the Effectiveness of Arms Embargoes (Contributions to Conflict Management, Peace Economics and Development), Emerald Publication, ,
- Brecher, Michael, (2003), "the Crisis in global policy: The Rise and Fall of Crisis" 'translated into Persian by Mir Fardin Quraishi, Tehran, Centre for Strategic Center.(In Persian)
- Buszynski, Leszek,(2013) "Negotiating with North Korea: The Six Party Talks and the Nuclear Issue", Routledge
- Cebeci, Münevver, ' (2011)', Issues in EU and US Foreign Policy" Lexington Books.
- Charron, Andrea, (2011), "UN Sanctions and Conflict: Responding to Peace and Security Threats", Routledge; 1 edition
- Choi K. (2005). US strategy against WMD threat: Iran and North Korea cases (Korean). Major International Issues Analysis. Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security
- Cordesman, Anthony H. and Rodhan, Khalid R.,(2006) "Iran's Weapons of Mass Destruction: The Real and Potential Threat", CSIS.
- Cortright, David; Lopez, George A. and Gerber, Linda, "Sanctions and the Search for Security: Challenges to UN Action", Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2002.
- Fayazmanesh, Sasan, (2008) "The United States and Iran: Sanctions, Wars and the Policy of Dual Containment, Routledge.
- Final Report of the Panel of Experts Established Pursuant to Resolution 1929(S/2012/395), 2010, available on: [http://www.iranwatch.org/sites/default/files/un-panel of experts report-061212.pdf](http://www.iranwatch.org/sites/default/files/un-panel%20of%20experts%20report-061212.pdf)
- Friedrichs, Gordon,(2013) "Smart Security Council? Analyzing the Effectiveness of Targeted Sanctions", Anchor Academic Publishing.
- Fruchart, Damien; Holtom, Paul; Wezeman, Siemon T,(2007), "United Nations Arms Embargoes Their Impact on Arms Flows and Target Behaviour", The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI),
- Garver, John W.,(2006) "China and Iran: Ancient Partners in a Post-Imperial World", University of Washington Press.
- General Assembly's Resolution(A/Res/55/2) on "United Nations Millennium Declaration" adopted on 8 September 2000.also can be found on the following link: <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>
- Gibson, Bryan R., (2010), "Covert Relationship: American Foreign Policy, Intelligence, and the Iran . Praeger publisher
- Gholamrezaie, Ghasem,, "The Great Prophet Maneuver :Tremble in Telaviv," Cultural Keihan Magazine, 2012,volumes 306-307,p60.
- Goforth,Sean, "xis of Unity: Venezuela, Iran & the Threat to America Potomac Books Inc. (December 2011),p34.
- Haass, Richard N.; Indyk, Martin S.,(2009) "Restoring the Balance: A Middle East Strategy for the Next President", Brookings Institution Press,
- [http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/18/world/middleeast/report-on-iran-urges-obama-to-rethink-sanctions.html?\\_r=1&p3](http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/18/world/middleeast/report-on-iran-urges-obama-to-rethink-sanctions.html?_r=1&p3).
- <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/UN-Security-Council-Resolutions-on-North-Korea.p1>.



- <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/Security-Council-Resolutions-on-Iran>, UN Security Council Resolutions on Iran,p3
- [http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09STATE130917\\_a.html](http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09STATE130917_a.html), Malaysian-Based Iranian front company seeks to purchase export-controlled gyroscopes from Chinese firm
- <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/dfp.shtml>
- <http://theaviationist.com/2013/09/26/farouk-missile/>,p1
- <http://theaviationist.com/category/captured-stealth-drone/>,P3
- <https://medium.com/war-is-boring/did-iran-reverse-engineer-a-secret-u-s-drone-ed9dd24dffa8>,p4
- <http://fa.alalam.ir/news/346004>,p1
- <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/06/28/us-iran-sanctions-un-idUSKBN0F300H20140628>
- <http://www.un.org/en/sc/ombudsperson/>
- <http://theaviationist.com/2013/09/26/farouk-missile/>,p1
- <http://theaviationist.com/category/captured-stealth-drone/>,P3
- <https://medium.com/war-is-boring/did-iran-reverse-engineer-a-secret-u-s-drone-ed9dd24dffa8>,p4
- <http://www.forecastinternational.com/notable/ips1.pdf>,U.N Arms Embargo on Iran Hits Roadblock,p1
- <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Board/2006/gov2006-14.pdf>
- <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>
- [http://www.oxfam.org.nz/imgs/PDF/bn\\_armsembargoes.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org.nz/imgs/PDF/bn_armsembargoes.pdf), UN arms embargoes: an overview of the last ten years, 16 March 2006,p2
- <http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/are-sanctions-fatwa-iran-6363>Are Sanctions a Fatwa on Iran?
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms\\_embargo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_embargo)
- <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/06/28/us-iran-sanctions-un-idUSKBN0F300H20140628>
- Hume, Cameron R,(1994)'' The United Nations, Iran, and Iraq: How Peacemaking Changed'', Indiana University Press;
- Katzman, Kenneth, '' Iran Sanctions'', United States' Congressional Research Service, June 26, 2014,p5.
- Keivan Hussieni, Syed Asghar,(Winter 1998),''The United States of America and The Technological Sanction against Iran Strategy, 'Defense Policy Quarterly, volume 25,pp 49-68.(In Persian)
- Khani,Abdollah(2005),''International Security ;Opportunities, Threats and Challenges facing Islamic Republic of Iran'', Tehran, The Contemporary Abrar Institution.(In Persian)
- Khor,Cook Pang(2005),''Globalization and South'',translated into Persian by Ahmad Saai,Tehran,Qoomes.(In Persian)
- Ilias, Shayerah,(2010)'' Iran's Economic Conditions: U. S. Policy Issues'', DIANE Publishing.
- Lieblich, Eliav,(2013)'' International Law and Civil Wars: Intervention and Consent'', Routledge,
- Lowe, Vaughan et al, ( 2010)'' The United Nations Security Council and War: The Evolution of Thought and Practice since 1945, '' Oxford University Press
- Lulat, Y. G.-M, (2008),'' United States Relations with South Africa: A Critical Overview from the Colonial Period to the Present ,''Cambridge University Publication,
- Manusama, Kenneth,(2006)'' The United Nations Security Council in the Post-Cold War Era: Applying the Principle of Legality'', Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
- Mottaghi,Ebrahim,( Summer 2000),''The United States' Economical Influence on Islamic Republic of Iran's National Security'',Bagher al-Oloom Quarterly , volume 9,pp44-63.(In Persian)
- Orakhelashvili, Alexander,(2011)'' Collective Security'', Oxford University Press.



- Osmańczyk, Edmund Jan; (2002)'' Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Agreements: A to F'', Routledge; 3 edition
- Peña, Charles V.,(2006)'' Winning the Un-war: A New Strategy for the War on Terrorism'', Potomac Books Inc.; First Edition edition
- Pierre, Andrew J,(1997)'' Cascade of Arms: Managing Conventional Weapons Proliferation'', Brookings Institution Press,
- Rahmany, Shamsoldin (1982),''The Nature of United Nations'', Tehran, Mehrab Ghalam Publishing.(In Persian)
- Rahmatollahi, Hussien (2009),''The Power Evolution'', Tehran, Mizan law foundation(In Persian)
- Rajaie Khorasani,Saeed(1983 Fall),''The United Nations' Function on Imposed War, The Security Council's Resolution 598 and Arm Embargoes'', The Political-Economical Information Magazine, volume 14,pp 28-31. (In Persian)
- Raustiala,K., (2000),''Sovereignty and Multilateralism , 1 Chicago Journal of International Law, pp 398-421
- Reisman,WM, (1993),''The Constitutional Crisis in the United Nations,87 American Journal of International Law pp 83-121
- Report of the Security Council (1 August 2006-31 July 2007),
- Robertson,Jeffrey(2004),''The Crimes against Humanity 'translated into Persian by the Islamic Razavi Sciences University, Mashhad, The Islamic Razavi Sciences University Publishing.(in Persian)
- Rogers, Anthony and Mallreb, Paul (2003),''Armed Conflicts' Practical Rules'', translated into Persian by national committee on Red Cross, Tehran, Amir Kabir Publishing.(In Persian)
- Ronen, Yaël, (2010) '' The Iran Nuclear Issue'', Hart,
- Rostami,Ali Akbar(Spring 2007),''North Korea Nuclear Case and its Influence on Iran's Nuclear Case'',The Defense Policy Quarterly, volume 58,pp 117-154.(In Persian)
- Schmitt, Michael N.; Arimatsu, Louise, '' Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law 2011 - Volume 14: Volume 14, 2011'', Springer Science & Business Media, 2012.
- Shinn, David H.; Eisenman, Joshua; (2012) ,China and Africa: A Century of Engagement'', University of Pennsylvania Press,,
- Staibano, Carina; Wallenstein, Peter ;(2005)'' International Sanctions: Between Wars and Words'', Routledge; New Ed edition
- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Armaments, Disarmament and International Security 2008,
- Sweig, Julia E; Bodman, Samuel W and Wolfensohn, James ,(2011)'' Global Brazil and U.S.-Brazil Relations'', Council on Foreign Relations.
- Security Council Report(S/PV.5848) on its 5848th meeting Monday, 3 March 2008,available on: <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/Iran%20SPV%205848.pdf>.
- Security Council Report (S/2006/815)adopted on 13 October 2006 ,available on: <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/NKOREA%20S2006%20815.PDF>
- Tamooshat,Christiasen(2007),''Human Rights'', translated into Persian by Hussein Sharifi Tarraz Koohi,Tehran,Mizan law foundation.(In Persian)
- Tarock, Adam,(1998),'' The Superpowers' Involvement in the Iran-Iraq War, Nova Science Publishers, Inc.
- Thaghafi Ameri,Nasser(1991),''The United Nations, The Responsibility to international peace and security'', Tehran ,The office for political and international Studies(In Persian)



Thaghafi Ameri, Nasser (Spring 2003), "Iran and Vast Mass Destruction Weaponry" *Rahbord Quarterly*, volume 27, pp 355-378. (In Persian)

Toohidy, Arastoo, (2002 winter), "An Analysis of Economical Sanction against Islamic Republic of Iran", *The Strategic Defense Studies Quarterly*, volume 15, pp 51-74. (In Persian)

Tomuschat, Christian, (1995) "The United Nations at Age Fifty: A Legal Perspective (Legal Aspects of International Organization)", Springer; 1 edition.

Tomuschat, Christian (2014), "Human Rights: Between Idealism and Realism", Oxford University Press, 2014.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 Adopted by the Security Council at its 5612th meeting, on 23 December 2006

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1747 (S/RES/1747) on "Non-Proliferation Regime" Adopted by the Security Council at its 5647th meeting on 24 March 2007.

United Nations Security Council, Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) [on measures against Iran in connection with its enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development], 9 June 2010, S/RES/1929 (2010),

United Nations Security Council, Resolution 1332 (S/RES/1332) / adopted by the Security Council at its 4247th meeting, on 14 December 2000, 14 December 2000, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3b00f19228.html>

United Nations Security Council, Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) on the situation in Afghanistan, 16 January 2002, S/RES/1390 (2002), available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3c4e83d34.html>

United Nations Doc.S/PV.3247, 29 July 1993 at 7-8.

Vahabi, Mehrdad, (2005), "The Political Economy: Subversive Power", *The Political-Economical Information Magazine*, volumes 217 and 218, pp 62-69. (In Persian)

Wehrey Frederic et al, (2010) "The Iraq Effect: The Middle East After the Iraq War", RAND Corporation,

Wallenstee, Peter, (2008), "Save the Arms Embargo", *The Joan B Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies' Policy Brief*, University of North Carolina, No.14,

Yearbook of the United Nations 2005 (2007), United Nations Publications.

Zahrani, Mostafa, (Winter 2010), "The Sanction against Islamic Republic of Iran: the War Alternative or the Principal Constituent of deterrence", *Foreign Policy Quarterly*, volume 8, pp 47-78. (In Persian)

Zahrani, Mostafa and Doolat Khah, Zahra (Summer 2009), "The Comparison between imposed Sanctions against Iran and North Korea in Security Council", *Rahbord Quarterly*, volume 55, pp 143-144. (In Persian)