



## Security Council

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### Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

#### **Letter dated 2 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee**

Pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008), the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations has the honour to submit the report on the steps that the People's Republic of China has taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of resolution 1803 (2008) (see annex).

*(Signed)* **Wang Guangya**  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative to the United Nations



**Annex to the letter dated 2 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee**

[Original: Chinese]

**Report of China on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)**

1. China supports the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1803 (2008). It is hoped that the adoption of this resolution will contribute to the maintenance of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, preserve overall international and regional peace and stability, and promote diplomatic efforts to resolve the Iran nuclear issue peacefully.

As a permanent member of the Security Council, China has always implemented the Council's resolutions in a responsible and conscientious manner, and has developed a package of effective operational mechanisms and practices in that regard. China strictly implements Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007), and regularly submits its performance reports to the Security Council. Following the adoption of resolution 1803 (2008) by the Security Council, the Foreign Ministry of China promptly issued a circular to all ministries and the governmental authorities of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, as well as the Governments of the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions, informing them of this resolution and the circumstances surrounding it, and requesting them conscientiously to implement the provisions of the resolution in accordance with law. To date, no violation of the resolution has come to light.

2. Under the principle of "one country, two systems", China's central Government is responsible for the defence and foreign affairs relating to the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions, while those Regions are vested with executive power, legislative power, and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication. For that reason, the two regions will draw up their own laws and regulations for the thorough implementation of resolution 1803 (2008) after receiving notification from the central Government.

3. We hope that the resolution will be implemented in earnest, while at the same time considering that sanctions are not a goal, but simply a means of getting Iran to rejoin the negotiations. Sanctions and pressure cannot resolve the problem at its root; the general consensus of the international community is that diplomatic negotiation remains the best choice. The sanction provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) are limited and reversible. If Iran discontinues its uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities and complies with the relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Security Council, the Security Council will suspend or even revoke the sanctions. China calls upon all concerned to continue responsibly and constructively to pursue all-round diplomatic efforts to strengthen dialogue and communication, enhance mutual trust and understanding, display full flexibility, resolve mutual concerns, and search creatively for ways to resume negotiations, and to strive for a lasting, comprehensive and appropriate settlement.

On 16 April 2008, China hosted a meeting in Shanghai of political directors-general from the foreign ministries of China, the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany. All parties present at the meeting emphasized that they would further carry out the terms of a statement previously issued by the foreign ministers of the six countries, and actively pursue the resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue through diplomatic negotiations. Through in-depth and constructive discussion, the parties reached an important consensus on the plan to restart negotiations and also engaged in a comprehensive exchange of views on the next steps to be taken with regard to the plan. The parties all agreed to maintain close communication and consultations in order to continue their discussions on some unresolved issues concerning the plan. China will continue to play a constructive role in bringing about an appropriate resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue.

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