

**Security Council**Distr.  
GENERALS/19420/Add.34  
6 September 1988

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

**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 documents S/19420 of 11 January 1988, S/19420/Add.7 of 25 February 1988, S/19420/Add.11 of 25 March 1988, S/19420/Add.16 of 28 April 1988 and S/19420/Add.28 of 22 July 1988.

During the week ending 27 August 1988, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation between Iran and Iraq (see S/13737/Add.38, S/13737/Add.39, S/13737/Add.41, S/13737/Add.42, S/13737/Add.43, S/14840/Add.28, S/14840/Add.40, S/15560/Add.44, S/16270/Add.12, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.16, S/17725/Add.7, S/17725/Add.8, S/17725/Add.11, S/17725/Add.39, S/17725/Add.40, S/17725/Add.51, S/18570/Add.29, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.11, S/19420/Add.19 and S/19420/Add.32).

At its 2825th meeting, on 26 August 1988, pursuant to an agreement reached in prior consultations of the Council, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item, having before it the reports of the missions dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq (S/20060 and Add.1, S/20063 and Add.1 and S/20134).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/20151), which was submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/20151), and adopted it unanimously as resolution 620 (1988).

Resolution 620 (1988) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 612 (1988),

Having considered the reports of 20 and 25 July and 19 August 1988 (S/20060 and Add.1, S/20063 and Add.1, S/20134) of the missions dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq,

Deeply dismayed by the missions' conclusions that there had been continued use of chemical weapons in the conflict between Iran and Iraq and that such use against Iranians had become more intense and frequent,

Profoundly concerned by the danger of possible use of chemical weapons in the future,

Bearing in mind the current negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Determined to intensify its efforts to end all use of chemical weapons in violation of international obligations now and in the future,

1. Condemns resolutely the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, in violation of obligations under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and in defiance of its resolution 612 (1988);

2. Encourages the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations, in response to allegations brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law, in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report the results;

3. Calls upon all States to continue to apply, to establish or to strengthen strict control of the export of chemical products serving for the production of chemical weapons, in particular to parties to a conflict, when it is established or when there is substantial reason to believe that they have used chemical weapons in violation of international obligations;

4. Decides to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, should there be any future use of chemical weapons in violation of international law, wherever and by whomever committed.

