

UN Security Council Weapons Restrictions on Iran, 2006-2015

Resolution	Adoption	Weapons-Related Provisions*	Actual Effects
1696	July 2006	Calls upon all States to exercise vigilance and prevent the transfer of any items, materials, goods, and technology that could contribute to Iran's ballistic missile program (Paragraph 5).	Iran continued to receive materials and components for its missile program, mostly through front companies and intermediaries.
1737	Dec. 2006	<p>Recites Resolution 1696, and expresses determination to constrain Iran's development of sensitive technologies in support of its missile program.</p> <p>Identifies Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group, Shahid Bagheri Industrial Group, and Fajr Industrial Group as subordinate entities of the Defense Industries Organization of Iran, involved in Tehran's missile program, in addition to five individuals (Annex).</p> <p>Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer directly or indirectly of all items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology which could contribute to Iran's development of nuclear weapon delivery systems (Paragraphs 3 and 10).</p> <p>Decides that provision of dual-use material and technologies shall be decided on a case-by-case basis (Paragraph 9).</p>	Iran continued to develop sensitive technologies for its missile programs and perfect its "triconic" warhead design.
1747	Mar. 2007	<p>States the council's determination to adopt appropriate measures to constrain Iran's development of sensitive technologies in support of its missile program.</p> <p>Decides that Iran shall not supply, sell, or transfer directly or indirectly from its territory or by its nationals or using its flag vessels or aircraft any arms or related materiel, and that all States shall prohibit the procurement of such items from Iran by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of Iran (Paragraph 5).</p> <p>Calls upon all States to exercise vigilance and restraint in the supply, sale, or transfer of any battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems, and related technical assistance (Paragraph 6).</p> <p>Identifies several entities and individuals involved in Iran's missile program (Annex I).</p>	<p>Iran continued to develop sensitive technologies for its missile programs. First ballistic missile of the Ghadr family entered service in 2007.</p> <p>Iran and Russia signed a contract for delivery of four S-300 long-range air defense missile systems to Tehran.</p>
1803	Mar. 2008	<p>Reaffirms 1747's language about adopting measures to constrain Iran's development of sensitive missile technologies.</p> <p>Identifies additional entities and individuals involved in Iran's missile program (Annex III).</p>	Iran continued its attempts to obtain high-tech equipment and special metals for its missile program, mainly through Chinese front companies.
1835	Sept. 2008	Reaffirms previous resolutions.	

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1929	June 2010	<p>Reaffirms 1747’s language about adopting measures to constrain Iran’s development of sensitive missile technologies.</p> <p>Decides that Iran shall not acquire an interest in any commercial activity in another State involving technology related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons (Paragraph 7).</p> <p>Decides that all States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to Iran of any battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, or related materiel, including spare parts, services, training, and technical assistance. It also calls upon all States to exercise vigilance and restraint over the supply, sale, transfer, provision, manufacture, and use of all other arms and related materiel to Iran (Paragraph 8).</p> <p>Decides that Iran shall not undertake any activity related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons, including launches using ballistic missile technology, and that States shall take all necessary measures to prevent the transfer of technology or technical assistance to Iran related to such activities (Paragraph 9).</p> <p>Identifies additional entities and individuals involved in Iran’s missile program (Annex I).</p>	<p>Iran continued to develop sensitive technologies for its missile programs, producing ballistic missiles believed to be capable of delivering a nuclear warhead. The second generation of the highly accurate Fateh-110 short-range ballistic missile entered service. The terminally guided antiship version Khalij-e Fars entered service in 2011.</p> <p>In 2010, Russia suspended delivery of S-300 long-range air defense missile systems to Iran due to UN sanctions.</p>
2224	June 2015	<p>Determines that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as their means of delivery, continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security.</p>	
2231	July 2015	<p>Iran is called upon not to undertake any activity related to ballistic missiles designed to be capable of delivering nuclear weapons, including launches using such ballistic missile technology, until the date eight years after the JCPOA Adoption Day (i.e., October 2023), or until the date on which the IAEA submits a report confirming the Broader Conclusion, whichever is earlier (Annex B, Paragraph 3).</p> <p>All States may participate in and permit, provided that the Security Council decides in advance on a case-by-case basis to approve: the supply, sale, or transfer directly or indirectly to Iran of any battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems, as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, or related materiel, including spare parts, technical training, financial resources or services, advice or assistance related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, maintenance, or use of those arms, until the date five years after the JCPOA Adoption Day or until the date on which the IAEA submits a report confirming the Broader Conclusion, whichever is earlier (Annex B, Paragraph 5).</p> <p>All States are to take the necessary measures to prevent, except as decided otherwise by the UN Security Council in advance on a case-by-case basis, the supply, sale, or transfer of arms or related materiel from Iran, whether or not originating in the territory of Iran, until the date five years after the JCPOA Adoption Day or until the date on which the IAEA submits a report confirming the Broader Conclusion, whichever is earlier (Annex B, Paragraph 6b).</p>	<p>Iran insisted that none of its missiles were “designed” to carry nuclear weapons and continued to develop sensitive technologies, rolling out new ballistic missiles with improved capabilities.</p> <p>In November 2015, Iran and Russia signed another contract for delivery of four S-300 long-range air defense missile systems. Delivery began in April 2016.</p> <p>The Security Council included the option of activating the so-called snapback mechanism. If it does so, Resolution 2231 would be more or less reversed, previous resolutions would come back into force, and any ballistic missiles “capable of delivering nuclear weapons” would come back under sanctions indefinitely, without the expiration date mandated by the JCPOA.</p>

* Includes conventional weapons as defined in the [UN Register of Conventional Arms](#), as well as potential nuclear weapon delivery systems.