

Fact sheet



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS PERTAINING TO THE IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT

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Association of The United States Army

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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
PERTAINING TO THE IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT

PURPOSE: To provide, for discussion purposes, excerpts of United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the current Persian Gulf crisis. The following resolutions are excerpted herein:

1. No. 660, Aug. 2, 1990; condemns Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
2. No. 661, Aug. 6, 1990; imposes sanctions against Iraq.
3. No. 662, Aug. 9, 1990; declares Iraqi annexation of Kuwait null and void.
4. No. 664, Aug. 18, 1990; demands Iraq release foreigners.
5. No. 665, Aug. 25, 1990; allows use of force to enforce sanctions.
6. No. 666, Sept. 14, 1990; addresses import of food for humanitarian purposes.
7. No. 667, Sept. 17, 1990; condemns Iraq's violation of embassies.
8. No. 670, Sept. 25, 1990; imposes air embargo against Iraq.

In addition, a listing of some key UN Security Council resolutions related to the final settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is shown on page 6.

1. UN Security Council Resolution 660 condemning Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, adopted August 2, 1990:

The Security Council:

Alarmed by the invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990 by the military forces of Iraq;

Determining that there exists a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait;

Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations:

Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait,

Demands that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on August 1, 1990,

Calls upon Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences and supports all efforts in this regard, and especially those of the Arab League,

Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.

2. UN Security Council Resolution 661 calling for sanctions against Iraq, adopted August 6, 1990:

The Security Council:

Reaffirming its Resolution 660 (1990),

Deeply concerned that this resolution has not been implemented and that the invasion by Iraq against Kuwait continues with further loss of human life and material destruction, and

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

Decides that all states shall prevent:

- a. The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait exported therefrom after the date of this resolution;

- b. Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or transshipment of any commodities or products from Iraq or Kuwait;

- c. The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, whether or not originating in their

territories but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs, to any person or body in Iraq or Kuwait;

Decides that all states shall not make available to the Government of Iraq or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait, any funds or any other financial or economic resources.

3. UN Security Council Resolution 662 declaring Iraqi annexation of Kuwait null and void, adopted August 9, 1990:

The Security Council:

Gravely alarmed by the declaration by Iraq of a "comprehensive and eternal merger" with Kuwait,

Decides that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq under any form and whatever pretext has no legal validity, and is considered null and void;

Calls upon all states, international organisations, specialised agencies not to recognise that annexation, and to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation;

Further demands that Iraq rescind its actions purporting to annex Kuwait.

4. UN Security Council Resolution 664 demanding that Iraq allow foreigners to leave, adopted August 18, 1990:

The Security Council:

Deeply concerned for the safety and well-being of third state nationals in Iraq and Kuwait, and

Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,

Demands that Iraq permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of the nationals of third countries and grant immediate and continuing access of consular officials to such nationals;

Further demands that Iraq take no action to jeopardise the safety, security or health of such nationals;

Reaffirms its decision in Resolution 662 (1990) that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq is null and void, and therefore demands that the government of Iraq rescind its orders for the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the withdrawal of the immunity of their personnel, and refrain from any such actions in the future.

5. UN Security Council Resolution 665 allowing force in the Persian Gulf, adopted August 25, 1990:

The Security Council:

Having decided to impose sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

Determined to bring an end to the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq which imperils the existence of a Member State and to restore the legitimate authority, and the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,

Calls upon those Member States cooperating with the government of Kuwait which are deploying maritime forces to the area to use such measures commensurate to the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions related to such shipping laid down in Resolution 661 (1990).

6. UN Security Council Resolution 666 addressing the import of food to Iraq and Kuwait for humanitarian purposes, adopted September 14, 1990:

The Security Council:

Recognising that circumstances may arise in which it will be necessary for foodstuffs to be supplied to the civilian population in Iraq or Kuwait in order to relieve human suffering, and

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

Decides that in order to make the necessary determination whether or not for the purposes of Resolution 661 (1990) humanitarian circumstances have arisen, the Committee shall keep the situation regarding foodstuffs in Iraq and Kuwait under constant review;

Expects Iraq to comply with its obligations under Security Council Resolution 664 (1990) in respect of third state nationals and reaffirms that Iraq remains fully responsible for their safety and well-being in accordance with international humanitarian law including, where applicable, the Fourth Geneva Convention;

Requests, for the purposes of this resolution, that the Secretary-General seek urgently, and on a continuing basis, information from relevant United Nations and other appropriate humanitarian agencies and all other sources on the availability of food in Iraq and Kuwait, such information to be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Committee regularly.

7. UN Security Council Resolution 667 condemning Iraq's violation of diplomatic premises in Kuwait, adopted September 17, 1990:

The Security Council:

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

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

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

Demands the immediate release of those foreign nationals as well as all nationals mentioned in Resolution 664 (1990), and

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.

8. UN Security Council Resolution 670 imposing air embargo against Iraq, adopted September 25, 1990:

The Security Council:

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

Calls upon all States to carry out their obligations to ensure strict and complete compliance with Resolution 661 (1990) and

Confirms that Resolution 661 applies to all means of transport, including aircraft;

Decides that all States, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted before the date of the present resolution, shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from their territory if the aircraft would carry any cargo to or from Iraq or Kuwait other than food in humanitarian circumstances, subject to authorization by the Council, and

Decides further that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait, whatever its state of registration, to overfly its territory unless the aircraft lands at an airfield designated by that State outside Iraq or Kuwait in order to permit its inspection to ensure that there is no cargo on board in violation of Resolution 661 or the present resolution, and for this purpose the aircraft may be detained for as long as necessary.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

RELATED TO THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

1. No. 242, Nov. 22, 1967; called for Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands.
2. No. 338, Oct 23, 1973; called for implementation of No. 242 and an international peace conference.
3. No. 446, Mar. 22, 1979; deplored Israel's establishment of settlements in occupied territories.
4. No. 465, Mar. 1, 1980; called Israel's settlements in occupied territories illegal.
5. No. 478, Aug. 20, 1980; declared null and void Israel's occupation of Jerusalem.
6. No. 497, Dec. 17, 1981; condemned Israel's occupation of the Golan Heights.