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S. CON. RES. 19

Expressing the sense of Congress on the nuclear program of Iran.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 14, 2007

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress on the nuclear program of Iran.

Whereas President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad refuses to abandon the uranium enrichment program of the Government of Iran, and continues to work towards advancing that program;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council unanimously passed Security Council Resolution 1737 on December 23, 2006, which imposed sanctions on trade and expertise related to the nuclear infrastructure of Iran and the transfer to Iran of International Atomic Energy Agency technical aid;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 (2006) states that if Iran refuses to comply with the Resolution within 60 days, the Security Council “shall adopt

further appropriate measures under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to persuade Iran to comply with this resolution and the requirements of the IAEA, and underlines that further decisions will be required should such additional measures be necessary”;

Whereas, according to a report issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency on February 21, 2007, Iran failed to comply with United Nations Resolution 1737 within 60 days;

Whereas the refusal of the Government of Iran to comply with International Atomic Energy Agency orders to prove the peaceful intent of its nuclear program and with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 (2006) indicates that the efforts of the Government of Iran toward uranium enrichment are not for peaceful means;

Whereas the Government of Iran has contributed to instability in the Middle East and has shown itself unwilling to use its influence to support peaceful transformation in the region, including by demonstrating its ability to strike United States military forces and allies in the Middle East with missiles, by being either incapable or unwilling to stop the movement of weapons produced in Iran into Iraq and other countries in the region in support of violent religious extremism, and by the continued assertion of President Ahmadinejad that Israel will be “wiped off the map” and the consistent denial by President Ahmadinejad of the existence of the holocaust, as evidenced through the hosting of an “International Conference to Review the Global Vision of the Holocaust” on December 11, 2006;

Whereas John Michael McConnell, Director of National Intelligence, indicated in a hearing of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate on February 27, 2007, that economic sanctions on Iran uniformly applied by the international community could have a major effect on the economy of Iran;

Whereas the placement and implementation of sanctions on countries such as North Korea and Libya have made progress in bringing about change;

Whereas, despite the release of an internal European Union document dated February 7, 2007, which indicated that European Union officials believe that preventing Iran from developing a nuclear weapon is not likely, on February 12, 2007, the European Union agreed, in compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 (2006), to impose limited sanctions on Iran in order to prevent the sale of materials and technology that could be used in Iran's nuclear program; and

Whereas full economic sanctions on the part of the entire international community have not been applied to Iran: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that—

3 (1) the nuclear program of the Government of
4 Iran continues to be of grave concern and should be
5 considered a serious threat to the United States and
6 its military forces and personnel in the Middle East,
7 and to United States allies and interests in Europe,
8 the Middle East, and Asia;

1 (2) as a result of the failure of Iran to comply
2 with United Nations Security Resolution 1737
3 (2006), the United Nations Security Council should
4 implement additional sanctions in order to persuade
5 Iran to comply with requirements imposed by the
6 International Atomic Energy Agency;

7 (3) full economic sanctions, uniformly imposed
8 by the entire international community, including
9 Russia and China, offer the best opportunity to
10 bring about significant change in Iran to prevent the
11 development of a nuclear weapon in Iran; and

12 (4) the elimination of the threat of a nuclear
13 Iran is in the long term interest of the people of
14 Iran, the region, and the world.

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