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**SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH
THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN
THEIR CONSIDERATION**

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990 and S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990.

During the week ending 22 September 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33 and S/21100/Add.36)

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21755), the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to discuss the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in view of the grave violations of international law and of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 ^{1/} and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 ^{2/} which Iraq committed by forcibly entering the premises of the embassies of France and other countries in Kuwait and abducting diplomats and foreign nationals who were on those premises.

^{1/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, p. 95.

^{2/} Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations, (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.X.1), p. 173.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21756), the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the Iraq-Kuwait question following the repeated grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations which took place when Iraqi forces in Kuwait broke into the embassies of France and other countries abducting foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21757), the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in the light of Iraq's continuing violations of international law.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21758), the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, keeping in mind the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated when Iraqi forces broke into the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait, abducting foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21759), the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations requested that in view of the grave violations of international law, the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and of human rights committed once again by the Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait, an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21760), the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in view of the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations which Iraq had committed by forcibly entering the premises of the embassies of France and other countries in Kuwait and abducting diplomats and foreign nationals who were on those premises.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21761), the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and, particularly, the Iraqi action against foreign embassies in Kuwait in contravention of the norms of international law.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21762), the Chargé d'affaires a. i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, keeping in mind the

grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated against the embassies in Kuwait.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21763), the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened on the question of actions taken by the Iraqi military authorities against diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21764), the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in view of the grave violations of international law and of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations which were committed when Iraqi forces forcibly entered the premises of the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait and detained foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21765), the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, taking into consideration the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations committed by Iraq and in the light of the existing concern about the humanitarian situation in Kuwait and the non-compliance by Iraq with Security Council resolution 664 (1990).

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21766), the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait following the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated by Iraqi forces against the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21767), the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, bearing in mind the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated by Iraq, in particular in its treatment of third country nationals and in its recent and unacceptable actions in relation to embassies in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21763), the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait in view of the grave violations of international law, the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and of human rights committed once again by the Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait.

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In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21769), the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, keeping in mind the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated when Iraqi forces broke into the embassies of *France*, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait, abducting foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21770), the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, taking into consideration the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations committed by Iraq, particularly in the light of the existing concern about the humanitarian situation in Kuwait, and Iraq's recent and unacceptable actions in relation to embassies in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21771), the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, bearing in mind the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated by Iraq, in particular in its treatment of third country nationals and in its recent and unacceptable actions in relation to embassies in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel,

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21773), the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in view of the grave violations of international law and of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic relations and consular relations committed by the Iraqi forces which had forcibly entered the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait and which had abducted foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2940th meeting, held on 16 September 1990, on the basis of the above requests.

In the course of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Iraq, Italy and Kuwait, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21774) submitted by Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution and adopted it unanimously as resolution 667 (1990).

Resolution 667 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990),

Recalling the Vienna Conventions of 18 April 1961 on diplomatic relations and of 24 April 1963 on consular relations, to both of which Iraq is a party,

Considering that the decision of Iraq to order the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and to withdraw the immunity and privileges of these missions and their personnel is contrary to the decisions of the Security Council, the international Conventions mentioned above and international law,

Deeply concerned that Iraq, notwithstanding the decisions of the Security Council and the provisions of the Conventions mentioned above, has committed acts of violence against diplomatic missions and their personnel in Kuwait,

Outraged at recent violations by Iraq of diplomatic premises in Kuwait and at the abduction of personnel enjoying diplomatic immunity and foreign nationals who were present in these premises,

Considering that the above actions by Iraq constitute aggressive acts and a flagrant violation of its international obligations which strike at the root of the conduct of international relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that Iraq is fully responsible for any use of violence against foreign nationals or against any diplomatic or consular mission in Kuwait or its personnel,

Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and for Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Further considering that the grave nature of Iraq's actions, which constitute a new escalation of its violations of international law, obliges the Council not only to express its immediate reaction but also to consult urgently to take further concrete measures to ensure Iraq's compliance with the Council's resolutions,

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

1. Strongly condemns aggressive acts perpetrated by Iraq against diplomatic premises and personnel in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign aationalals who were present in those premises;

2. Demands the immediate release of those foreign nationals as well as all nationals mentioned in resolution 664 (1990);

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3. Further demands that Iraq immediately and fully comply with its international obligations under resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) of the Security Council, the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and international law;

4. Further demands that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq and take no action to hinder the diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests;

5. Reminds all States that they are obliged to observe strictly resolutions 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990);

6. Decides to consult urgently to take further concrete measures as soon as possible, under Chapter VII of the Charter, in response to Iraq's continued violation of the Charter, of resolutions of the Council and of international law.

The situation in Cambodia

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 2941st meeting, held on 20 September 1990, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21800) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution and adopted it unanimously as resolution 668 (1990).

Resolution 668 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Convinced of the need to find an early, just and lasting peaceful solution of the Cambodia conflict.

Noting that the Paris Conference on Cambodia, which met from 30 July to 30 August 1989, made progress in elaborating a wide variety of elements necessary for reaching a comprehensive political settlement,

Taking note with appreciation of the continuing efforts of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which have resulted in the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, as contained in Security Council document S/21689, 3/

Taking note with appreciation also of the efforts of the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other countries involved in promoting the search for a comprehensive political settlement,

Taking further note with appreciation of the efforts of Indonesia and France as Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and of all participants in this Conference to facilitate the restoration of peace to Cambodia,

Noting that these efforts are aimed at enabling the Cambodian people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through free and fair elections organised and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia,

1' Endorses the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict 3/ and encourages the continuing efforts of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in this regard;

2. Welcomes the acceptance of this framework in its entirety by all the Cambodian parties, as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict, at the informal meeting of the Cambodian parties at Jakarta on 10 September 1990 and their commitment to it;

3. Further welcomes the commitment of the Cambodian parties, in full co-operation with all other participants in the Paris Conference on Cambodia, to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the Conference;

4. Welcomes, in particular, the agreement 4/ reached by all Cambodian parties at Jakarta to form a Supreme National Council as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, national sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied;

5. Urges the members of the Supreme National Council, in full accord with the framework document, 3/ to elect the Chairman of the Council as soon as possible, so as to implement the agreement referred to in paragraph 4;

6. Notes that the Supreme National Council will therefore represent Cambodia externally and it is to designate its representatives to occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialised agencies and in other international institutions and international conferences;

7. Urges all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create the peaceful climate required to facilitate the achievement and the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement:

4/ A/45/490-S/21732, annex.

8. Calls upon the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference, whose task will be to elaborate and adopt the comprehensive political settlement and to draw up a detailed plan of implementation in accord with this framework;

9. Urges the Supreme National Council, all Cambodians as well as all parties to the conflict to co-operate fully in this process;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue, within the context of preparations for reconvening the Paris Conference on Cambodia and on the basis of the present resolution, preparatory studies to assess the resource implications, timing and other considerations relevant to the United Nations role

11. Calls upon all States to support the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement as outlined in this framework.

