1. **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;

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

3. **Also demands** that Iraq immediately and fully comply with its international obligations under resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990), the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 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 the United Nations, of resolutions of the Security Council and of international law.

Adopted unanimously at the 2940th meeting.

Decision

At its 2942nd meeting, on 24 September 1990, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled “The situation between Iraq and Kuwait”.

Resolution 669 (1990)

of 24 September 1990

The Security Council,

*Recalling* its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990,

*Recalling also* Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Conscious of* the fact that an increasing number of requests for assistance have been received under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter,

*Entrust* the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter and making recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.

Adopted unanimously at the 2942nd meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 24 September 1990, the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“In informal consultations of the whole of the Council, it was decided to bring to your attention the special report relating to Jordan, and the recommendations contained therein, submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, which has been approved, and to ask you to proceed to implement the actions contained in the report and in the recommendations.

“As you know, this action is taken in response to a request of the Jordanian Government for relief under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations from the effects resulting from implementation of the measures required under Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.”

At its 2943rd meeting, on 25 September 1990, the Council decided to invite the representative of Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation between Iraq and Kuwait”.

Resolution 670 (1990)

of 25 September 1990

The Security Council,


*Condemning* Iraq's continued occupation of Kuwait, its failure to rescind its actions and end its purported annexation and its holding of third-State nationals against their will, in flagrant violation of resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 667 (1990) and of international humanitarian law,

*Condemning also* the treatment by Iraqi forces of Kuwaiti nationals, including measures to force them to leave their own country and mistreatment of persons and property in Kuwait in violation of international law,

*Noting with grave concern* the persistent attempts to evade the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

*Noting also* that a number of States have limited the number of Iraqi diplomatic and consular officials in their countries and that others are planning to do so,

*Determined* to ensure by all necessary means the strict and complete application of the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

*Determined also* to ensure respect for its decisions and the provisions of Articles 25 and 48 of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Affirming* that any acts of the Government of Iraq which are contrary to the above-mentioned resolutions or to Ar-

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ticles 25 or 48 of the Charter, such as Decree No. 377 of 16 September 1990 of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, are null and void.

Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance with its resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,

Welcoming the Secretary-General’s use of his good offices to advance a peaceful solution based on the relevant resolutions of the Council and noting with appreciation his continuing efforts to this end,

Underlining to the Government of Iraq that its continued failure to comply with the terms of resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 666 (1990) and 667 (1990) could lead to further serious action by the Council under the Charter, including under Chapter VII,

Recalling the provisions of Article 103 of the Charter,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Calls upon all States to carry out their obligations to ensure strict and complete compliance with resolution 661 (1990) and in particular paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 thereof;

2. Confirms that resolution 661 (1990) applies to all means of transport, including aircraft;

3. 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 licence 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 Security Council or the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and in accordance with resolution 666 (1990), or supplies intended strictly for medical purposes or solely for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group;

4. Decides also that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait, whatever its State of registration, to overfly their territory unless:
   (a) The aircraft lands at an airfield designated by the 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 (1990) or the present resolution, and for this purpose the aircraft may be detained for as long as necessary; or
   (b) The particular flight has been approved by the Security Council Committee; or
   (c) The flight is certified by the United Nations as solely for the purposes of the Military Observer Group;

5. Decides further that each State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that any aircraft registered in its territory or operated by an operator who has his principal place of business or permanent residence in its territory complies with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and the present resolution;

6. Decides moreover that all States shall notify in a timely fashion the Security Council Committee of any flight between its territory and Iraq or Kuwait to which the requirement to land in paragraph 4 above does not apply, and the purpose for such a flight;

7. Calls upon all States to co-operate in taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with interna-
tional law, including the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 7 December 1944, to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution;

8. Also calls upon all States to detain any ships of Iraqi registry which enter their ports and which are being or have been used in violation of resolution 661 (1990), or to deny such ships entrance to their ports except in circumstances recognized under international law as necessary to safeguard human life;

9. Reminds all States of their obligations under resolution 661 (1990) with regard to the freezing of Iraqi assets, and the protection of the assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, located within their territory and to report to the Security Council Committee regarding those assets;

10. Further calls upon all States to provide to the Security Council Committee information regarding the action taken by them to implement the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

11. Affirms that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system are required to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the terms of resolution 661 (1990) and of the present resolution;

12. Decides to consider, in the event of evasion of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or of the present resolution by a State or its nationals or through its territory, measures directed at the State in question to prevent such evasion;

13. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, applies to Kuwait and that, as a High Contracting Party to the Convention, Iraq is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches.

Adopted at the 2943rd meeting by 14 votes to 1 (Cuba).

Decisions

At its 2950th meeting, on 27 October 1990, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At its 2951st meeting, on 29 October 1990, the Council proceeded with discussion of the question.

Resolution 674 (1990)

of 29 October 1990

The Security Council,