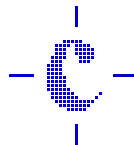


**Decision-making by the Security Council:
The Situation between Iraq and Kuwait,
1990-2002.**

A survey of resolutions.

Dick A. Leurdijk
Stella I.M.L. Beernink

November 2002



Netherlands Institute of
International relations
'Clingendael'
Clingendael 7
2597 VH The Hague
P.O.Box 93080
2509 AB The Hague
Phonenumber: # -31-70-3245384
Telefax: # -31-70-3282002
Email: research@clingendael.nl
Website: <http://www.clingendael.nl>

© Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael. All Rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright holders. Clingendael Institute, P.O.Box 93080, 2509 AB The Hague, The Netherlands.

Contents

Introduction	4
Part I: The Crisis: resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667, 669, 670, 674, 677, 678 and 686	5
Part II: The Aftermath of the Crisis: Implementation of Resolution 687	12
Iraq/Kuwait Boundary	12
UNIKOM	20
Weapons of Mass Destruction	21
Return of Kuwaiti property	40
Repayment	41
Economic and Financial Embargo	50
Repatriation of Kuwaiti	65
Terrorism	67
Cease-fire	68
Part III: Repression of the Iraqi civilian people Resolution 688	69
Annex I: Summary of resolutions	70
Annex II: Commissions established pursuant to resolution 687	73
About the authors	74

Introduction

The return of the UN-weapons inspectors to Iraq, mid-November 2002, was only another phase in the continuing involvement of the United Nations Security Council with ‘the situation between Iraq and Kuwait’, as part of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. This involvement dates back to Iraq’s occupation of Kuwait, in August 1990, the Gulf war in early 1991, and the aftermath of that war, in its efforts at enforcing the implementation of resolution 687, the ‘Mother of all resolutions’ on Iraq. By reproducing the politically most relevant parts of the resolutions, this publication contains a survey of the decision-making process of the Council, from 1990 onwards until the most recently adopted resolution 1441, on 13 November 2002, which established the terms for the resumption of the UN weapons inspections. Where, in the text of the resolutions, references were made to reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, the relevant parts of those documents have been reproduced as well.

This overview of the decisions by the Security Council on the Iraq-Kuwait issue is a follow-up to an earlier version which was published in 1995, as a part of a series of similar reviews on other conflict situations, such as the former Yugoslavia, Somalia, Rwanda, Haiti, etc.¹

I am indebted to Stella Beernink who did most of the work in preparing this document. We hope to provide politicians, policy-makers, academics, journalists, non-governmental organisations and other interested readers with a tool that contributes to a better accessibility of the decisions of the Security Council, in its dealings with an international crisis situation which, for so many years, has dominated the international political agenda.

Dick A. LEURDIJK
Senior Researcher
UN Expert

¹ Dick A. Leurdijk and Lilian van Zandbeek: ‘*Decision-making by the Security Council: The Case of the Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait, 1990-1995. A review of resolutions.*’ Netherlands Institute of International Relations, June 1995.

Decision-making by the Security Council: The Case of the Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait, 1990-2002

I: The Crisis		
Resolution	Motive	Decision
660 02/08/90	<p>Breach of international peace and security:</p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Alarmed by the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq,</p> <p>Determining that there exists a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait,</p> <p>Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait; 2. Demands that Iraq withdraws immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990; 3. 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 League of Arab States;
661 06/08/90	<p><u>Embargo on trade and financial transactions with Iraq:</u></p> <p>Reaffirming its resolution 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990,</p> <p>Deeply concerned that that resolution has not been implemented and that the invasion by Iraq of Kuwait continues with further loss of human life and material destruction,</p> <p>Determined to bring the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,</p> <p>Noting that the legitimate Government of Kuwait has expressed its readiness to comply with resolution 660 (1990),</p> <p>Affirming the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in response to the armed attack by Iraq against Kuwait, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Decides (...) to take the following measures to secure compliance of Iraq with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait; 3. Decides that all States shall prevent: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution; b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities or products from Iraq or Kuwait; and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Iraq or Kuwait and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Iraq or Kuwait for the purposes of such activities or dealings; 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 for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products; 4. 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 and shall prevent their nationals and any person within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to that Government or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to per-

		<p>sons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait, except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;</p> <p>5. Calls upon all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of the present resolution;</p> <p>6. Decides to establish, (...), a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks (...):</p> <p>a) To examine the reports on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution which will be submitted by the Secretary-General;</p> <p>7. Calls upon all States to co-operate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks (...);</p> <p>9. Decides that, (...), nothing in the present resolution shall prohibit assistance to the legitimate Government of Kuwait, and calls upon all States:</p> <p>a) To take appropriate measures to protect assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies;</p> <p>b) Not to recognize any regime set up by the occupying Power;</p>
662 09/08/90	<p><u>Annexation of Kuwait:</u></p> <p>Gravely alarmed by the declaration by Iraq of a 'comprehensive and eternal merger' with Kuwait,</p> <p>Determined to bring the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,</p> <p>Determined also to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait,</p>	<p>1. Decides that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq under any form and whatever pretext has no legal validity, and is considered null and void;</p> <p>2. Calls upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize that annexation, and to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation;</p>
664 18/08/90	<p><u>Departure of third country nationals:</u></p> <p>Deeply concerned for the safety and well being of third State nationals in Iraq and Kuwait,</p> <p>Recalling the obligations of Iraq in this regard under international law,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,</p>	<p>1. 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;</p> <p>2. Further demands that Iraq take no action to jeopardize the safety, security or health of such nationals;</p> <p>3. 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;</p>
665 25/08/90	<p><u>Inspection and verifying of embargo by marine:</u></p> <p>Having decided in resolution 661 (1990) to impose economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>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,</p>	<p>1. 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);</p>

	<p>independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait which requires the speedy implementation of the above resolutions,</p> <p>Gravely alarmed that Iraq continues to refuse to comply with resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) and in particular at the conduct of the Government of Iraq in using Iraqi flag vessels to export oil,</p>	<p>2. Invites Member States accordingly to cooperate as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) with maximum use of political and diplomatic measures (...);</p>
666 13/09/90	<p><u>Committee keeps situation regarding foodstuffs under review:</u></p> <p>Recalling its resolution 661 (1990), paragraphs 3 (c) and 4 of which apply, except in humanitarian circumstances, to foodstuffs,</p> <p>Recognizing 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,</p> <p>Deeply concerned that Iraq has failed to comply with its obligations under Security Council resolution 664 (1990) in respect of the safety and wellbeing of third State nationals, and reaffirming that Iraq retains full responsibility in this regard under international humanitarian law including, where applicable, the Fourth Geneva Convention,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that in order to make the necessary determination whether or not for the purposes of paragraph 3 (c) and paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990) humanitarian circumstances have arisen, the Committee shall keep the situation regarding foodstuffs in Iraq and Kuwait under constant review;</p> <p>4. Requests (...) that in seeking and supplying (...) information particular attention will be paid to such categories of persons who might suffer specially, such as children under 15 years of age, expectant mothers, maternity cases, the sick and the elderly;</p> <p>5. Decides that if the Committee, after receiving the reports from the Secretary-General, determines that circumstances have arisen in which there is an urgent humanitarian need to supply foodstuffs to Iraq or Kuwait in order to relieve human suffering, it will report promptly to the Council its decision as to how such need should be met;</p>
667 16/09/90	<p><u>Violation of diplomatic premises by Iraq:</u></p> <p>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,</p> <p>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,</p> <p>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,</p> <p>Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and for Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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;</p> <p>2. Demands the immediate release of those foreign nationals as well as all nationals mentioned in resolution 664 (1990);</p> <p>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;</p>

	<p>the Council's resolutions,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	
<p>669 24/09/90</p>	<p><u>Assistance under Article 50 of the Charter:</u></p> <p>Recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990,</p> <p>Recalling also Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>Conscious of the fact that an increasing number of requests for assistance have been received under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>Entrusts the Committee established under 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 of the United Nations and making recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action,</p>	

<p>670 25/09/90</p>	<p><u>Compliance with the embargo:</u></p> <p>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,</p> <p>Noting with grave concern the persistent attempts to evade the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),</p> <p>Further noting that a number of States have limited the number of Iraqi diplomatic and consular offices in their countries and that others are planning to do so,</p> <p>Determined to ensure by all necessary means the strict and complete application of the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),</p> <p>Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and the provisions of Articles 25 and 48 of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance with Security Council resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,</p> <p>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 of the United Nations, including under Chapter VII,</p> <p>Recalling the provisions of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>2. Confirms that resolution 661 (1990) applies to all means of transport, including aircraft;</p> <p>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 Council or the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) and in accordance with resolution 666 (1990), or supplies intended strictly for medical purposes or solely for UNIMOG;</p> <p>4. 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:</p> <p>a) 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 (1990) or the present resolution, and for this purpose the aircraft may be detained for as long as necessary; or</p> <p>b) the particular flight has been approved by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990); or</p> <p>c) The flight is certified by the United Nations as solely for the purposes of UNIMOG;</p> <p>7. Calls upon all States to cooperate in taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention, to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution;</p> <p>8. 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;</p> <p>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;</p>
	<p><i>Article 103 United Nations Charter</i></p> <p>In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.</p>	
<p>674 29/10/90</p>	<p><u>Condemnation of the actions by the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces:</u></p> <p>Condemning the actions by the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces to take third-State nationals hostage and to mistreat and oppress Kuwaiti and third-State nationals.</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>1. Demands that the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces immediately cease and desist from taking third-state nationals hostage, mistreating and oppressing Kuwaiti and third-state nationals and any other actions, such as those reported to the Security Council and described above. that</p>

	<p>and the other actions reported to the Security Council, such as the destruction of Kuwait demographic records, the forced departure of Kuwaitis, the relocation of population in Kuwait and the unlawful destruction and seizure of public and private property in Kuwait, including hospital supplies and equipment, in violation of the decisions of the Council, the Charter of the United Nations, the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and international law,</p> <p>Expressing grave alarm over the situation of nationals of third States in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of the diplomatic and consular missions of such States,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>Alarmed by the dangers of the present crisis caused by the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait, which directly threaten international peace and security, and seeking to avoid any further worsening of the situation,</p> <p>Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance by Iraq with the Security Council resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,</p>	<p>violate the decisions of this Council, the Charter of the United Nations, the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and international law;</p> <p>3. Reaffirms its demand that Iraq immediately fulfil its obligations to third-State nationals in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of diplomatic and consular missions, under the Charter, the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, general principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the Council;</p> <p>4. Also reaffirms its demand that Iraq permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of those third-state nationals, including diplomatic and consular personnel, who wish to leave;</p> <p>8. Reminds Iraq that under international law it is liable for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;</p> <p>9. Invites States to collect relevant information regarding their claims, and those of their nationals and corporations, for restitution or financial compensation by Iraq with a view to such arrangements as may be established in accordance with international law;</p> <p>10. Requires that Iraq comply with the provisions of the present resolution and its previous resolutions, failing which the Security Council will need to take further measures under the Charter;</p>
677 28/11/90	<p><u>Condemnation of the attempts to alter the demographic composition of the population of Kuwait by Iraq:</u></p> <p>Reiterating its concern for the suffering caused to individuals in Kuwait as a result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq,</p> <p>Gravely concerned at the ongoing attempt by Iraq to alter the demographic composition of the population of Kuwait and to destroy the civil records maintained by the legitimate Government of Kuwait,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Condemns the attempts by Iraq to alter the demographic composition of the population of Kuwait and to destroy the civil records maintained by the legitimate Government of Kuwait;</p> <p>2. Mandates the Secretary-General to take custody of a copy of the population register of Kuwait, the authenticity of which has been certified by the legitimate Government of Kuwait and which covers the registration of the population up to 1 August 1990;</p>
678 29/11/90	<p><u>Ultimatum, 15 January 1991:</u></p> <p>Noting that, despite all efforts by the United Nations, Iraq refuses to comply with its obligations to implement resolution 660 (1990) and the (...) subsequent relevant resolutions, in flagrant contempt of the Security Council,</p> <p>Mindful of its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance and preservation of international peace and security,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>1. Demands that Iraq comply fully with resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions, and decides, while maintaining all its decisions, to allow Iraq one final opportunity, as a pause of goodwill, to do so;</p> <p>2. Authorizes Member States cooperating with the Government of Kuwait, unless Iraq on or before 15 January 1991 fully implements, as set forth in paragraph 1 above, the foregoing resolutions, to use all necessary means to uphold and implement resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area;</p> <p>3. Requests all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 2 of the</p>

		<p>present resolution;</p> <p>4. Requests the States concerned to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the progress of actions undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution;</p>
<p>686 02/03/91</p>	<p><u>Security Council demands cessation of Iraqi aggression:</u></p> <p>Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 674 (1990), 677 (1990) and 678 (1990),</p> <p>Recalling the obligations of Member States under article 25 of the Charter,</p> <p>Taking note of the letters of the Foreign Minister of Iraq confirming Iraq's agreement to comply fully with all the resolutions noted above (S/22275), and stating its intention to release the prisoners of war immediately (S/22273),</p> <p>Taking note of the suspension of offensive combat operations by the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990),</p> <p>Underlining the importance of Iraq taking the necessary measures which would permit a definitive end to the hostilities,</p> <p>Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and Kuwait, and noting the intention expressed by the Member States cooperating under paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible consistent with achieving the objectives of the resolution,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>2. Demands that Iraq implement its acceptance of all twelve resolutions noted above and in particular that Iraq:</p> <p>a) Rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;</p> <p>b) Accept in principle its liability under international law for any loss, damage, or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;</p> <p>c) Immediately release under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Red Cross Societies, or Red Crescent Societies, all Kuwaiti and third country nationals detained by Iraq and return the remains of any deceased Kuwaiti and third country nationals so detained; and</p> <p>d) Immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, to be completed in the shortest possible period;</p> <p>3. Further demands that Iraq:</p> <p>a) Cease hostile or provocative action by its forces against all Member States, including missile attacks and flights of combat aircraft;</p> <p>b) Designate military commanders to meet with counterparts from the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) to arrange for the military aspects of a cessation of hostilities at the earliest possible time;</p> <p>c) Arrange for immediate access to and release of all prisoners of war under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and return the remains of any deceased personnel of the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990); and</p> <p>d) Provide all information and assistance in identifying Iraqi mines, booby traps and other explosives as well as any chemical and biological weapons and material in Kuwait, in areas of Iraq where forces of Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) are present temporarily, and in adjacent waters;</p> <p>4. Recognizes that during the period required for Iraq to comply with paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990) remain valid;</p>

II: The Aftermath of the Crisis: Implementation of resolution 687

Iraq/Kuwait Boundary

Resolution	Motive	Decision
<p>687 03/04/91</p>	<p><u>Cease-fire between Iraq and Kuwait:</u></p> <p>Welcoming the restoration to Kuwait of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and the return of its legitimate Government,</p> <p>Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq, and noting the intention expressed by the Member States cooperating with Kuwait under paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible (...),</p> <p>Noting that Iraq and Kuwait, as independent sovereign States, signed at Baghdad on 4 October 1963 "Agreed Minutes Between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq Regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters", thereby recognizing formally the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait and the allocation of islands, which were registered with the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter and in which Iraq recognized the independence and complete sovereignty of the State of Kuwait within its borders as specified and accepted in the letter of the Prime Minister of Iraq dated 21 July 1932, and as accepted by the Ruler of Kuwait in his letter dated 10 August 1932,</p> <p>Conscious of the need for demarcation of the said boundary,</p> <p>Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>2. Demands that Iraq and Kuwait respect the inviolability of the international boundary and the allocation of islands set out in the "Agreed Minutes Between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq Regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters", signed by them in the exercise of their sovereignty at Baghdad on 4 October 1963 (...);</p> <p>3. Calls on the Secretary-General to lend his assistance to make arrangements with Iraq and Kuwait to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait (...),</p> <p>4. Decides to guarantee the inviolability of the above mentioned international boundary and to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter;</p>
<p>773 26/08/92</p>	<p><u>Establishment of an Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission:</u></p> <p>Recalling the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 May 1991 concerning the establishment of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission (...) and the subsequent exchange of letters of 6 and 13 May 1991 (S/22558, S/22592 and S/22593),</p> <p>Recalling (...) that through the demarcation process the Commission is not reallocating territory between Kuwait and Iraq, but is simply carrying out the technical task necessary to demarcate for the first time the precise coordinates of the boundary set out in the Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters signed</p>	<p>2. Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for its work on the demarcation of the land boundary, and welcomes its demarcation decisions;</p> <p>5. Welcomes (...) the Secretary-General's intention to carry out at the earliest practicable time the realignment of the demilitarized zone referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 687 (1991) to correspond to the international boundary demarcated by the Commission, with the consequent removal of the Iraqi police posts;</p>

	<p>by them on 4 October 1963, and that this task is being carried out in the special circumstances following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) and the Secretary-General's report for implementing paragraph 3 of that resolution (S/22558).</p> <p><i>Report of the Secretary-General regarding paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)</i></p> <p>(...)</p> <p>3. After consultations with the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait, I will now establish an Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, to be composed of one representative each of Iraq and Kuwait and three independent experts who will be appointed by me, one of whom will serve as the Chairman. The Council will be informed as soon as the Commission will be to demarcate in geographical coordinates of latitude and longitude the international boundary set out in the Agreed Minutes between Kuwait and Iraq (...).</p> <p>7. The Commission shall enjoy unimpeded freedom of movement in the area of the demarcation of the international boundary as well as all necessary privileges and immunities for the fulfilment of its task. The three independent experts shall enjoy the status of experts on missions within the meaning of article VI of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 1946.</p> <p>8. In the exercise of its task of demarcating the boundary, with respect to physical security and clearance of mines the Commission will rely on the relevant arrangements made for the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S/22558, 2 May 1991</p>	
<p>806 05/02/93</p>	<p><u>Reinforcement of UNIKOM with infantry units:</u></p> <p>Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 January 1993 (S/25123),</p> <p>Noting with approval that work is being completed on the realignment of the demilitarized zone referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 687 (1991) to correspond to the international boundary demarcated by the United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission,</p> <p>Deeply concerned at recent actions by Iraq in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions, including the series of border incidents involving the United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM),</p> <p>Recalling the statements made by the President on behalf of the Council on 8 January 1993 (S/25081) and on 11 January 1993 (S/25091),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underlines once again its guarantee of the inviolability of the international boundary between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq and its decision to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter, as provided for in paragraph 4 of resolution 687 (1991); 2. Approves the report, and decides to extend the terms of reference of UNIKOM to include the functions contained in paragraph 5 of the report; 3. Requests the Secretary-General to plan and execute a phased deployment of the strengthening of UNIKOM taking into account the need for economy and other relevant factors and to report to the Council on any step he intends to take following an initial deployment; 4. Reaffirms that the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM and the modalities of UNIKOM will continue to be reviewed every six months pursuant to paragraph 2 and 3 of resolution 689 (1991), the next review to take place in April 1993;

	<p><i>Note by the President of the Security Council</i></p> <p>(...) The Security Council is deeply disturbed by the Government of Iraq's recent Notes to the Office of the Special Commission in Baghdad and to the Headquarters of the United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) that it will not allow the United Nations to transport its personnel into Iraq territory using its own aircraft.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S/25081, 8 January 1993</p>	
	<p><i>Special report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission</i></p> <p><i>Annex I</i></p> <p><i>Letter dated 8 January 1993 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>(...) The Members of the Council concur with the general approach outlined in your letter. They are particularly concerned at the continued presence of six Iraqi police posts on Kuwaiti territory and insist on their speedy removal, by 15 January at the latest. They also note the unsafe proximity to the boundary of three other Iraqi posts and two Kuwaiti police posts.</p> <p>The Members (...) believe the presence of Iraqi military personnel in the demilitarized zone was a serious violation of resolution 687 (1991). They also consider that the removal of the Iraqi property and assets from Kuwait territory should be undertaken only after prior clearance by UNIKOM and by the Kuwaiti authorities through UNIKOM and should be completed by 15 January 1993. (...)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S/25085, 10 January 1993</p>	

Note by the President of the Security Council

(...) The Council condemns the action taken by Iraq on 10 January 1993 to remove equipment by force from the Kuwaiti side of the demilitarized zone without prior consultation with UNIKOM, and through UNIKOM with the Kuwaiti authorities, as set out in the letter of 8 January 1993 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General. In particular, the Council draws attention to the removal by Iraq of four HY-26 anti-ship missiles and other military equipment from the six bunkers in the former Iraqi naval base at Umm Qasr on Kuwaiti territory, in spite of the objections of UNIKOM and their efforts to prevent this. This action is a direct challenge to the authority of UNIKOM and amounts to clear cut defiance by Iraq of the Council, which stipulated in the letter of 3 November 1992 from the President of the Council to the Secretary-General that the military equipment in the six bunkers should be destroyed by or under the supervision of UNIKOM. The Council demands that the anti-ship missiles and other military equipment removed by force from the six bunkers at Umm Qasr in Kuwaiti territory be returned immediately to the custody of UNIKOM for destruction, as previously decided.

(...) These latest developments concerning the activities of UNIKOM and UNSCOM constitute further material breaches of resolution 687 (1991), which established the cease-fire and provided the conditions essential for the restoration of peace and security in the region, as well as other relevant resolutions and agreements. The Council demands that Iraq cooperate fully with UNIKOM, UNSCOM and other United Nations agencies in carrying out their mandates, and again warns Iraq of the serious consequences that will flow from such continued defiance. The Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

S/25091, 11 January 1993

Further special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

5. UNIKOM thus performed the function for which it was designed and for which its strength is sufficient. If, however, the Security Council should decide that UNIKOM's present mandate does not permit an adequate response to such violations as have occurred and that UNIKOM should be able to prevent and redress them, then UNIKOM would require a capacity to take physical action. Such action could be taken to prevent or, if that fails, redress:

- a) Small-scale violations of the DMZ;
- b) Violations of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, for example by civilians or police; and
- c) Problems that might arise from the presence of Iraqi installations and Iraqi citizens and their assets in the DMZ on the Kuwaiti side of the newly demarcated boundary.

The above tasks could not be performed by unarmed observers. In their place, UNIKOM would have to be provided with infantry in sufficient numbers. With regard to the third point, I should also recall my letter of 23 December 1992 (S/25085, Annex I) in which I brought to the Security Council's attention some issues arising from the demarcation of the boundary. These concerned the Iraqi police posts on Kuwaiti territory, whose urgent withdrawal I have been seeking and for which the Council has set the deadline of 15 January 1993, and the Iraqi citizens and their assets which remain on Kuwaiti territory.

10. UNIKOM would be provided with the weapons integral to its infantry battalions. It would not use its weapons except in self-defence, which would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council.

S/25123, 18 January 1993

<p>833 27/05/93</p>	<p><u>Final demarcation of international boundary:</u></p> <p>Recalling the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 May 1991 concerning the establishment of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission (the Commission), the subsequent exchange of letters of 6 and 13 May 1991 (S/22558, S/22592 and S/22593), and the acceptance of the report by Iraq and Kuwait,</p> <p>Having considered the Secretary-General's letter of 21 May 1993 to the President of the Security Council transmitting the final report of the Commission (S/25811 and Add. 1) dated 20 May 1993,</p> <p>Noting with approval the Secretary-General's instruction to the United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) to finalize the realignment of the demilitarized zone with the entire international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait demarcated by the Commission,</p> <p>Welcoming the Secretary-General's decision to make necessary arrangements for the maintenance of the physical representation of the boundary, as recommended by the Commission (...), until other technical arrangements are established between Iraq and Kuwait for this purpose,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>2. Welcomes also the successful conclusion of the work of the Commission;</p> <p>3. Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for its work on the land part of the boundary as well as the Khor Abdullah or offshore section of the boundary, and welcomes its demarcation decisions;</p> <p>4. Reaffirms that the decisions of the Commission regarding the demarcation of the boundary are final;</p> <p>5. Demands that Iraq and Kuwait in accordance with international law and relevant Security Council resolutions respect the inviolability of the international boundary, as demarcated by the Commission, and the right to navigational access;</p> <p>6. Underlines and reaffirms its decision to guarantee the inviolability of the above-mentioned international boundary which has now been finally demarcated by the Commission and to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter, as provided for in paragraph 4 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 4 of resolution 773 (1992);</p>
	<p>Map</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S/25811, Add. 1, 20 May 1993</p>	
<p>899 04/03/94</p>	<p><u>Compensation payments:</u></p> <p>Having considered the Secretary-General's letter of 22 February 1994 (S/1994/240) concerning the matter of the Iraqi private citizens and their assets which remained on Kuwaiti territory following the demarcation of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, and welcoming the developments and arrangements described therein,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>Decides that the compensation payments to be made pursuant to the arrangements described in the Secretary-General's letter of 22 February 1994 may be remitted to the private citizens concerned in Iraq, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 661 (1990),</p>	

	<p><i>Letter dated 22 February 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council</i></p> <p>I have the honour to refer to my letter of 23 December 1992 to the President of the Security Council (S/25085) (...). Encouraging developments have taken place for the resolution of this issue. All Iraqi nationals in the Umm Qasr area were relocated without disturbances to other dwellings in Iraq by the end of December 1993. Kuwait has permitted the Iraqi nationals in the Al-Abdaly farming area to remain there until the end of February to allow them time to harvest their crops: they are to be relocated to parcels of land in Iraq by 1 March 1994. (...).</p> <p>As for the question of compensation (...) Kuwait agreed to pay into a trust fund, which I would establish for the purpose, an amount of compensation that I would decide, plus all costs and expenses incurred by the United Nations in connection with this effort. The money would be disbursed after I had made arrangements on the modalities of payment. However, should it not be possible to conclude payment arrangements to my satisfaction, it was also agreed that I would deposit the corresponding amount in an escrow account at the disposal of the beneficiaries. In that event, every effort would be made to inform the Iraqi nationals of the steps they should take to claim their compensation. (...), I have now decided that the total amount of the compensation shall be 56 million Iraqi dinars for 95 farms and 15.5 million Iraqi dinars for 206 residential houses. (...).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S/1994/240, 22 February 1994</p>	
<p>949 15/10/94</p>	<p><u>Withdrawal of Iraqi military units in southern Iraq:</u></p> <p>Recalling that Iraq's acceptance of resolution 687 (1991) adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations forms the basis of the cease-fire,</p> <p>Recognizing that any hostile or provocative action directed against its neighbours by the Government of Iraq constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,</p> <p>Determined to prevent Iraq from resorting to threats and intimidation of its neighbours and the United Nations,</p> <p>Noting that Iraq has affirmed its readiness to resolve in a positive manner the issue of recognizing Kuwait's sovereignty and its borders as endorsed by resolution 833 (1993), but underlining that Iraq must unequivocally commit itself by full and formal constitutional procedures to respect Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,</p> <p>Taking note of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait of 6 October 1994 (S/1994/1137), regarding the statement by the Revolution Command Council of Iraq of 6 October 1994,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns recent military deployments by Iraq in the direction of the border with Kuwait; 2. Demands that Iraq immediately complete the withdrawal of all military units recently deployed to southern Iraq to their original positions; 3. Demands that Iraq not again utilize its military or any other forces in a hostile or provocative manner to threaten either its neighbours or United Nations operations in Iraq; 4. Demands therefore that Iraq not redeploy to the south the units referred to in paragraph 2 above or take any other action to enhance its military capacity in southern Iraq;

	<p>Taking note also of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Iraq of 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1149), announcing that the Government of Iraq has decided to withdraw the troops recently deployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	
	<p><i>Annex</i></p> <p><i>Statement dated 10 October 1994 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Iraqi News Agency</i></p> <p>(...) and since it has become clear to all that security and stability in the region cannot be achieved as long as sanctions continue to be imposed on Iraq and its people are made to suffer, and that mutual understanding, the lifting of the sanctions and respect for Iraq's rights constitute the only valid way for every party in the region to work according to its size, influence, capacity and creative ability to achieve peace and security in the region; in view of these facts and in response to the requests made by a number of friends, and without calling in question Iraq's right to sovereignty and freedom of action within its national territory, it has been decided to redeploy the aforementioned units to different positions in the rear in order to complete the planned exercises.</p> <p>We hope that the diplomatic efforts mentioned by friends and by most members of the international community will produce tangible results in the form of a lifting of sanctions and the affirmation of Iraq's legitimate rights.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S/1994/1149, 10 October 1994</p>	<p><i>Letter dated 6 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council</i></p> <p>(...) This statement was broadcast by Radio Baghdad on Thursday, 6 October 1994, at 2.30 p.m.</p> <p>"... despite all the compliance of Iraq and its dearest sacrifices in assets and aspirations, both scientific and pragmatic, those badly intended parties, especially the American Administration assisted by the Chairman of the Special Commission, Rolf Ekéus, granting it the required cover-ups, are determined in their pursuit of harming Iraq. This Administration and its collaborators in the region, particularly the rulers of Kuwait, are determined to prolong the embargo as long as they can in order to kill the largest number possible of Iraqis through the policy of starvation and deprivation. This policy means to deprive the struggling Iraqi people from medicines and the basic needs of life and human rights". (...) "... the Iraqi leadership does not have any alternative but to reconsider a new stand which will restore justice and relieve of the Iraqi people from the distress imposed upon it... "</p> <p>(...) We therefore call upon the Security Council to exercise its authority and respond to these threats, to condemn them and ask Iraq to refrain from repeating them while fulfilling all its obligations under the Security Council resolutions dealing with its aggression against Kuwait.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S/1994/1137, 6 October 1994</p>

UNIKOM		
687 03/04/91	<p><u>Deployment of an United Nations observer unit:</u></p> <p>Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>B.</p> <p>5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with Iraq and Kuwait, to submit within three days to the Security Council for its approval a plan for the immediate deployment of a United Nations observer unit to monitor the Khor Abdullah and a demilitarized zone, which is hereby established, extending ten kilometres into Iraq and five kilometres into Kuwait from the boundary referred to in the "Agreed Minutes Between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq Regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters" of 4 October 1963; to deter violations of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the demilitarized zone; to observe any hostile or potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one State to the other; and for the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Council on the operations of the unit, and immediately if there are serious violations of the zone or potential threats to peace;</p> <p>6. Notes that as soon as the Secretary-General notifies the Council of the completion of the deployment of the United Nations observer unit, the conditions will be established for the Member States cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end consistent with resolution 686 (1991);</p>
689 09/04/91	<p><u>United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission:</u></p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>2. Notes that the decision to set up the observer unit was taken in paragraph 5 of resolution 687 (1991) and can only be terminated by a decision of the Council; the Council shall therefore review the question of termination or continuation every six months;</p> <p>3. Decides that the modalities for the initial six-month period of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission shall be in accordance with the above-mentioned report and shall also be reviewed every six months;</p>

Weapons of Mass Destruction		
687 03/04/91	<p>Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons, and Ballistic Missiles:</p> <p>Conscious (...) of the statements by Iraq threatening to use weapons in violation of its obligations under the Geneva 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 of its prior use of chemical weapons and affirming that grave consequences would follow any further use by Iraq of such weapons,</p> <p>Recalling that Iraq has subscribed to the Declaration adopted by all States participating in the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held at Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, establishing the objective of universal elimination of chemical and biological weapons,</p> <p>Recalling further that Iraq has signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, of 10 April 1972,</p> <p>Noting the importance of Iraq ratifying this Convention,</p> <p>Aware of the use by Iraq of ballistic missiles in unprovoked attacks and therefore of the need to take specific measures in regard to such missiles located in Iraq,</p> <p>Concerned by the reports in the hands of Member States that Iraq has attempted to acquire materials for a nuclear-weapons programme contrary to its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968,</p> <p>Recalling the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,</p> <p>Conscious further of the importance of achieving the objectives noted above using all available means, including a dialogue among the States of the region,</p>	<p>C.</p> <p>7. Invites Iraq to reaffirm unconditionally its obligations under the Geneva 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 1935, and to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (...);</p> <p>8. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally accept the destruction, removal, or rendering harmless under international supervision, of:</p> <p>a) All chemical and biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities;</p> <p>b) All ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and related major parts, and repair and production facilities;</p> <p>9. Decides, for the implementation of paragraph 8 (...), the following:</p> <p>a) Iraq shall submit to the Secretary-General, within fifteen days of the adoption of this resolution, a declaration of the locations, amounts and types of all items specified in paragraph 8 and agree on urgent, on-site inspection (...);</p> <p>b) The Secretary-General (...) shall develop, and submit to the Council for approval, a plan calling for the completion of the following acts (...):</p> <p>(i) The forming of a Special Commission, which shall carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities, based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the Special Commission itself;</p> <p>(ii) The yielding by Iraq of possession to the Special Commission for destruction, removal or rendering harmless, taking into account the requirements of public safety, of all items specified under paragraph 8 (a) above, including items at the additional locations designated by the Special Commission under paragraph 9 (b) (...) and the destruction by Iraq, under the supervision of the Special Commission, of all its missile capabilities, including launchers, as specified under paragraph 8 (b) (...);</p> <p>(iii) The provision by the Special Commission of the assistance and cooperation to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) required in paragraphs 12 and 13 (...);</p> <p>10. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally undertake not to use, develop, construct or acquire any of the items specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 (...) and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Commission, to develop a plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with this paragraph, to be submitted to the Council for approval within one hundred and twenty days of the passage of this resolution;</p> <p>11. Invites Iraq to reaffirm unconditionally its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July</p>

	Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter.	1968;
		<p>12. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally agree not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons-usable material or any subsystems or components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities related to the above; to submit to the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the IAEA within fifteen days of the adoption of this resolution a declaration of the locations, amounts, and types of all items specified above; to place all of its nuclear-weapons-usable materials under the exclusive control, for custody and removal, of the IAEA, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission as provided for in the plan of the Secretary-General discussed in paragraph 9 (b) (...); to accept, in accordance with the arrangements provided for in paragraph 13 (...), urgent on-site inspection and the destruction, removal or rendering harmless as appropriate of all items specified above; and to accept the plan discussed in paragraph 13 (...) for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of its compliance with these undertakings;</p> <p>13. Requests the Director General of the IAEA, through the Secretary-General, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission as provided for in the plan of the Secretary-General in paragraph 9 (b) (...), to carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's nuclear capabilities based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the Special Commission; to develop a plan for submission to the Security Council within forty-five days calling for the destruction, removal, or rendering harmless as appropriate of all items listed in paragraph 12 (...); to carry out the plan within forty-five days following approval by the Security Council; and to develop a plan, taking into account the rights and obligations of Iraq under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968, for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 (...), including an inventory of all nuclear material in Iraq subject to the Agency's verification and inspections to confirm that IAEA safeguards cover all relevant nuclear activities in Iraq, to be submitted to the Council for approval within one hundred and twenty days of the passage of the present resolution;</p> <p>14. Takes note that the actions to be taken by Iraq in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of this resolution represent steps towards the goal of establishing in the Middle East a zone free from weapons of mass destruction and all missiles for their delivery and the objective of a global ban on chemical weapons;</p>
699 17/06/91	<p>Plan for the implementation of section C of resolution 687:</p> <p>Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 May 1991 (S/22614), submitted to it in pursuance of paragraph 9 (b) of resolution 687 (1991),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>1. Approves the plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General;</p> <p>2. confirms that the Special Commission and the IAEA have the authority to conduct activities under section C of resolution 687 (1991), for the purpose of the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of the items specified in paragraphs 8 and 12 of that resolution, after the 45-day period following the approval of this plan until such activities have been completed;</p> <p>4. Decides to encourage the maximum assistance, in cash or in</p>

Plan for the implementation of relevant parts of section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

Report of the Secretary-General

Introduction

4. In order to enable the Special Commission as well as IAEA to discharge their responsibilities properly, a number of technical arrangements are being made to facilitate their work. They include the establishment of a field operations office and a support office. After consultations with the Governments concerned, the Field Operations Office is being set up in Bahrain. The Office will become fully operational by the end of May 1991. The Support Office is being established at Baghdad, Iraq.

5. The provisions of section C of resolution 687 (1991) lend themselves to a three-stage implementation procedure: gathering and assessment of information; disposal of weapons and facilities and all other items specified in paragraphs 8 and 12 of resolution 687 (1991); and monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance in the future.

S/22614, 17 May 1991

kind, from all Member States to ensure that activities under section C of resolution 687 (1991) are undertaken effectively and expeditiously; further decides, however, that the Government of Iraq shall be liable for the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C; and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council within 30 days for approval recommendations as to the most effective means by which Iraq's obligations in this respect may be fulfilled;

<p>707 15/08/91</p>	<p><u>Violation of obligations of Iraq under section C of resolution 687 (1991):</u></p> <p>Noting with grave concern the letters dated 26 June 1991 (S/22739), 28 June 1991 (S/22743) and 4 July 1991 (S/22761) from the Secretary-General, conveying information obtained from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and the Director-General of the IAEA which establishes Iraq's failure to comply with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991),</p> <p>Recalling further the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 28 June 1991 (S/22746) requesting that a high-level mission consisting of the Chairman of the Special Commission, the Director-General of the IAEA, and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs be dispatched to meet with officials at the highest levels of the Government of Iraq at the earliest opportunity to obtain written assurances that Iraq will fully and immediately cooperate in the inspection of the locations identified by the Special Commission and present for immediate inspection any of those items that may have been transported from those locations,</p> <p>Gravely concerned by the information provided to the Council by the Special Commission and the IAEA on 15 July 1991 (S/22788) and 25 July 1991 (S/22837) regarding the actions of the Government of Iraq in flagrant violation of resolution 687 (1991),</p> <p>Gravely concerned also by the evidence in the letter of 7 July 1991 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and in subsequent statements and findings that Iraq's notifications of 18 and 28 April were incomplete and that it had concealed activities, which both constituted material breaches of its obligations under resolution 687 (1991),</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns Iraq's serious violation of a number of its obligations under section C of resolution 687 (1991) and of its undertakings to cooperate with the Special Commission and the IAEA, which constitutes a material breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 which established a cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region; 2. Further condemns non-compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations under its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, as established by the resolution of the Board of Governors of 18 July, which constitutes a violation of its commitments as a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968; 3. Demands that Iraq (i) provide full, final and complete disclosure, as required by resolution 687 (1991), of all aspects of its programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 km, and of all holdings of such weapons, their components and production facilities and locations, as well as all other nuclear programmes, including any which it claims are for purposes not related to nuclear-weapons-usable material, without further delay; (ii) allow the Special Commission, the IAEA and their Inspection Teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect; (iii) cease immediately any attempt to conceal, or any movement or destruction of any material or equipment relating to its nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or ballistic missile programmes, or material or equipment relating to its other nuclear activities without notification to and prior consent of the Special Commission; (iv) make available immediately to the Special Commission, the IAEA and their Inspection Teams any items to which they were previously denied access; (v) allow the Special Commission, the IAEA and their Inspection Teams to conduct both fixed wing and helicopter flights throughout Iraq for all relevant purposes including inspection, surveillance, aerial surveys, transportation and logistics without interference of any kind and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Special Commission, and to make full use of their own aircraft and such airfields in Iraq as they may determine are most appropriate for the work of the Commission; (vi) halt all nuclear activities of any kind, except for use of isotopes for medical, agricultural or industrial purposes until the Security Council determines that Iraq is in full compliance with this resolution and paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991), and the IAEA determines that Iraq is in full compliance with its safeguards agreement with that Agency;
-------------------------	--	--

<p>Noting also from the letters dated 26 June 1991 (S/22739), 28 June 1991 (S/22743) and of 4 July 1991 (S/22761) from the Secretary-General that Iraq has not fully complied with all of its undertakings relating to the privileges, immunities and facilities to be accorded to the Special Commission and the IAEA inspection teams mandated under resolution 687 (1991),</p> <p>Determined to ensure full compliance with resolution 687 (1991) and in particular section C</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>(vii) ensure the complete implementation of the privileges, immunities and facilities of the representatives of the Special Commission and the IAEA in accordance with its previous undertakings and their complete safety and freedom of movement;</p> <p>(viii) immediately provide or facilitate the provision of any transportation, medical or logistical support requested by the Special Commission, the IAEA and their Inspection Teams;</p> <p>(ix) respond fully, completely and promptly to any questions or requests from the Special Commission, the IAEA and their Inspection Teams,;</p> <p>4. Determines that Iraq retains no ownership interest in items to be destroyed, removed or rendered harmless pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991);</p> <p>5. Requires that the government of Iraq forthwith comply fully and without delay with all its international obligations, including those set out in the present resolution, in resolution 687 (1991), in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968 and its safeguards agreement with the IAEA;</p>
<p><i>Annex</i></p> <p><i>Letter dated 28 June 1991 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission addressed to the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>I write you that on Friday, 28 June 1991, the Iraqi military authorities denied an International Atomic Energy Agency/United Nations Special Commission team immediate access to a site designated for inspection by the Special Commission under paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). (...)</p> <p>S/22743, 28 June 1991</p>	

	<p><i>Annex I</i></p> <p><i>Letter dated 26 June 1991 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission addressed to the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>I regret to inform you that, on 23 and 25 June 1991, Iraqi military authorities have denied an International Atomic Energy Agency/Special Commission Nuclear Inspection Team (...) access to facilities at a designated site. (...)</p> <p><i>Annex II</i></p> <p><i>Letter of 23 June 1991 addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq by Mr. Robert Gallucci, Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and Mr. Maurizio Zifferero, Chief Inspector and Action Team Leader on behalf of the Director General of the IAEA</i></p> <p>(...) We regret to have to inform you that events today did not proceed either as you had indicated or in a way that meets the requirements of United Nations Security Council resolution 687. (...) We regret to say that the only conclusions that can be drawn from today is that the information that led to this special inspection is given considerable extra credence and that Iraq in this case is not in compliance with the obligations it accepted under Security Council resolution 687.</p> <p><i>Annex III</i></p> <p><i>Letter dated 26 June 1991 from the Director-General of the (...) IAEA addressed to the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>(...) Mr. M. Zifferero (...) is preparing a report of his own on the inspection of the Abu Gharaib Army Barracks and the denial and restrictions of access that his Team encountered at that site. (...)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S/22739, 26 June 1991</p>	<p><i>Annex</i></p> <p><i>Report of the high-level mission to Iraq</i></p> <p>1. The report of the high-level commission is submitted to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, within the context and the framework of the statement by the President of the Council of 28 June 1991 (S/22746), pursuant to which the mission was constituted. (...) The cooperation extended by the Iraqi authorities to these inspection and disposal teams was found to be satisfactory and gave rise to no complaints in respect of the granting of immediate and unimpeded access or of other rights of the Special Commission established under Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) under the resolution. (...)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S/22761, 5 July 1991</p>
715 11/10/91	<p><u>Approval of plans for monitoring and verification:</u></p> <p>Recalling in particular that under resolution 687 (1991) the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency were requested to develop</p>	<p>1. Approves, in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and the present resolution, the plans submitted by the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy agency;</p> <p>2. Decides that the Special Commission shall carry out the plan submitted by the Secretary-General, as well as continuing to discharge its other responsibilities under resolutions 687 (1991),</p>

	<p>plans for future ongoing monitoring and verification, and to submit them to the Security Council for approval,</p> <p>Taking note of the report and note of the Secretary-General, transmitting the plans submitted by the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>699 (1991) and 707 (1991) and performing such other functions as are conferred upon it under the present resolution;</p> <p>3. Requests the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission, the plan submitted by him and to continue to discharge his other responsibilities under resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991) and 707 (1991);</p> <p>4. Decides that the Special Commission, in the exercise of its responsibilities as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council, shall:</p> <p>a) Continue to have the responsibility for designating additional locations for inspection and overflights;</p> <p>b) Continue to render assistance and cooperation to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, by providing him mutual agreement with the necessary special expertise and logistical, informational and other operational support for the carrying out of the plan submitted by him;</p> <p>5. Demands that Iraq meet unconditionally all its obligations under the plans approved by the present resolution and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency;</p> <p>7. Requests the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990), the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to develop in cooperation a mechanism for monitoring any future sales or supplies by other countries to Iraq of items relevant to the implementation of section C of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions, including the present resolution and the plans approved hereunder;</p>
<p>1060 12/06/96</p>	<p><u>Unacceptability of Iraq's attempts to deny access to sites designated for inspection</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Noting the progress made in the work of the Special Commission towards the elimination of Iraq's programmes of weapons of mass destruction, and outstanding problems, reported by the Chairman of the Special Commission,</p> <p>Noting with concern the incidents on 11 and 12 June 1996, reported to members of the Council by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, when access by a Special Commission inspection team to sites in Iraq designated for inspection by the Commission was excluded by the Iraqi authorities,</p> <p>Emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to full compliance by Iraq with its obligations under resolutions 687 (1991) and 715 (1991) to permit immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission to any site which the Commission wishes to inspect,</p> <p><u>Emphasizing the unacceptability of any</u></p>	<p>1. Deplores the refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission, which constitutes a clear violation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991);</p> <p>2. Demands that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions; and that the Government of Iraq allow Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect;</p>

	<p>attempts by Iraq to deny access to any such site,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	
1115 21/06/97	<p><u>Condemnation of the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Recalling [] the letter from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/474), which reported to the Council the incidents on 10 and 12 June 1997 when access by a Special Commission inspection team to sites in Iraq designated for inspection by the Commission was excluded by the Iraqi authorities,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission, which constitutes a clear and flagrant violation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996); 2. Demands that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions; and that the Government of Iraq allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission; 3. Demands further that the Government of Iraq give immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom the Special Commission wishes to interview, so that the Special Commission may fully discharge its mandate; 5. Decides not to conduct the reviews provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) until after the next consolidated progress report of the Special Commission, due on 11 October 1997, after which time those reviews will resume in accordance with resolution 687 (1991); 6. Expresses the firm intention, unless the Special Commission advises the Council in the report referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 that Iraq is in substantial compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this resolution, to impose additional measures on those categories of Iraqi officials responsible for the non-compliance;
1134 23/10/97	<p><u>Condemnation of repeated refusal of Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Expressing grave concern at the report of additional incidents since the adoption of resolution 1115 (1997) in which access by the Special Commission inspection teams to sites in Iraq designated for inspection by the Commission was again denied by the Iraqi authorities,</p> <p>Stressing the unacceptability of any attempts by Iraq to deny access to such sites,</p> <p>Taking note of the progress nevertheless achieved by the Special Commission, as set out in the report of the Executive Chairman, towards the elimination of Iraq's programme of weapons of mass destruction,</p> <p>Reaffirming its determination to ensure full compliance by Iraq with all its obligations under all previous relevant resolutions and reiterating its demand that Iraq allow immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission to any site which the Commission wishes to inspect, and in particular allow the Special Commission</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities, as detailed in the report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission, and especially Iraqi actions endangering the safety of Special Commission personnel, the removal and destruction of documents of interest to the Special Commission and interference with the freedom of movement of Special Commission personnel; 2. Decides that such refusals to cooperate constitute a flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996), and notes that the Special Commission in the report of the Executive Chairman was unable to advise that Iraq was in substantial compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997); 3. Demands that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance; 4. Demands in particular that Iraq without delay allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission, as well as to officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom the Special Commission wishes to interview so that the Special Commission may fully discharge its mandate; 5. Requests the Chairman of the Special Commission to include in all future consolidated progress reports prepared under resolution 1051 (1996) an annex evaluating Iraq's compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997);

	<p>and its inspection teams to conduct both fixed wing and helicopter flights throughout Iraq for all relevant purposes including inspection, surveillance, aerial surveys, transportation and logistics without interferences of any kind and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Special Commission, and to make use of their own aircraft and such airfields in Iraq as they may determine are most appropriate for the work of the Commission,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>6. Expresses the firm intention – if the Special Commission reports that Iraq is not in compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997) or if the Special Commission does not advise the Council in the report of the Executive Chairman due on 11 April 1998 that Iraq is in compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997) – to adopt measures which would oblige all States to prevent without delay the entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who are responsible for or participate in instances of non-compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997), provided that the entry of a person into a particular State on a specified date may be authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its own territory to its own nationals or persons carrying out bona fide diplomatic assignments or missions;</p> <p>7. Decides further, on the basis of all incidents related to the implementation of paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997), to begin to designate, in consultation with the Special Commission, individuals whose entry or transit would be prevented upon implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 6 above;</p> <p>8. Decides not to conduct the reviews provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 687 (1991) until after the next consolidated progress report of the Special Commission, due on 11 April 1998, after which those reviews will resume in accordance with resolution 687 (1991), beginning on 26 April 1998;</p>
<p>1137 12/11/97</p>	<p><u>Condemnation of the unacceptable decision of the Government of Iraq to seek to impose conditions on its cooperation with the Special Commission</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Taking note with grave concern of the letter of 29 October 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/829) conveying the unacceptable decision of the Government of Iraq to seek to impose conditions on its cooperation with the Special Commission, of the letter of 2 November 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission (S/1997/837, annex) which reiterated the unacceptable demand that the reconnaissance aircraft operating on behalf of the Special Commission be withdrawn from use and which implicitly threatened the safety of such aircraft, and of the letter of 6 November 1997 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/855) admitting that Iraq has moved dual-capable equipment which is subject to monitoring by the Special Commission,</p> <p>Welcoming the diplomatic initiatives, including that of the high-level mission of the Secretary-General, which have taken place in an effort to ensure that Iraq complies unconditionally with its obligations under the relevant resolutions,</p> <p>Recalling [] the Statement of its President of</p>	<p>1. Condemns the continued violations by Iraq of its obligations under the relevant resolutions to cooperate fully and unconditionally with the Special Commission in the fulfilment of its mandate, including its unacceptable decision of 29 October 1997 to seek to impose conditions on cooperation with the Special Commission, its refusal on 30 October 1997 and 2 November 1997 to allow entry to Iraq to two Special Commission officials on the grounds of their nationality, its denial of entry on 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 November 1997 to sites designated by the Special Commission for inspection to Special Commission inspectors on the grounds of their nationality, its implicit threat to the safety of the reconnaissance aircraft operating on behalf of the Special Commission, its removal of significant pieces of dual-use equipment from their previous sites and its tampering with monitoring cameras of the Special Commission;</p> <p>2. Demands that the Government of Iraq rescind immediately its decision of 29 October 1997;</p> <p>3. Demands also that Iraq cooperate fully and immediately and without conditions or restrictions with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance;</p> <p>4. Decides, in accordance with paragraph of resolution 1134 (1997), that States shall without delay prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who were responsible for or participated in the instances of non-compliance detailed in paragraph 1 above, [];</p> <p>5. Decides also, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1134 (1997), to designate in consultation with the Special Commission a list of individuals whose entry or transit will be prevented under the provisions of paragraph 4 above, [];</p> <p>6. Decides that the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 above shall terminate one day after the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission reports to the Council that Iraq is allowing the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities,</p>

	<p>29 October 1997 (S/PRST/1997/49) in which the Council condemned the decision of the Government of Iraq to try to dictate the terms of its compliance with its obligation to cooperate with the Special Commission, and warned of the serious consequences of Iraq's failure to comply immediately and fully and without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under the relevant resolutions,</p> <p>Determining that this situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission, as well as to officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom the Special Commission wishes to interview so that the Special Commission may fully discharge its mandate;</p> <p>9. Reaffirms the responsibility of the Government of Iraq under the relevant resolutions to ensure the safety and security of the personnel and equipment of the Special Commission and its inspection teams;</p>
<p>1154 02/03/98</p>	<p><u>Endorsement of the Memorandum of Understanding</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Determined to ensure immediate and full compliance by Iraq without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991) and the other relevant resolutions,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Commends the initiative by the Secretary-General to secure commitments from the Government of Iraq on compliance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions, and in this regard endorses the memorandum of understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998 (S/1998/166) and looks forward to its early and full implementation;</p> <p>2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible with regard to the finalization of procedures for Presidential sites in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission and the Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);</p> <p>3. Stresses that compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations, repeated again in the memorandum of understanding, to accord immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission and the IAEA in conformity with the relevant resolutions is necessary for the implementation of resolution 687 (1991), but that any violation would have severest consequences for Iraq;</p>

	<p>Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq []</p> <p>4. The United Nations and the Government of Iraq agree that the following special procedures shall apply to the initial and subsequent entries for the performance of the tasks mandated at the eight Presidential Sites in Iraq as defined in the annex to the present Memorandum:</p> <p>(a) A Special Group shall be established for this purpose by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and the Director General of IAEA. This Group shall comprise senior diplomats appointed by the Secretary-General and experts drawn from UNSCOM and IAEA. The Group shall be headed by a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary-General.</p> <p>(b) In carrying out its work, the Special Group shall operate under the established procedures of UNSCOM and IAEA, and specific detailed procedures which will be developed given the special nature of the Presidential Sites, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.</p> <p>(c) The report of the Special Group on its activities and findings shall be submitted by the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM to the Security Council through the Secretary-General.</p> <p>5. The United Nations and the Government of Iraq further agree that all other areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation shall be subject to UNSCOM procedures hitherto established.</p>	
<p>1194 09/09/98</p>	<p><u>Condemnation of the decision by Iraq to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and the IAEA</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Noting the announcement by Iraq on 5 August 1998 that it had decided to suspend cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on all disarmament activities and restrict ongoing monitoring and verification activities at declared sites, and/or actions implementing the above decision,</p> <p>Recalling the letter from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council of 12 August 1998 (S/1998/767), which reported to the Council that Iraq had halted all disarmament activities of the Special Commission and placed limitations on the rights of the Commission to conduct its monitoring operations,</p> <p>Recalling also the letter from the Director General of the IAEA to the President of the</p>	<p>1. Condemns the decision by Iraq of 5 August 1998 to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and the IAEA, which constitutes a totally unacceptable contravention of its obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1060 (1991), 1115 (1997) and 1154 (1998), and the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998;</p> <p>2. Demands that Iraq rescind its above-mentioned decision and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the IAEA in accordance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding as well as resume dialogue with the Special Commission and the IAEA immediately;</p> <p>3. Decides not to conduct the review scheduled for October 1998 provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991), and not to conduct any further such reviews until Iraq rescinds its above-mentioned decision of 5 August 1998 and the Special Commission and the IAEA report to the Council that they are satisfied that they have been able to exercise the full range of activities provided for in their mandates, including inspections;</p>

	<p>Security Council of 11 August 1998 (S/1998/766) which reported the refusal by Iraq to cooperate in any activity involving investigation of its clandestine nuclear programme and other restrictions of access placed by Iraq on the ongoing monitoring and verification programme of the IAEA,</p> <p>Determined to ensure full compliance by Iraq with its obligations under all previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1060 (1996), 1115 (1997) and 1154 (1998), to permit immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission and the IAEA to all sites which they wish to inspect, and to provide the Special Commission and the IAEA with all the cooperation necessary for them to fulfil their mandates under those resolutions,</p> <p>Stressing the unacceptability of any attempts by Iraq to deny access to any sites or to refuse to provide the necessary cooperation,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	
1205 05/11/98	<p><u>Condemnation of the decision by Iraq to cease cooperation with the Special Commission</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Noting with alarm the decision of Iraq on 31 October 1998 to cease cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission, and its continued restrictions on the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),</p> <p>Determined to ensure immediate and full compliance by Iraq without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and the other relevant resolutions,</p> <p>Reaffirming its readiness to consider, in a comprehensive review, Iraq's compliance with its obligations under all relevant resolutions once Iraq has rescinded its above-mentioned decision and its decision of 5 August 1998 and demonstrated that it is prepared to fulfil all its obligations, including in particular on disarmament issues, by resuming full cooperation with the Special Commission and the IAEA consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998 (S/1998/166), endorsed by the Council in resolution 1154 (1998),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Condemns the decision by Iraq of 31 October 1998 to cease cooperation with the Special Commission as a flagrant violation of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions;</p> <p>2. Demands that Iraq rescind immediately and unconditionally the decision of 31 October 1998, as well as the decision of 5 August 1998, to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and to maintain restrictions on the work of the IAEA, and that Iraq provide immediate, complete and unconditional cooperation with the Special Commission and the IAEA;</p> <p>5. Reaffirms its intention to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) on the duration of the prohibitions referred to in that resolution, and notes that by its failure so far to comply with its relevant obligations Iraq has delayed the moment when the Council can do so;</p>
1284	<p><u>Establishment of the United Nations</u></p>	<p>1. Decides to establish, as a subsidiary body of the Council, the</p>

<p>17/12/99</p>	<p><u>Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Recalling the goal of establishing in the Middle East a zone free from weapons of mass destruction and all missiles for their delivery and the objective of a global ban on chemical weapons as referred to in paragraph 14 of resolution 687 (1991),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking into account that operative provisions of this resolution relate to previous resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) which replaces the Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) of resolution 687 (1991);</p> <p>2. Decides also that UNMOVIC will undertake the responsibilities mandated to the Special Commission by the Council with regard to the verification of compliance by Iraq with its obligations under paragraph 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, that UNMOVIC will establish and operate [] a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, which will implement the plan approved by the Council in resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues, and that UNMOVIC will identify, as necessary in accordance with its mandate, additional sites in Iraq to be covered by the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification;</p> <p>3. Reaffirms the provisions of the relevant resolutions with regard to the role of the IAEA in addressing compliance by Iraq with paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, and requests the Director General of the IAEA to maintain this role with the assistance and cooperation of UNMOVIC;</p> <p>4. Reaffirms its resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1051 (1996), 1154 (1998) and all other relevant resolutions and statements of its President, which establish the criteria for Iraqi compliance, affirms that the obligations of Iraq referred to in those resolutions and statements with regard to cooperation with the Special Commission, unrestricted access and provision of information will apply in respect of UNMOVIC, and decides in particular that Iraq shall allow UNMOVIC teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transport which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of UNMOVIC, as well as to all officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom UNMOVIC wishes to interview so that UNMOVIC may fully discharge its mandate;</p> <p>5. Requests the Secretary-General [] to appoint, after consultation with and subject to the approval of the Council, an Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC who will take up his mandated tasks as soon as possible, and, in consultation with the Executive Chairman and the Council members, to appoint suitably qualified experts as a College of Commissioners for UNMOVIC [];</p> <p>6. Requests the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC [] to submit to the Council [] for its approval an organizational plan for UNMOVIC, including its structure, staffing requirements, management guidelines, recruitment and training and training procedures [], and recognizing in particular the need for an effective, cooperative management structure for the new organization, for staffing with suitably qualified and experienced personnel, who would be regarded as international civil servants subject to Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, drawn from the broadest possible geographical base, including as he deems necessary from international arms control organizations, and for the provision of high quality technical and cultural training;</p> <p>7. Decides that UNMOVIC and the IAEA, not later than 60 days after they have both started work in Iraq, will each draw up, for approval by the Council, a work programme for the discharge of their mandates, which will include both the implementation of the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, and the key remaining disarmament tasks to be completed by Iraq pursuant to its obligations to comply with the disarmament requirements of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance, and further decides that what is</p>
-----------------	--	---

<p>1441 08/11/02</p>	<p><u>Decision to give Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations and accordingly to set up an enhanced inspection regime</u></p> <p>Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, and 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, and all the relevant statements of its President,</p> <p>Recalling also its resolution 1382 (2001) of 29 November 2001 and its intention to implement it fully,</p> <p>Recognizing the threat Iraq's non-compliance with Council resolutions and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and long-range missiles poses to international peace and security,</p> <p>Recalling that its resolution 678 (1990) authorized Member States to use all necessary means to uphold and implement its resolution 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990 and all relevant resolutions subsequent to resolution 660 (1990) and to restore international peace and security in the area,</p> <p>Further recalling that its resolution 687 (1991) imposed obligations on Iraq as a necessary step for achievement of its stated objective of restoring international peace and security in the area,</p> <p>Deploring the fact that Iraq has not provided an accurate, full, final, and complete disclosure, as required by resolution 687 (1991), of all aspects of its programs to develop weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres, and of all holdings of such weapons, their components and production facilities and locations, as well as all other nuclear programs, including any which it claims are for purposes not related to nuclear-weapons-usable material,</p> <p>Deploring further that Iraq repeatedly obstructed immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to sites designated by the</p>	<p>required of Iraq for the implementation of each task shall be clearly defined and precise;</p> <p>9. Decides that the Government of Iraq shall be liable for the full costs of UNMOVIC and the IAEA in relation to their work under this and other related resolutions on Iraq;</p> <p>10. Requests Member States to give full cooperation to UNMOVIC and the IAEA in the discharge of their mandates;</p> <p>1. Decides that Iraq has been and remains in material breach of its obligations under relevant resolutions, including resolution 687 (1991), in particular through Iraq's failure to cooperate with United Nations inspectors and the IAEA, and to complete the actions required under paragraphs 8 to 13 of resolution 687 (1991);</p> <p>2. Decides, while acknowledging paragraph 1 above, to afford Iraq, by this resolution, a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations under relevant resolutions of the Council; and accordingly decides to set up an enhanced inspection regime with the aim of bringing to full and verified completion the disarmament process established by resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent resolutions of the Council;</p> <p>3. Decides that, in order to begin to comply with its disarmament obligations, in addition to submitting the required biannual declarations, the government of Iraq shall provide to UNMOVIC, the IAEA, and the Council, not later than 30 days from the date of this resolution, a currently accurate, full, and complete declaration of all aspects of its programs to develop chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other delivery systems such as unmanned aerial vehicles and dispersal systems designed for use on aircraft, including any holdings and precise locations of such weapons, components, sub-components, stocks of agents, and related material and equipment, the locations and work of its research, development and production facilities, as well as all other chemical, biological, and nuclear programs, including any which it claims are for purposes not related to weapon production or material;</p> <p>4. Decides that false statements or omissions in the declarations submitted by Iraq pursuant to this resolution and failure by Iraq at any time to comply with, and cooperate fully in the implementation of, this resolution shall constitute a further material breach of Iraq's obligations and will be reported to the Council for assessment in accordance with paragraph 11 or 12 below;</p> <p>5. Decides that Iraq shall provide UNMOVIC and the IAEA immediate, unimpeded, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all, including underground, areas, facilities, buildings, equipment, records, and means of transport which they wish to inspect, as well as immediate, unimpeded, unrestricted, and private access to all officials and other persons whom UNMOVIC or the IAEA wish to interview in the mode or location of UNMOVIC's or the IAEA's choice pursuant to any aspect of their mandates; further decides that UNMOVIC and the IAEA may at their discretion conduct interviews inside or outside of Iraq, may facilitate the travel of those interviewed and family members outside of Iraq, and that, at the sole discretion of UNMOVIC and the IAEA, such interviews may occur without the presence of observers from the Iraqi government; and instructs UNMOVIC and requests the IAEA to resume inspections no later than 45 days following adoption of this resolution and to update the Council 60 days thereafter;</p> <p>6. Endorses the 8 October 2002 letter from the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Director General of the IAEA to General Al-Saadi of the Government of Iraq, which is annexed hereto, and decides that the contents of the letter shall</p>
--------------------------	---	--

<p>1441 08/11/02 Continued</p>	<p>United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), failed to cooperate fully and unconditionally with UNSCOM and IAEA weapons inspectors, as required by resolution 687 (1991), and ultimately ceased all cooperation with UNSCOM and the IAEA in 1998,</p> <p>Deploring the absence, since December 1998, in Iraq of international monitoring, inspection, and verification, as required by relevant resolutions, of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, in spite of the Council's repeated demands that Iraq provide immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), established in resolution 1284 (1999) as the successor organization to UNSCOM, and the IAEA, and regretting the consequent prolonging of the crisis in the region and the suffering of the Iraqi people,</p> <p>Deploring also that the Government of Iraq has failed to comply with its commitments pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) with regard to terrorism, pursuant to resolution 688 (1991) to end repression of its civilian population and to provide access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in Iraq, and pursuant to resolutions 686 (1991), 687 (1991), and 1284 (1999) to return or cooperate in accounting for Kuwaiti and third country nationals wrongfully detained by Iraq, or to return Kuwaiti property wrongfully seized by Iraq,</p> <p>Recalling that in its resolution 687 (1991) the council declared that a ceasefire would be based on acceptance by Iraq of the provisions of that resolution, including the obligations on Iraq contained therein,</p> <p>Determined to ensure full and immediate compliance by Iraq without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions and recalling that the resolutions of the Council constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance,</p> <p>Recalling that the effective operation of UNMOVIC, as the successor organization to the Special Commission. and the IAEA, is essential for the implementation of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions,</p> <p>Noting the letter dated 16 September 2002 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General is a necessary first step toward rectifying Iraq's continued failure to comply with relevant Council resolutions,</p>	<p>be binding upon Iraq;</p> <p>7. Decides further that, in view of the prolonged interruption by Iraq of the presence of UNMOVIC and the IAEA and in order for them to accomplish the tasks set forth in this resolution and all previous relevant resolutions and notwithstanding prior understandings, the Council hereby establishes the following revised or additional authorities, which shall be binding upon Iraq, to facilitate their work in Iraq:</p> <p>UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall determine the composition of their inspection teams and ensure that these teams are composed of the most qualified and experienced experts available;</p> <p>All UNMOVIC and IAEA personnel shall enjoy the privileges and immunities provided in the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA;</p> <p>UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have unrestricted rights of entry into and out of Iraq, the right to free, unrestricted, and immediate movement to and from inspection sites, and the right to inspect any sites and buildings, including immediate, unimpeded, unconditional, and unrestricted access to presidential sites equal to that at other sites, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 1154 (1998);</p> <p>UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have the right to be provided by Iraq the names of all personnel currently and formerly associated with Iraq's chemical, biological, nuclear, and ballistic missile programs and the associated research, development, and production facilities;</p> <p>Security of UNMOVIC and IAEA facilities shall be ensured by sufficient U.N. security guards;</p> <p>UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have the right to declare for the purposes of freezing a site to be inspected, exclusion zones, including surrounding areas and transit corridors, in which Iraq will suspend ground and aerial movement so that nothing is changed in or taken out of a site being inspected;</p> <p>UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have the free and unrestricted use and landing of fixed and rotary winged aircraft, including manned and unmanned reconnaissance vehicles;</p> <p>UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have the right at their sole discretion verifiably to remove, destroy, or render harmless all prohibited weapons, subsystems, components, records, materials, and other related items, and the right to impound or close any facilities or equipment for the production thereof; and</p> <p>UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have the right to free import and use of equipment or materials for inspections and to seize and export any equipment, materials, or documents taken during inspections, without search of UNMOVIC or IAEA personnel or official or personal baggage;</p> <p>8. Decides further that Iraq shall not take or threaten hostile acts directed against any representative or personnel of the United Nations or of any Member State taking action to uphold any Council resolution;</p> <p>9. Requests the Secretary-General immediately to notify Iraq of this resolution, which is binding on Iraq; demands that Iraq confirm within seven days of that notification its intention to comply fully with this resolution; and demands further that Iraq cooperate immediately, unconditionally, and actively with UNMOVIC and the IAEA;</p> <p>10. Requests all Member States to give full support to UNMOVIC and the IAEA in the discharge of their mandates, including by providing any information related to prohibited programs or other aspects of their mandates; including on Iraqi attempts since 1998 to acquire prohibited items, and by recommending sites to be inspected, persons to be interviewed, conditions of such interviews, and data to be collected, the results of which shall be reported to the Council by UNMOVIC</p>
--	--	---

<p>1441 08/11/02 Continued</p>	<p>Noting further the letter dated 8 October 2002 from the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Director General of the IAEA to General Al-Saadi of the government of Iraq laying out the practical arrangements, as a follow-up to their meeting in Vienna, that are prerequisites for the resumption of inspections in Iraq by UNMOVIC and the IAEA, and expressing the gravest concern at the continued failure by the government of Iraq to provide confirmation of the arrangements as laid out in that letter,</p> <p>Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, Kuwait, and the neighboring States,</p> <p>Commending the Secretary-General and the members of the League of Arab States and its Secretary-General for their efforts in this regard,</p> <p>Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <div data-bbox="368 1093 762 1966" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Letter dated 16 September 2002 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary- General</p> <p>Dear Secretary-General,</p> <p>I have the honour to refer to the series of discussions held between Your Excellency and the Government of the Republic of Iraq on the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions on the question of Iraq which took place in New York on 7 March and 2 May and in Vienna on 4 July 2002, as well as the talks which were held in your office in New York on 14 and 15 September 2002, with the participation of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States.</p> <p>I am pleased to inform you of the decision of the Government of the Republic of Iraq to allow the return of the United Nations weapons inspectors to Iraq without conditions.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Iraq has responded, by this decision, to your appeal, to the appeal of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, as well as those of Arab, Islamic and other friendly countries.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Iraq has based its decision concerning the return of inspectors on its desire to complete the implementation of the</p> </div>	<p>and the IAEA;</p> <p>11. Directs the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Director General of the IAEA to report immediately to the Council any interference by Iraq with inspection activities, as well as any failure by Iraq to comply with its disarmament obligations, including its obligations regarding inspections under this resolution;</p> <p>12. Decides to convene immediately upon receipt of a report in accordance with paragraphs 4 or 11 above, in order to consider the situation and the need for full compliance with all of the relevant Council resolutions in order to restore international peace and security;</p> <p>13. Recalls, in that context, that the Council has repeatedly warned Iraq that it will face serious consequences as a result of its continued violations of its obligations;</p> <p>14. Decides to remain seized of the matter.</p> <div data-bbox="799 775 1294 1435" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Annex</p> <p>Text of Blix/El-Baradei letter United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission The Executive Chairman International Atomic Energy Agency The Director General</p> <p>8 October 2002</p> <p>Dear General Al-Saadi,</p> <p>During our recent meeting in Vienna, we discussed practical arrangements that are prerequisites for the resumption of inspections in Iraq by UNMOVIC and the IAEA.</p> <p>[]</p> <p>In the statement at the end of the meeting, it was clarified that UNMOVIC and the IAEA will be granted immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to sites, including what was termed "sensitive sites" in the past.</p> <p>As we noted, however, eight presidential sites have been the subject of special procedures under a Memorandum of Understanding of 1998. Should these</p> </div>
--	---	--

<p>Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General in response to resolution 1441 (2002)</p>	<p>September 2002 that the decision by the Government of the Republic of Iraq is the indispensable first step towards an assurance that Iraq no longer possesses weapons of mass destruction and, equally importantly, towards a comprehensive solution that includes the lifting of sanctions imposed in Iraq and the timely implementation of other provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 687(1991). To this end, the Government of the Republic of Iraq is ready to discuss the practical arrangements necessary for the immediate resumption of inspections.</p> <p>In this context, the Government of the Republic of Iraq reiterates the importance of the commitment of all Member States of the Security Council and the United Nations to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, as stipulated in the relevant Security Council resolutions and article (II) of the Charter of the United Nations. I would be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the Security Council members.</p> <p>Please accept, Mr Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.</p> <p>Dr Najji Sabri Minister of Foreign Affairs Republic of Iraq</p>	<p>Verification Centre (BOMVIC) will be maintained on the same premises and under the same conditions as was the former Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre.</p> <p>[]</p> <p>Regional UNMOVIC/IAEA offices may be established, for example, in Basra and Mosul, for the use of their inspectors. For this purpose, Iraq will provide, without cost, adequate office buildings, staff accommodation, and appropriate escort personnel.</p> <p>[]</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Hans Blix Executive Chairman United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Mohamed El-Baradei Director General <u>International Atomic Energy Agency</u></p>	
		<p>Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General</p> <p>[]</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>[The US and Tony Blair] spread the rumour that Iraq might have produced or might have been on the way to producing nuclear weapons during the period since 1998 in which the international inspectors were absent. They later asserted that Iraq had indeed produced chemical and biological weapons []</p> <p>Iraq confronted them with its consent to the return of the international inspectors after agreeing with you, as representative of the United Nations in New York, on 16 September 2002, and in a press statement issued jointly in Vienna on 30 September/1 October 2002 by [] Amer Al-Saadi, Chief Inspector Hans Blix and Mohamed ElBaradei []. Yet a few hours after Iraq's consent to the return of the inspectors became an established fact, including agreement on 19 October 2002 as the date of their arrival, Colin Powell, the American Secretary of State, declared that he would refuse to have the inspectors go to Iraq.</p> <p>[]</p> <p>Although we are aware that, following the widely known understanding between the representatives of Iraq and the Secretary-General and the press statement issued by Blix, El Baradei and the representatives of Iraq, there are no facts or principles of justice and fairness to necessitate the adoption of that resolution in the name of the Security Council, we hereby inform you that we will deal with resolution 1441 (2002), despite its iniquitous contents, even though it is to be implemented against the background of the intentions harboured by those of bad faith. Based as this is in an</p>	

		<p>attempt to spare our people harm, we shall not forget, just as others should not forget, that the preservation of our people's dignity and of their security and independence within their homeland is a sacred and honourable national duty on the agenda of our leadership and our Government. The same is true of the protection of the homeland and its sovereignty, together with that of the people and their security, interests and high values, from antagonists and oppressors. Hence, as we said in the aforementioned agreement and press statement, we are ready to receive the inspectors so that they can perform their duties and ascertain that Iraq has produced no weapons of mass destruction in their absence from Iraq since 1998 under the circumstances known both to you and to the Security Council. We request you to inform the Security Council that we are ready to receive the inspectors in accordance with the established dates. All concerned parties should remember that we are in our holy month of Ramadan and that the people are fasting, and that after this month is a feast. The concerned bodies and officials, however, will cooperate with the inspectors against this entire background and that of the tripartite statement of France, the Russian Federation and China. The Government of Iraq will also take all of this into consideration when dealing with the inspectors and with all matters relating to their demeanour and the intentions of any one of them who demonstrates bad faith or an inappropriate approach to preserving the national dignity, independence and security of the people and the security, independence and sovereignty of the homeland -</p> <p>We therefore reiterate, through you, the same statement to the Security Council: send the inspectors to Iraq to ascertain as much and, if their conduct is thoroughly supervised to ensure that it is lawful and professional, everyone will be assured that Iraq has produced no nuclear, chemical or biological weapons of mass destruction, whatever allegations to the contrary are made by the evil pretenders.</p> <p>[]</p> <p>The fieldwork and the implementation will be the deciding factors as to whether the true intent was for the Security Council to ascertain that Iraq is free of those alleged weapons or whether the entire matter is nothing more than an evil cover for the authors of the resolution, with their vile slander and their shamelessness in lying to the public, including their own peoples.</p> <p>[] The final frame of reference continues to be resolution 687 (1991), which imposes obligations on the Security Council and Iraq, as well as the code of conduct contained in the agreement signed with the Secretary-General in New York on 16 September 2002 and the press statement issued jointly with Hans Blix and El Baradei in Vienna on 30 September-1 October 2002.</p> <p>Before concluding this letter of mine, I should like to inform you that I shall address a further detailed letter to you in due course, stating our comments on the procedures and measures contained in resolution 1441 (2002) that are inconsistent with international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the established facts and the requirements of previous relevant Security Council resolutions.</p> <p>[]</p>
--	--	---

		(Signed) Najji Sabri Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq 13 November 2002	
--	--	--	--

Return of Kuwaiti property		
687 03/04/91	<p>Noting that despite the progress being made in fulfilling the obligations of resolution 686 (1991), many Kuwaiti and third country nationals are still not accounted for and property remains unreturned,</p> <p>Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>D.</p> <p>15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the steps taken to facilitate the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, including a list of any property which Kuwait claims has not been returned or which has not been returned intact</p>
1284 17/12/99	<p>Recalling that in its resolutions 686 (1991) and 687 (1991) the Council demanded that Iraq return in the shortest possible time all Kuwaiti property it had seized, and noting with regret that Iraq has still not complied fully with this demand,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking into account that operative provisions of this resolution relate to previous resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>B.</p> <p>14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council []six months on the return of all Kuwait property, including archives, seized by Iraq, and to appoint a high-level coordinator for these issues;</p>
1441 08/11/02	<p>Deploring also that the Government of Iraq has failed to comply with its commitments pursuant [] to resolutions 686 (1991), 687 (1991), and 1284 (1999) []to return Kuwaiti property wrongfully seized by Iraq,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that Iraq has been and remains in material breach of its obligations under relevant resolutions, including resolution 687 (1991) []</p>

Repayment		
687 03/04/91	<p><u>Liability of Iraq for damage done to Kuwait:</u></p> <p>Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>E.</p> <p>16. Reaffirms that Iraq, without prejudice to the debts and obligations of Iraq arising prior to 2 August 1990, which will be addressed through the normal mechanisms, is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait;</p> <p>17. Decides that all Iraqi statements made since 2 August 1990 repudiating its foreign debt are null and void, and demands that Iraq scrupulously adhere to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt;</p> <p>18. Decides to create a fund to pay compensation for claims that fall within paragraph 16 above and to establish a Commission that will administer the fund;</p> <p>19. Directs the Secretary-General to develop and present to the Council for decision (...), recommendations for the fund to meet the requirement for the payment of claims established in accordance with paragraph 18 (...) and for a programme to implement the decisions in paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 (...), including: administration of the fund; mechanisms for determining the appropriate level of Iraq's contribution to the fund based on a percentage of the value of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq not to exceed a figure to be suggested to the Council by the Secretary-General, taking into account the requirements of the people of Iraq, Iraq's payment capacity as assessed in conjunction with the international financial institutions taking into consideration external debt service, and the needs of the Iraqi economy; arrangements for ensuring that payments are made to the fund; the process by which funds will be allocated and claims paid; appropriate procedures for evaluating losses, listing claims and verifying their validity and resolving disputed claims in respect of Iraq's liability as specified in paragraph 16 above; and the composition of the commission designated (...);</p>
692 20/05/91	<p><u>Establishment of Fund:</u></p> <p>Recalling its resolutions 674 (...), 686 (...) and 687 (...), concerning the liability of Iraq, without prejudice to its debt and obligations arising prior to 2 August 1990, for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait,</p> <p>Taking note of the Secretary-General's report of 2 May 1991 (S/22559), submitted in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 687 (1991),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>2. Welcomes the fact that the Secretary-General will now undertake the appropriate consultations requested by paragraph 19 of resolution 687 (1991) so that he will be in a position to recommend to the Security Council for decision as soon as possible the figure which the level of Iraq's contribution to the Fund will not exceed;</p> <p>3. Decides to establish the Fund and the Commission referred to in paragraph 18 of resolution 687 (1991) in accordance with section I of the Secretary-General's report, and that the Governing Council will be located at the United Nations Office at Geneva and that the Governing Council may decide whether some of the activities of the Commission should be carried out elsewhere;</p> <p>5. Directs the Governing Council to proceed in an expeditious manner to implement the provisions of Section E of resolution 687 (1991), taking into account the recommendations in section II of the Secretary-General's report;</p> <p>6. Decides that the requirement for Iraqi contributions will apply in the manner to be prescribed by the Governing Council with respect to all Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products exported</p>

		<p>from Iraq after 3 April 1991 as well as such petroleum and petroleum products exported earlier but not delivered or not paid for as a specific result of the prohibitions contained in Security Council resolution 661 (1990);</p> <p>7. Requests the Governing Council to report as soon as possible on the actions it has taken with regard to the mechanisms for determining the appropriate level of Iraq's contribution to the Fund and the arrangements for ensuring that payments are made to the Fund, so that the Security Council can give its approval in accordance with paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991);</p> <p>9. Decides that, if the Governing Council notifies the Security Council that Iraq has failed to carry out decisions of the Governing Council taken pursuant to paragraph 5 of this resolution, the Security Council intends to retain or to take action to reimpose the prohibition against the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq and financial transactions related thereto;</p>
<p>705 15/08/91</p>	<p><u>Compensation to be paid by Iraq:</u></p> <p>Having considered the note of 30 May 1991 of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 13 of his report of 2 May 1991 (S/22559) which was annexed to the Secretary-General's letter of 30 May 1991 to the President of the Security Council (S/22661),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p> <p><i>Annex</i></p> <p><i>Note of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 13 of his report of 2 May 1991 (S/22559)</i></p> <p>7. With oil exports expected to reach about \$21 billion by 1993 imports should absorb about 48 per cent of exports earnings and debt servicing approximately 22 per cent. I suggest, therefore, that compensation to be paid by Iraq (as arising from section E of resolution 687) should not exceed 30 per cent of the annual value of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq.</p> <p>8. The above calculations are based on data and a number of assumptions that have to be kept under review.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S/22661, 31 May 1991</p>	<p>2. Decides that in accordance with the suggestion made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 7 of his note of 30 May 1991, compensation to be paid by Iraq (as arising from section E of resolution 687) shall not exceed 30 per cent of the annual value of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq;</p> <p>3. Decides further, in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's note of 30 May 1991, to review the figure established in paragraph 2 above from time to time in light of data and assumptions contained in the letter of the Secretary-General (S/22661) and other relevant developments.</p>

<p>706 15/08/91</p>	<p><u>Establishment of escrow account:</u></p> <p>Recalling that, pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991), 692 (1991) and 699 (1991), Iraq is required to pay the full costs of the Special Commission and the IAEA in carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991), and that the Secretary General in his report to the Security Council of 15 July 1991 (S/22792), submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 699 (1991), expressed the view that the most obvious way of obtaining financial resources from Iraq to meet the costs of the Special Commission and the IAEA would be to authorize the sale of some Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products; recalling further that Iraq is required to pay its contributions to the Compensation Fund and half the costs of the Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission (...),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>1. Authorizes all States, subject to the decision to be taken by the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 5 below and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 a), 3 b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990), to permit the import, during a period of 6 months from the date of passage of the resolution pursuant to paragraph 5 below, of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient to produce a sum to be determined by the Council following receipt of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5 of this resolution but not to exceed 1.6 billion United States dollars for the purposes set out in this resolution and subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>a) Approval of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) following notification to the Committee by the State concerned;</p> <p>b) Payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products directly by the purchaser in the State concerned into an escrow account to be established by the United Nations and to be administered by the Secretary-General, exclusively to meet the purposes of this resolution;</p> <p>c) Approval of the Council, following the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5 of this resolution, of a scheme for the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), in particular health related materials, all of which to be labelled to the extent possible as being supplied</p>
-------------------------	---	---

		<p>under this scheme, and for all feasible and appropriate United Nations monitoring and supervision for the purpose of assuring their equitable distribution to meet humanitarian needs in all regions of Iraq and to all categories of the Iraqi civilian population, as well as all feasible and appropriate management relevant to this purpose, such a United Nations role to be available if desired for humanitarian assistance from other sources;</p> <p>d) The sum authorized in this paragraph to be released by successive decisions of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) in three equal portions after the Council has taken the decision provided for in paragraph 5 below on the implementation of this resolution, and notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, the sum to be subject to review concurrently by the Council on the basis of its ongoing assessment of the needs and requirements.</p> <p>2. Decides that a part of the sum in the account to be established by the Secretary-General shall be made available by him to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687, and the cost to the United Nations of its roles under this resolution and of other necessary humanitarian activities in Iraq;</p> <p>3. Decides further that a part of the sum in the account to be established by the Secretary-General shall be used by him for appropriate payments to the United Nations Compensation Fund, the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by Section C of resolution 687 (1991), the full costs incurred by the United Nations in facilitating the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, and half the costs of the Boundary Commission;</p> <p>4. Decides that the percentage of the value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq, authorized under this resolution to be paid to the United Nations Compensation Fund, as called for in paragraph 19 of resolution 687 (1991), and as defined in paragraph 6 of resolution 692 (1991), shall be the same as the percentage decided by the Security Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705 (1991) for payments to the Compensation Fund, until such time as the Governing Council of the Fund decides otherwise;</p> <p>5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit within 20 days of the date of adoption of this resolution a report to the Security Council for decision on measures to be taken in order to implement paragraphs 1 a), b) and c), estimates of the humanitarian requirements of Iraq set out in paragraph 2 above and of the amount of Iraq's financial obligations set out in paragraph 3 above up to the end of the period of the authorization in paragraph 1 above, as well as the method for taking the necessary legal measures to ensure that the purposes of this resolution are carried out and the method for taking account of the costs of transportation of such Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products;</p> <p>7. Requires the Government of Iraq to provide to the Secretary-General and appropriate international organizations on the first day of the month immediately following the adoption of the present resolution and on the first day of each month thereafter until further notice, a statement of the gold and foreign currency reserves it holds whether in Iraq or elsewhere;</p>
712 19/09/91	<p><u>Release from the escrow account:</u> Expressing its appreciation for the report dated 4 September 1991 submitted by the</p>	<p>1. Confirms the figure mentioned in paragraph 1 of resolution 706 (1991) as the sum authorized for the purpose of that paragraph, and reaffirms its intention to review this sum on the basis of its ongoing assessment of the needs and requirements.</p>

	<p>Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 706 (1991),</p> <p>Recalling that the activities to be carried out by or on behalf of the Secretary-General to meet the purposes referred to in resolution 706 (1991) and the present resolution enjoy the privileges and immunities of the United Nations,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>in accordance with paragraph 1 d) of resolution 706 (1991);</p> <p>2. Invites the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to authorize immediately, pursuant to paragraph 1 d) of resolution 706 (1991), the release by the Secretary-General from the escrow account of the first one-third portion of the sum referred to in paragraph 1 above, such release to take place as required subject to the availability of funds in the account and, in the case of payments, to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs that have not been notified or approved in accordance with existing procedures, subject to compliance with the procedures laid down in the report of the Secretary-General as approved in paragraph 3 below;</p> <p>3. Approves the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report as contained in its paragraphs 57 d) and 58;</p> <p>5. Decides that petroleum and petroleum products subject to resolution 706 (1991) shall while under Iraqi title be immune from legal proceedings and not be subject to any form of attachment, garnishment or execution, and that all States shall take any steps that may be necessary under their respective domestic legal systems to assure this protection, and to ensure that the proceeds of sale are not diverted from the purposes laid down in resolution 706 (1991);</p> <p>8. Confirms that funds contributed from other sources may if desired, in accordance with paragraph 1 c) of resolution 706 (1991), be deposited into the escrow account as a sub-account and be immediately available to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991) without any of the obligatory deductions and administrative costs specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 706 (1991);</p> <p>9. Urges that any provision to Iraq of foodstuffs, medicines or other items of a humanitarian character, in addition to those purchased with the funds referred to in paragraph 1 of the present resolution, be undertaken through arrangements that assure their equitable distribution to meet humanitarian needs;</p> <p>10. Requests the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to implement the above decisions, and authorizes him to enter into any arrangements or agreements necessary to accomplish this;</p>
--	--	--

	<p>Report by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 706 (1991)</p> <p>V. Recommendations</p> <p>57. (...)</p> <p>d) In response to the request to the Secretary-General to find a method for taking account of the costs of transportation of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, it is suggested that the transportation costs payable to Turkey be met in cash or kind. For this purpose, the Secretary-General considers that an additional amount of oil be permitted to be exported from Iraq over and above the quantity necessary to meet the requirements of resolution 706 (1991). (...) The value of any such oil is to be subject to the requirement that 30 per cent of its value should be paid directly to the Compensation Fund.</p> <p>58. In accordance with the basic structure set out in section IV of the present report, the Secretary-General recommends the following specific measures for implementing the relevant provisions of resolution 706 (1991) in a manner that would effectively promote and satisfy the objectives and purposes of the resolution:</p> <p>a) Iraq, through its oil authority, SOMO, will market and sell the petroleum, f.o.b. Ceyhan;</p> <p>b) Every contract must include the following terms:</p> <p>(i) The contract enters into force only after it has received the approval of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), following notification to the Committee by the State in which the purchaser is based;</p> <p>(ii) The full proceeds from the sale of petroleum are to be deposited by the purchaser into the escrow account established by the United Nations and administered by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;</p> <p>(iii) The purchaser must open a letter of credit for each transaction providing for payment into the United Nations escrow account;</p> <p>(iv) The oil will be shipped via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline from Iraq to Turkey;</p> <p>c) The Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) will have</p>	
--	---	--

blished by resolution 661 (1990) will have ultimate responsibility for monitoring the sale of Iraqi oil. (...);

d) The Committee (...) should adopt procedures by which approval of each contract can be obtained promptly. Submissions for approval to the Committee can be made only by the Government of the State of the purchaser concerned. (...);

e) Inspection agents will be appointed by the United Nations to ensure that the quantity and quality of oil delivered accords with the contract terms and that no oil is delivered without the requisite approval. (...);

f) The purchaser will open a letter of credit, issued by a reputable bank engaged in international banking, for each transaction providing for payment into the United Nations escrow account;

g) Explicit language should be included in the Security Council resolution approving the present report setting forth the immunity of the oil. Iraq should be required, in the same resolution, to take all steps necessary to accord immunity to the oil. Additionally, Turkey should be called upon by the resolution to ensure that, while in Turkish jurisdiction, the oil will not be subjected to legal proceedings;

h) The escrow account should be set up as an United Nations account and as such will be fully protected by the immunities of the United Nations. (...);

i) Purchases of the supplies to meet humanitarian needs in Iraq will be undertaken by Iraq. Monitoring of the purchases and deliveries will be undertaken by the Secretariat with the assistance of United Nations-appointed inspection agents;

j) The Office of the Executive Delegate will receive a list of humanitarian requirements from Iraq and, after revising the list, if necessary, submit it to the Committee (...) for approval;

k) The Committee (...) should adopt procedures for approving the submitted list. (...);

l) Inspection agents appointed by the United Nations will evaluate, verify and monitor every element of the transaction up to entry points to Iraq. (...);

m) Movements of goods to designated centres and commencement of in-country distribution will be arranged by the government agencies concerned, which will notify the Office of the Executive Delegate of the proposed distribution of incoming consignments in order to enable the United Nations agencies to put in place effective monitoring arrangements;

n) Monitoring of in-country distribution will be undertaken in accordance with the proposals submitted by the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General on 27 August 1991, (...);

S/23006, 4 September 1991

<p>778 02/10/92</p>	<p><u>Transfer of funds to the escrow account:</u></p> <p>Condemning Iraq's continued failure to comply with its obligations under relevant resolutions,</p> <p>Reaffirming its concern about the nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi civilian population, and the risk of a further deterioration of this situation, and recalling in this regard its resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), which provide a mechanism for providing humanitarian relief to the Iraqi population, and resolution 688 (1991), which provides a basis for humanitarian relief efforts in Iraq,</p> <p>Having regard to the fact that the period of six months referred to in resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) expired on 18 March 1992,</p> <p>Deploring Iraq's refusal to cooperate in the implementation of resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), which puts its civilian population at risk, and which results in the failure by Iraq to meet its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions,</p> <p>Recalling that the escrow account provided for in resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), will consist of Iraqi funds administered by the Secretary-General which will be used to pay contributions to the Compensation Fund, the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991), the full costs incurred by the United Nations in facilitating the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, half the costs of the Boundary Commission, and the cost to the United Nations of implementing resolution 706 (1991) and of other necessary humanitarian activities in Iraq,</p> <p>Recalling its decision in resolution 692 (1991) that the requirement for Iraqi contributions to the Compensation Fund applies to certain Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products exported from Iraq before 2 April 1991, as well as to all Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products exported from Iraq after 2 April 1991,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decides that all States in which there are funds of the Government of Iraq, or its State bodies, corporations, or agencies, that represent the proceeds of sale of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, paid for by or on behalf of the purchaser on or after 6 August 1990, shall cause the transfer of those funds (or equivalent amounts) as soon as possible to the escrow account provided for in resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991); provided that this paragraph shall not require any State to cause the transfer of such funds in excess of 200 million dollars or to cause the transfer of more than fifty per cent of the total funds transferred or contributed pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this resolution; and further provided that States may exclude from the operation of this paragraph any funds which have already been released to a claimant or supplier prior to the adoption of this resolution, or any other funds subject to or required to satisfy the right of third parties, at the time of the adoption of this resolution; 2. Decides that all States in which there are petroleum or petroleum products owned by the Government of Iraq, or its State bodies, corporations, or agencies, shall take all feasible steps to purchase or arrange for the sale of such petroleum or petroleum products at fair market value, and thereupon to transfer the proceeds as soon as possible to the escrow account provided for in resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991); 3. Urges all States to contribute funds from other sources to the escrow account as soon as possible; 4. Decides that all States shall provide the Secretary-General with any information needed for the effective implementation of this resolution (...); 5. Requests the Secretary-General: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To ascertain the whereabouts and amounts of the said petroleum and petroleum products and the proceeds of sale referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution, drawing on the work already done under the auspices of the Compensation Commission, and report the results to the Security Council as soon as possible; b) To ascertain the costs of United Nations activities concerning the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the provision of humanitarian relief in Iraq, and the other United Nations operations specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 706 (1991); and c) To take the following actions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) transfer to the Compensation Fund, from the funds referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this resolution, the percentage referred to in paragraph 10 of this resolution; and (ii) use of the remainder of funds referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this resolution for the costs of the United Nations activities concerning the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the provision of humanitarian relief in Iraq, and the other United Nations operations specified in paragraph 2 and 3 of resolution 706 (1991), taking into account any preference expressed by States transferring or contributing funds as to allocation of such funds among these purposes; 6. Decides that for so long as oil exports take place pursuant to the system provided for in resolution 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) or to the eventual lifting of sanctions pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991), implementation of paragraph 1 to 5 of this resolution shall be suspended and all
-------------------------	---	--

		<p>proceeds of those oil exports shall immediately be transferred by the Secretary-General in the currency in which the transfer to the escrow account had been made, to the accounts or States from which funds had been provided under paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this resolution, to the extent required to replace in the full amounts so provided (together with the applicable interest); and that, if necessary for this purpose, any other funds remaining in the escrow account shall similarly be transferred to those accounts or States; provided, however, that the Secretary-General may retain and use any funds urgently needed for the purposes specified in paragraph 5 c) (ii) of this resolution;</p> <p>10. Confirms that the percentage of the value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq for payment to the Compensation Fund shall, for the purpose of this resolution and exports of petroleum and petroleum products subject to paragraph 6 of resolution 692 (1991), be the same as the percentage decided by the Security Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705 (1991), until such time as the Governing Council of the Compensation Fund may decide otherwise;</p> <p>12. Decides that for the purposes of this resolution and other relevant resolutions, the term "petroleum products" does not include petrochemical derivatives;</p>
--	--	--

Economic and Financial Embargo

<p>687 03/04/91</p>	<p><u>Implementation of the economic and financial embargo:</u></p> <p>Noting that resolution 686 (1991) marked the lifting of the measures imposed by resolution 661 (1990) in so far as they applied to Kuwait,</p> <p>Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>F.</p> <p>20. Decides, effective immediately, that the prohibition against the sale or supply to Iraq of commodities or products, other than medicine and health supplies, and prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661(1990) shall not apply to food-stuffs notified to the Committee (...) or, with the approval of that Committee, under the simplified and accelerated "no-objection" procedure, to materials and supplies for essential civilian needs as identified in the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 March 1991 (S/22366), and in any further findings of humanitarian need by the Committee;</p> <p>21. Decides that the Council shall review the provisions of paragraph 20 (...) every sixty days in light of the policies and practices of the Government of Iraq, including the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, for the purpose of determining whether to reduce or lift the prohibitions referred to therein;</p> <p>22. Decides that upon the approval by the Council of the programme called for in paragraph 19 above and upon Council agreement that Iraq has completed all actions contemplated in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 above, the prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661 (1990) shall have no further force or effect;</p> <p>23. Decides that, pending action by the Council under paragraph 22 above, the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) shall be empowered to approve, when required to assure adequate financial resources on the part of Iraq to carry out the activities under paragraph 20 above, exceptions to the prohibition against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq;</p> <p>24. Decides that (...), all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, or promotion or facilitation of such sale or supply, to Iraq by their nationals, or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of:</p> <p>a) Arms and related matériel of all types, specifically including the sale or transfer through other means of all forms of conventional military equipment, (...) and spare parts and components and their means of production, for such equipment;</p> <p>b) Items specified and defined in paragraphs 8 and 12 above not otherwise covered above;</p> <p>c) Technology under licensing or other transfer arrangements used in the production, utilization or stockpiling of items specified in subparagraphs a) and b) above;</p> <p>d) Personnel or materials for training or technical support services relating to the design, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of items specified in subparagraphs a) and b) above;</p>
-------------------------	--	--

		<p>25. Calls upon all States and international organizations to act strictly in accordance with paragraph 24 above, notwithstanding the existence of any contracts, agreements, licences or any other arrangements;</p> <p>26. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with appropriate Governments, to develop within sixty days, for the approval of the Council, guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24 and 25 above and paragraph 27 below, and to make them available to all States and to establish a procedure for updating these guidelines periodically;</p> <p>27. Calls upon all States to maintain such national controls and procedures and to take such other actions consistent with the guidelines to be established by the Security Council under paragraph 26 above as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of paragraph 24 above, and calls upon international organizations to take all appropriate steps to assist in ensuring such full compliance;</p> <p>28. Agrees to review its decisions in paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25 above, except for the items specified and defined in paragraphs 8 and 12 above, on a regular basis and in any case one hundred and twenty days following passage of this resolution, taking into account Iraq's compliance with the resolution and general progress towards the control of armaments in the region;</p>
<p>700 17/06/91</p>	<p><u>Guidelines to Facilitate Full International Implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687:</u></p> <p>Taking note of the Secretary-General's report of 2 June 1991 (S/22660) submitted pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 687 (1991),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.</p>	<p>2. Approves the Guidelines to Facilitate Full International Implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), annexed to the report of the Secretary-General (S/22660);</p> <p>5. Entrusts the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the responsibility, under the Guidelines, for monitoring the prohibitions against the sale or supply of arms to Iraq and related sanctions established in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991);</p>
	<p><i>Annex</i></p> <p><i>Draft guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)</i></p> <p>2. For the purpose of the present guidelines, the items and activities proscribed are those referred to in paragraph 24, in conjunction with paragraphs 8 and 12, of resolution 687 (1991) and are the following:</p> <p>a) Arms and arms related materiel of all types, specifically including the sale or transfer through other means of;</p> <p>(i) All forms of conventional weapons and military equipment, including for paramilitary forces, and spare parts and components and their means of production, for such equipment;</p> <p>(ii) All chemical and biological weapons and all stocks or agents and all related subsystems and components;</p> <p>(iii) All ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and related major parts;</p> <p>(iv) Nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons-usable material or any subsystems or components;</p> <p>b) All research, development, support and</p>	

	<p>manufacturing facilities for the items as specified and defined in paragraphs 8 (a) and 12 of resolution 687 (1991);</p> <p>c) Repair and production facilities for all ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and related major parts;</p> <p>d) Technology under licensing or other transfer arrangements used in the production, utilization or stockpiling of items as specified in paragraphs 24 (a), 8 and 12 of resolution 687 (1991);</p> <p>e) Personnel or materials for training or technical support services relating to the design, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of items as specified in paragraphs 24 (a), 8 and 12 of resolution 687 (1991).</p> <p>S/22660, 2 June 1991</p>	
<p>706 15/08/91</p>	<p><u>Temporary lifting of embargo on oil sales:</u></p> <p>Taking note of the report (S/22799) dated 15 July 1991 (...),</p> <p>Concerned by the serious nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi civilian population as described in this report, and by the risk of a further deterioration of this situation,</p> <p>Taking note of the conclusions of the (...) report (S/22799), and in particular of the proposal for oil sales by Iraq to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs for the purpose of providing humanitarian relief,</p> <p>Recalling that, pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991), 692 (1991) and 699 (1991), Iraq is required to pay the full costs of the Special Commission and the IAEA in carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991), and that the Secretary-General in his report to the Security Council of 15 July 1991 (S/22792), submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 699 (1991), expressed the view that the most obvious way of obtaining financial resources from Iraq to meet the costs of the Special Commission and the IAEA would be to authorize the sale of some Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products; recalling further that Iraq is required to pay its contributions to the Compensation Fund and half the costs of the Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission (...),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>1. Authorizes all States, subject to the decision to be taken by the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 5 below and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 a), 3 b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990), to permit the import, during a period of 6 months from the date of passage of the resolution pursuant to paragraph 5 below, of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient to produce a sum to be determined by the Council following receipt of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5 of this resolution but not to exceed 1.6 billion United States dollars for the purposes set out in this resolution and subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>a) Approval of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) following notification to the Committee by the State concerned;</p> <p>b) Payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products directly by the purchaser in the State concerned into an escrow account to be established by the United Nations and to be administered by the Secretary-General, exclusively to meet the purposes of this resolution;</p> <p>c) Approval by the Council (...) of a scheme for the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs (...), in particular health related materials, all of which to be labelled to the extent possible as being supplied under this scheme, and for all feasible and appropriate United Nations monitoring and supervision for the purpose of assuring their equitable distribution to meet humanitarian needs in all regions of Iraq and to all categories of the Iraqi civilian population, as well as all feasible and appropriate management relevant to this purpose, such a United Nations role to be available if desired for humanitarian assistance from other sources;</p> <p>d) The sum authorized in this paragraph to be released by successive decisions of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) in three equal portions after the Council has taken the decision provided for in paragraph 5 below on the implementation of this resolution, and notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, the sum to be subject to review concurrently by the Council on the basis of its ongoing assessment of the needs and requirements;</p> <p>2. Decides that a part of the sum in the account to be established by the Secretary-General shall be made available by him to finance the purchase of foodstuffs.</p>

		<p>medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687, and the cost to the United Nations of its roles under this resolution and of other necessary humanitarian activities in Iraq;</p> <p>3. Decides further that a part of the sum in the account to be established by the Secretary-General shall</p>
	<p><i>Annex</i></p> <p><i>Report to the Secretary-General dated 15 July 1991 on humanitarian needs in Iraq prepared by a mission led by Sadruddin Aga Khan, Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General</i></p> <p>31. It is evident that the Iraqi Government itself will have to revise its priorities and mobilize all internal resources. It will also have to finance the import of the type of materials under discussion, for which it has already requested approval from the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990). It certainly appeared that the Iraqi Government has the potential itself to generate the funds required to cover the needs identified by the team. This could be done either by the unfreezing of substantial amounts of Iraqi assets now held abroad or through the pumping and subsequent international sale of oil. The mission was informed that foreign exchange reserves of only \$US 14.75 million were on hand in the central bank and that the Government's holding of gold bullion in support of the national currency had remained constant for the last 20 years.</p> <p>32. With respect to the possible sale of oil by the Iraqi Government to finance such imports, paragraph 23 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) empowers the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve exceptions to the prohibition against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq, with the explicit purpose of assuring "adequate financial resources" on the part of the Iraqi Government to produce medicine and health supplies, foodstuffs and materials and supplies for "essential civilian needs".</p> <p>S/22799, 17 July 1991</p>	<p>be used by him for appropriate payments to the United Nations Compensation Fund, the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by Section C of resolution 687 (1991), the full costs incurred by the United Nations in facilitating the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, and half the costs of the Boundary Commission;</p> <p>7. Requires the Government of Iraq to provide to the Secretary-General and appropriate international organizations on the first day of each month thereafter until further notice, a statement of the gold and foreign currency reserves it holds whether in Iraq or elsewhere;</p>

<p>986 14/04/95</p>	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products):</u></p> <p>Concerned by the serious nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi population, and by the risk of a further deterioration in this situation,</p> <p>Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by Iraq of the relevant Security Council resolutions (...), allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) (...),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorizes States, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of one billion United States dollars every 90 days for the purposes set out in this resolution: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Approval by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (...) b) Payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products directly by the purchaser in the State concerned into the escrow account to be established by the Secretary-General for the purpose of this resolution; 2. Authorizes Turkey (...), to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient, after the deduction of the percentage referred to in paragraph 8 (c) below for the Compensation Fund, to meet the pipeline tariff charges (...), for the transport of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products through the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline in Turkey authorized by paragraph 1 above; 3. Decides that paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution (...), shall remain in force for an initial period of 180 days unless the Council takes other relevant action with regard to the provisions of resolution 661 (1990); 6. Directs the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to monitor the sale of petroleum and petroleum products to be exported by Iraq via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline from Iraq to Turkey and from the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal (...); 7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish an escrow account for the purposes of this resolution, to appoint independent and certified public accounts to audit it, and to keep the Government of Iraq fully informed; 8. Decides that the funds in the escrow account shall be used to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi population and for the following other purposes, and requests the Secretary-General to use the funds deposited in the escrow account:
-------------------------	---	--

	<p>a) To finance the export to Iraq (...) of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs (...);</p> <p>b) To complement, (...), the distribution by the Government of Iraq of goods imported under this resolution, in order to ensure an equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country, by providing between 130 million and 150 million United States dollars every 90 days to the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme operating within the sovereign territory of Iraq in the three Governorates of Dihouk, Arbil and Suleimaniyeh (...);</p> <p>c) To transfer to the Compensation Fund the same percentage of the funds deposited in the escrow account as that decided by the Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705 (1991) of 15 August 1991;</p> <p>d) To meet the costs to the United Nations of the independent inspection agents and the certified public accountants and the activities associated with implementation of this resolution;</p> <p>e) To meet the current operating costs of the Special Commission, (...);</p> <p>f) To meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, (...);</p> <p>escrow account for the payments envisaged under paragraph 6 of resolution 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992;</p> <p>9. Authorizes States to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990):</p> <p>a) The export to Iraq of the parts and equipment which are essential for the safe operation of the Kirkuk-Yu-murtalik pipeline system in Iraq, (...);</p> <p>b) Activities directly necessary for the exports authorized under subparagraph (a) above, including financial transactions related thereto;</p> <p>11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above, (...), on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, (...);</p> <p>14. Decides that petroleum and petroleum products subject to this resolution shall while under Iraqi title be immune from legal systems proceedings and not be subject to any form of attachment, garnishment or execution, and that all States shall take any steps that may be necessary under their respective domestic legal systems to assure this protection, (...);</p> <p>17. Affirms that nothing in this resolution affects Iraq's duty scrupulously to adhere to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt, (...);</p> <p>18. Also affirms that nothing in this resolution should be construed as infringing the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Iraq;</p>
--	---

<p>1111 04/06/02</p>	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) of resolution 986 (1995) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by Iraq of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,</p> <p>Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,</p> <p>Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for another period of 180 days beginning at 00.01 hours, Eastern Daylight Time, on 8 June 1997;</p> <p>3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above, and again prior to the end of the 180 day period, on the basis of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995);</p>
<p>1129 12/09/97</p>	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Reaffirming that the implementation period of resolution 1111 (1997) began at 00.01, Eastern Daylight Time, on 8 June 1997, and that the export of petroleum and petroleum products by Iraq pursuant to resolution 1111 (1997) did not require the approval by the Secretary-General of distribution plan mentioned in paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995),</p> <p>Taking note of the decision by the Government of Iraq not to export petroleum and petroleum products permitted pursuant to resolution 1111 (1997) during the period 8 June to 13 August 1997,</p> <p>Deeply concerned about the resulting humanitarian consequences for the Iraqi people, since the shortfall in the revenue from the sale of petroleum and petroleum products will delay the provision of humanitarian relief and create hardship for the Iraqi people,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 1111 (1997) shall remain in force, except that States are authorized to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of one billion United States dollars within a period of 120 days from 00.01, Eastern Daylight Time, on 8 June 1997 and, thereafter, a sum not exceeding a total of one billion United States dollars within a period of 60 days from 00.01, Eastern Daylight Time, on 4 October 1997;</p> <p>2. Decides further that the provisions of paragraph 1 above shall apply only to the period of implementation of resolution 1111 (1997), and expresses its firm intention that under any future resolutions authorizing States to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, the time limits within which imports may be permitted established in such resolutions shall be strictly enforced;</p> <p>3. Expresses its full support for the intention of the Secretary-General, stated in his report to the Security Council (S/1997/685), to follow up his observations concerning the needs of vulnerable groups in Iraq by monitoring the actions of the Government of Iraq in respect of these groups;</p>
<p>1143 04/12/97</p>	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for another period of 180 days beginning at 00.01 hours, Eastern Standard Time, on 5 December 1997;</p>

	<p>Noting with concern that, despite the ongoing implementation of resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997), the population of Iraq continues to face a serious nutritional and health situation,</p> <p>Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,</p> <p>Noting with appreciation the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Council re-examine the adequacy of the revenues provided by resolution 986 (1995) and consider how best to meet the priority humanitarian requirements of the Iraqi people, including the possibility of increasing those revenues,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>2. Further decides that the provisions of the distribution plan in respect of goods purchased in accordance with resolution 1111 (1997) shall continue to apply to foodstuffs, medicine and health supplies purchased in accordance with this resolution pending the Secretary-General's approval of a new distribution plan, to be submitted by the Government of Iraq before 5 January 1998;</p> <p>3. Further decides to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of this resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, []</p>
1153 20/02/98	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Welcoming the report submitted on 1 February 1998 by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1143 (1997) (S/1998/90) [],</p> <p>Noting that the Government of Iraq did not cooperate fully in the preparation of the report of Secretary-General,</p> <p>Noting with concern that, despite the ongoing implementation of resolutions 986 (1995), 1111 (1997) and 1143 (1997), the population of Iraq continues to face a very serious nutritional and health situation,</p> <p>Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>2. Decides [] that the authorization given to States by paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) shall permit the import of petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum, in the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, not exceeding a total of 5.256 billion United States dollars, of which the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General for the food/nutrition and health sectors should be allocated on a priority basis [];</p> <p>4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of this resolution, and in particular to enhance the United Nations observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council of the equitable distribution of the goods produced in accordance with this resolution and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual-use items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized;</p> <p>7. Appeals to all States to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and taking all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently required humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;</p> <p>12. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a group of experts to determine in consultation with the Government of Iraq whether Iraq is able to export petroleum or petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum referred to in paragraph 2 above and to prepare an independent report on Iraqi production and transportation capacity and necessary monitoring [];</p>
1158 25/03/98	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Welcoming the report submitted on 4 March</p>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 1143 (1997) shall remain in force, subject to the provisions of resolution 1153 (1998), except that States are authorized to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce</p>

	<p>1998 (S/1998/194 and Corr.1) by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1143 (1997) and noting with appreciation [] the commitment expressed by the Iraqi Government to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolution 1153 (1998),</p> <p>Concerned about the resulting humanitarian consequences for the Iraqi people of the shortfall in the revenue from the sale of petroleum and petroleum products during the first 90-day period of implementation of resolution 1143 (1997), due to the delayed resumption in the sale of petroleum by Iraq and a serious price drop since the adoption of resolution 1143 (1997),</p> <p>Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>a sum not exceeding a total of 1.4 billion United States dollars within the period of 90 days from 00.01, Eastern Standard Time, on 5 March 1998;</p>
<p>1175 19/06/98</p>	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Welcoming the letter of the Secretary-General of 15 April 1998 (S/1998/330) annexing the summary of the report of the group of experts established pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1153 (1998) and noting the assessment that under existing circumstances Iraq is unable to export petroleum or petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum of 5.256 billion United States dollars referred to in resolution 1153 (1998),</p> <p>Convinced of the need to continue the programme authorized by resolution 1153 (1998) as a temporary measure to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 2 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Authorizes States, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 below, to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990), the export of petroleum and petroleum products, in quantities sufficient to produce the sum established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998);</p>
<p>1210 24/11/98</p>	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Welcoming the positive impact of the relevant resolutions on the humanitarian situation in Iraq as described in the report of</p>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for a new period 180 days [];</p> <p>2. Further decides that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) shall remain in force and shall apply to the 180-day referred to in paragraph 1 above;</p>

	<p>the Secretary-General dated 19 November 1998 (S/1998/1100),</p> <p>Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	
1242 21/05/99	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days [];</p> <p>2. Further decides that the paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) shall remain in force [];</p>
1266 04/11/99	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998), as extended by resolution 1242 (1999), shall be modified to the extent necessary to authorize States to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly related thereto, sufficient to produce an additional sum, beyond that provided for by resolution 1242 (1999), equivalent to the total shortfall of revenues authorized but not generated under resolutions 1210 (1998) and 1153 (1998), 3.04 billion United States dollars, within the period of 180 days from 00.01 hours, Eastern Standard Time, on 25 May 1999;</p>
1275 19/11/99	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides to extend the period referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 8 of resolution 1242 (1999) and in paragraph 1 of 1266 (1999) until 4 December 1999;</p> <p>2. Decides to remain seized of the matter.</p>
1280 03/12/99	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides to extend the period referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 8 of resolution 1242 (1999) and in paragraph 1 of 1266 (1999) until 11 December 1999;</p> <p>2. Decides to remain seized of the matter.</p>
1281 10/12/99	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days [];</p> <p>2. Further decides that the paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) shall remain in force and shall apply to the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;</p> <p>7. Decides that paragraph 3 of resolution 1210 (1998) shall apply to the new 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;</p> <p>8. Decides that paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) shall remain in force and shall apply to the new 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;</p> <p>Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Iraq, to submit to the Council no later than 15 January 2000 a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998);</p>

<p>1293 31/03/00</p>	<p><u>Decides that the funds in the escrow account may be used to meet any reasonable expenses</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 2000 (S/2000/208), in particular his recommendation on additions of the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment pursuant to paragraph 28 of resolution 1284 (1999),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides, pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 29 of resolution 1284 (1999), that from the funds in the escrow account produced pursuant to resolution 1242 (1999) and 1281 (1999) up to a total of \$600 million may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which follow directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 resolution 1175 (1998), and expresses its intention to consider favourably the renewal of this provision;</p>
<p>1302 08/06/00</p>	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days [];</p> <p>2. Further decides that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to above shall be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995);</p>
<p>1330 05/12/00</p>	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days [];</p> <p>2. Further decides that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to above shall be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995);</p> <p>8. Expresses its readiness to consider, in the light of the cooperation of the Government of Iraq in implementing all the resolutions of the Council, allowing a sum of 15 million United States dollars drawn from the escrow account to be used for the payment of the arrears in Iraq's contribution to the budget of the United Nations, and considers that this sum should be transferred from the account created pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995);</p> <p>10. Directs the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of basic electricity and housing</p>

		supplies consistent with the priority given to the most vulnerable groups in Iraq, decides, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of that Committee [] and expresses its readiness to consider such action with regard to lists of further supplies, in particular in the transport and telecommunications;
1352 01/06/01	<p><u>Intention to consider new arrangements for the sale or supply of commodities and products to Iraq</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Recalling the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq of 20 May 1996 (S/1996/356),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decides to extend the provisions of resolution 1330 (2000) until 3 July 2001; 2. Expresses its intention to consider new arrangements for the sale or supply of commodities and products to Iraq and for the facilitation of civilian trade and economic cooperation with Iraq in civilian sectors, based on the following principles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that such new arrangements will improve significantly the flow of commodities and products to Iraq, other than commodities and products referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), and subject to review by the committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of the proposed sale or supply to Iraq of commodities and products on a Goods Review List to be elaborated by the Council; (b) that such new arrangements will improve the controls to prevent the sale or supply of items prohibited or unauthorized by the Council, in the categories referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above, and to prevent the flow of revenues to Iraq outside the escrow account established pursuant to paragraph from Iraq, and also expresses its intention to adopt and implement such new arrangements, and provisions on various related issues under discussion in the Council, for a period of 190 days beginning at 00.01 hours on 4 July 2001;
1360 03/07/01	<p><u>Permission for the import of Iraqi petroleum (products) extended</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), shall remain in force for a new period of 150 days []; 2. Further decides that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 150-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to above shall be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995);
1382 29/11/01	<p><u>Proposal of the Goods Review List and the procedures for its application</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), and the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 to 13 of 1360 (2001) shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days []; 2. Notes the proposed Goods Review List (as contained in Annex 1 to this resolution) and the procedures for its application (as contained in Annex 2 to this resolution)

	<div data-bbox="379 383 769 568" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Annex 1 Proposed Goods Review List (GRL) []</p> <p>Annex to Proposed Goods Review List (GRL) Technical Parameters for Individual Items</p> </div> <div data-bbox="379 602 769 710" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Annex 2 Procedures []</p> </div>	<p>and decides that it will adopt the List and the procedures, subject to any refinements to them agreed by the Council in light of further consultations, for implementation beginning on 30 May 2002;</p> <p>3. Reaffirms the obligation of all States, pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to prevent the sale or supply to Iraq of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, and to prevent the making available of any funds or any other financial or economic resources, except as authorized by existing resolutions;</p> <p>5. Appeals to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of technically complete applications and the expeditious issuing of export licences, and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi population as rapidly as possible;</p>
<p>1409 14/05/02</p>	<p><u>Adoption of a new system for the sale or supply of commodities and products to Iraq, through the adoption of the Goods Review List</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Recalling its decision in resolution 1382 (2001) to adopt the proposed Goods Review List and procedures for its application annexed to resolution 1382 (2001), subject to any refinements to them agreed by the Council in light of further consultations, for implementation beginning on 30 May 2002,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <div data-bbox="379 1330 769 2103" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Procedures</p> <p>[]</p> <p>2 – Each application (the “Notification or Request to Ship Goods to Iraq,” as attached to these procedures, hereafter referred to as “the application,”) for the sale or supply of commodities or products [] must be forwarded to the Office of the Iraq Programme (OIP) by the exporting States through permanent or observer Missions, or by United Nations agencies and programmes. Each application should include complete technical specifications, as requested in the standard application form, concluded arrangements (e.g., contracts), and other relevant information, including, if known, whether the application contains any item(s) covered by the Goods Review List (GRL), in order for a determination to be made on whether the application contains any item referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) as it relates to military commodities and products, or military-related commodities or products covered by the GRL.</p> </div>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, and the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 to 13 of 1360 (2001) and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999) and the other provisions of this present resolution, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days [];</p> <p>2. Decides to adopt the revised Goods Review List (S/2002/515) and the revised attached procedures for its application for implementation beginning [] 30 May 2002 as a basis for the humanitarian programme in Iraq as referred to in resolution 986 (1995) and other relevant resolutions;</p> <p>3. Authorizes States [] to permit [] subject to the procedures for the application of the Goods Review List (S/2002/515), the sale or supply of any commodities or products other than commodities or products referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) as it relates to military commodities and products, or military-related commodities or products covered by the Goods review List (S/2002/515) pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) whose sale or supply to Iraq has not been approved by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990);</p> <p>5. Decides to conduct regularly thorough reviews of the Goods Review List and the procedures for its implementation and to consider any necessary adjustment and further decides that the first such review and consideration of necessary adjustment shall be conducted prior to the end of the 180-day period established pursuant to paragraph 1 above;</p> <div data-bbox="805 1659 1299 2103" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>S/2002/515</p> <p>Annex to the letter dated 3 May 2002 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council</p> <p>Goods Review List</p> <p>Military goods and services are prohibited for sale or supply to Iraq under paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) and are not subject to review under the goods review list.</p> <p>For consideration of dual-use goods and services referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), UNMOVIC and IAEA should evaluate these goods and services pursuant to the procedures enumerated in</p> </div>

<p>1409 14/05/02 Continued</p>	<p>3 – Each application will be reviewed and registered by OIP within 10 working days. []</p> <p>4 – After OIP registration of the application, each application will be evaluated by technical experts from UNMOVIC and IAEA in order to determine whether the application contains any item referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) as it relates to military commodities and products, or military related commodities or products covered by the GRL (“GRL item(s)”).</p> <p>5 – Military goods and services are prohibited for sale or supply to Iraq under paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) and are not subject to review under the GRL. For consideration of dual-use goods and services referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), UNMOVIC and IAEA should process these goods and services pursuant to paragraph 9 of these procedures.</p> <p>6 – Upon receipt of a registered application from OIP, UNMOVIC and/or IAEA will have 10 working days to evaluate an application as set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5. []</p> <p>8 – If UNMOVIC and/or IAEA determine that the application contains any item referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) as it relates to military commodities and products, the application shall be considered ineligible for approval for the sale or supply to Iraq. []</p> <p>9 – If UNMOVIC and/or IAEA determine that the application contains any GRL item(s), they will immediately inform through OIP the submitting Mission or United Nations agency. [] In addition, OIP, UNMOVIC and/or IAEA, at the request of the submitting Mission or United Nations agency, will provide to the 661 Committee an assessment of the humanitarian, economic and security implications, of the approval or denial of the GRL item(s), including the viability of the whole contract in which the GRL item(s) appears and the risk of diversion of the item(s) for military purposes. []</p> <p>10 – If UNMOVIC and/or IAEA determine that the application does not contain any item referred to in paragraph 4 above, OIP will inform immediately the Government of Iraq and the submitting Mission or United Nations agency in written form. []</p> <p>12 – Upon receipt of an application pursuant to paragraphs 9 or 11 above, the 661 Committee will have 10 working days to determine under existing procedures whether the item(s) may be sold or supplied to Iraq.</p>	<p>and services pursuant to the procedures enumerated in the Procedures for the Implementation of the Goods Review List.</p> <p>Goods Review List</p> <p>Section A Chemical Section (List A) contains chemicals capable of being used for the development, production or acquisition of chemical weapons, but which also are usable for purposes not prohibited by resolution 687 (1991) and, therefore, are subject to notification under Export/Import monitoring mechanism for Iraq approved by Security Council resolution 1051 (1996). []</p> <p>Section B Biological Section Micro-organisms, other organisms, toxins or genetically modified organisms or material, []</p> <p>1. Microorganisms means bacteria (including mycoplasma, and rickettsiae), viruses, or fungi, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of isolated live cultures, including live cultures in dormant form or in dried preparations, or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures. []</p> <p>Section C Missile Section</p> <p>a. Prohibited Items The prohibitions under the Plan [] apply to any ballistic missiles or missile delivery systems (referred to as ‘missile systems’) capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres regardless of payload, and to any related major parts, including surface-to-surface missiles, space launch vehicles, sounding rockets, cruise missiles, target drones, reconnaissance drones, and other unmanned systems and such other items as are identified [] as being prohibited.</p> <p>b. Dual Use Items The [] list contains equipment, other items and technologies capable of being used in the development, production, construction, modification or acquisition of missile systems capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres and shall therefore [] be subject to ongoing monitoring and verification, and notifiable under the Export/Import Mechanism approved by SCR 1051 (1996). []</p> <p>Section D Nuclear Section []</p> <p>In paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991), the security Council decided, inter alia, that Iraq shall unconditionally agree not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapon-usable material or any subsystems or components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities related thereto; to declare to the IAEA the locations, amounts and types of such items, and to accept the destruction, removal, or rendering harmless of all such items. In paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Security Council also asked the IAEA to develop a plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq’s compliance with paragraph 12. An additional restriction, specified in paragraph 3. iv) of resolution 707 (1991), currently prohibits Iraq from carrying out nuclear activities of any kind, except for the use of isotopes for medical, agricultural or industrial purposes.</p> <p>The IAEA’s “Plan for Ongoing Monitoring and</p>
--	---	---

<p>1409 14/05/02 Continued</p>	<p>The Committee may take a decision on an item(s) according to the following options: (a) Approval; (b) Approval subject to conditions as stipulated by the Committee; (c) Denial; (d) Request for additional information. []</p> <p>13 – Where the 661 Committee does not approve an item(s) for sale or supply to Iraq, the Committee will notify the submitting Mission or United Nations agency with an explanation through OIP accordingly. The submitting Mission or United Nations agency will have 30 working days to petition OIP to have the 661 Committee reconsider its decision based on new information not previously included in the application as reviewed by the 661 Committee. []</p> <p>14 – If an item(s) is found ineligible for sale or supply to Iraq or is considered lapsed, the supplier may submit a new application based on either a new or an amended contract. []</p> <p>15 – If an item(s) is substituted for an item(s) that is either found ineligible for sale or supply to Iraq or is considered lapsed, the new item(s) will be submitted as a new application under the procedures enumerated in this document and will append the original application (for information purposes only and to facilitate review).</p> <p>16 – Experts from OIP, UNMOVIC and IAEA who evaluate applications should be drawn from the broadest possible geographical base.</p> <p>17 – The United Nations Secretariat will report to the 661 Committee at the end of each phase on the status of all applications submitted during this period, including contracts recirculated pursuant to paragraph 18 below. []</p> <p>18 – OIP will divide contracts currently on hold into two categories — category A and category B. Category A will contain contracts on hold that have been designated by UNMOVIC as containing item(s) on one or more of the UNSCR resolution 1051 lists. [] In category B will be all other contracts currently on hold. Contracts in category B will be recirculated by OIP under the GRL procedures. []</p>	<p>Verification (OMV) of Iraq’s Compliance with Paragraph 12 of Part C of Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and with the Requirements of Paragraphs 3 and 5 of Resolution 707 (1991)” (hereinafter referred to as the “OMV Plan”) was approved by the Security Council in resolution 715 (1991). [] Annex 3 of the IAEA’s OMV Plan sets out a list of nuclear and nuclear-related items which are either prohibited to Iraq or are subject to certain controls (including reporting to the IAEA by Iraq and reporting by any State exporting such items to Iraq).</p> <p>In resolution 715 (1991), the Security Council also requested the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) (hereinafter referred to as the Sanctions Committee), the IAEA and the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) to develop “a mechanism for monitoring any future sales or supplies by other countries to Iraq of items relevant to the implementation of section C of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions”. The provisions for the export/import monitoring mechanism [] included the establishment of a Joint Unit to which relevant exports to, and imports by, Iraq must be reported. That mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the Export/Import Mechanism) was approved by the Security Council in resolution 1051(1996).</p> <p>As provided for in the Export/Import Mechanism, Annex 3 of the IAEA’s OMV Plan (hereinafter referred to as Annex 3) serves as the list of those nuclear and nuclear-related items which are subject to reporting, under that mechanism, to the Joint Unit, by Iraq and by any State exporting such items to Iraq. Items related to the chemical, biological and missile aspects of the relevant Security Council resolutions are set out in Annexes II, III and IV to the OMV Plans of UNSCOM.</p> <p>In resolution 1284 (1999), the Security Council requested UNMOVIC (which replaced UNSCOM) and the IAEA to resume the revision and updating of the lists of items and technology to which the Export/Import Mechanism applies. [] This document reflects the results of the revision and updating of Annex 3 with respect to nuclear and nuclear-related items and technology.</p> <p>Purpose</p> <p>Annex 3 of the IAEA’s OMV Plan lists nuclear material, equipment and technology and nuclear-related materials, equipment, software and related technology, which are subject to the OMV Plan as well as to the Export/Import Mechanism. These include exporters, customs and other officials in exporting States and in Iraq, personnel in the Joint Unit responsible for the Export/Import Mechanism, and staff of the IAEA and UNMOVIC at Headquarters and in the field.</p> <p>In addition to certain nuclear materials, the items listed in annex 3 include those considered to be “especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material” (i.e., items for use exclusively in nuclear activities, whether military or civilian). Such items are, for ease of reference, termed, “single-use”. Furthermore, Annex 3 lists items considered to be “dual-use” items (i.e., items that may have non-nuclear applications as well as nuclear applications).</p> <p>Prohibitions and Restrictions []</p>
--	--	--

		Section E Conventional Section	
--	--	--------------------------------	--

Repatriation of Kuwaiti		
687 03/04/91	<p>Noting that despite the progress being made in fulfilling the obligations of resolution 686 (1991), many Kuwaiti and third country nationals are still not accounted for (...),</p> <p>Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>G.</p> <p>30. Decides that, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals, Iraq shall extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, providing lists of such persons, facilitating the access of the International Committee of the Red Cross to all such persons wherever located or detained and facilitating the search by the International Committee of the Red Cross for those Kuwaiti and third country nationals still unaccounted for;</p> <p>31. Invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to keep the Secretary-General apprised as appropriate of all activities undertaken in connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990;</p>
706 15/08/91	<p>Concerned that the repatriation or return of all Kuwaitis and third country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990, pursuant to paragraph 2 c) of resolution 686 (1991), and paragraphs 30 and 31 of resolution 687 (1991) has not yet been fully carried out,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>6. Further requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross to submit within 20 days of the date of adoption of this resolution a report to the Security Council on activities undertaken in accordance with paragraph 31 of resolution 687 (1991) in connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990;</p>
1284 17/12/99	<p>Recalling with concern that the repatriation and return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990, pursuant to paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991 and paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991), have not yet been fully carried out by Iraq,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking into account that operative provisions of this resolution relate to previous resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>B</p> <p>13. Reiterates the obligation of Iraq, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third nationals referred to in paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991), to extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to resume cooperation with the Tripartite Commission and Technical Subcommittee established to facilitate work on this issue;</p> <p>14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every four months on compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains[]</p>

<p>1441 08/11/02</p>	<p>Deploring also that the Government of Iraq has failed to comply with its commitments [] pursuant to resolutions 686 (1991), 687 (1991), and 1284 (1999) to return or cooperate in accounting for Kuwaiti and third country nationals wrongfully detained by Iraq []</p> <p>Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that Iraq has been and remains in material breach of its obligations under relevant resolutions, including resolution 687 (1991);</p>
--------------------------	--	---

Terrorism		
<p>687 03/04/91</p>	<p><u>Prohibition on terrorism:</u></p> <p>Recalling the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, opened for signature at New York on 18 December 1979, which categorizes all acts of taking hostages as manifestations of international terrorism,</p> <p>Deploring threats made by Iraq during the recent conflict to make use of terrorism against targets outside Iraq and the taking of hostages by Iraq,</p> <p>Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>H.</p> <p>32. Requires Iraq to inform the Council that it will not commit or support any act of international terrorism or allow any organization directed towards commission of such acts to operate within its territory and to condemn unequivocally and renounce all acts, methods and practices of terrorism;</p>
<p>1441 08/11/02</p>	<p>Deploring also that the Government of Iraq has failed to comply with its commitments pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) with regard to terrorism []</p> <p>Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that Iraq has been and remains in material breach of its obligations under relevant resolutions, including resolution 687 (1991) [];</p>

Cease-fire		
687 03/04/91	<p>Cease-fire:</p> <p>Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>I.</p> <p>33. Declares that, upon official notification by Iraq to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council of its acceptance of the provisions above, a formal cease-fire is effective between Iraq and Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution 678 (1990);</p>

III: Repression of Iraqi civilian people

<p>688 05/04/91</p>	<p><u>Condemns the repression of the Iraqi civilian people</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Recalling the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter,</p> <p>Gravely concerned by the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including most recently in Kurdish-populated areas, which led to a massive flow of refugees towards and across international frontiers and to cross-border incursions which threaten international peace and security in the region,</p> <p>Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of human suffering involved,</p> <p>Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq and of all States in the region,</p> <p>Bearing in mind the report transmitted by the Secretary-General on 20 March 1991,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including most recently in Kurdish-populated areas, the consequences of which threaten international peace and security in the region; 2. Demands that Iraq, as a contribution to removing the threat to international peace and security in the region, immediately end this repression []; 3. Insists that Iraq allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq and make available all necessary facilities for their operations;
<p>1441 08/11/02</p>	<p>Deploring also that the Government of Iraq has failed to comply with its commitments pursuant [] to resolution 688 (1991) to end repression of its civilian population and to provide access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in Iraq []</p> <p>Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decides that Iraq has been and remains in material breach of its obligations under relevant resolutions, including resolution 687 (1991) [];

Annex I: Summary of Resolutions²

Security Council Resolutions	
Document/Date	
660 02/08/90	Condemnation by the Security Council of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
661 06/08/90	Decision by the Security Council to impose mandatory coercive measures on Iraq and establish a Committee for their application.
662 09/08/90	Decision by the Security Council that the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq was null and void.
664 18/08/90	Demand by the Security Council that Iraq permit and facilitate the departure from Iraq of third-State nationals and rescind its orders for the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait.
665 25/08/90	Call by the Security Council for member states to take measures concerning the application of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990).
666 13/09/90	Institution by the Security Council of humanitarian measures applicable to Iraq and Kuwait.
667 16/09/90	Condemnation by the Security Council of aggressive acts perpetrated by Iraq against diplomatic and consular missions and foreign nationals present in their premises.
669 24/09/90	Entrusting by the Security Council of the Committee established by resolution 661 with the task of examining requests under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter.
670 25/09/90	Taking by the Security Council of enforcement action against Iraq with regard to air and sea links with that country.
674 29/11/90	Condemnation by the Security Council of the taking hostage of third-State nationals and the forced departure, displacement and relocation of Kuwaitis.
677 28/11/90	Condemnation by the Security Council of the attempts by Iraq to alter the demographic composition of Kuwait.
678 29/11/90	Authorization by the Security Council of member states to use all necessary means to uphold and implement resolution 660 (1990) and subsequent other resolutions and to restore peace and security in the area unless Iraq fully implemented those resolutions by 15 January 1991.
686 02/03/91	Noting by the Security Council of the ending of offensive combat operations, and demand that Iraq implement the provisions of its previous resolutions.
687 03/04/91	Noting by the Security Council of the restoration to Kuwait of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and the return of its legitimate Government, and decision on the measures needed with respect to Iraq for the restoring of peace (...).
688 05/04/91	Condemns the repression of the Iraqi civilian people in many parts of Iraq, which threaten international peace and security in the region
689 09/04/91	Decision by the Security Council to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).
692 20/05/91	Decision by the Security Council to establish the Fund and the Commission referred to in paragraph 18 of resolution 687 (1991).
699 17/06/91	Taking by the Security Council of measures relating to section C of resolution 687 (1991).
700 17/06/91	Approval by the Security Council of the guidelines for the international implementation of paragraphs 22 to 25 of resolution 687 concerning the arms embargo against Iraq.

² Summary of resolutions 660-715 taken from: UNIDIR, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Research Papers No. 12: *Security Council Resolution 687 of 3 April 1991*, Serge Sur, New York 1992; Summary of resolutions 1051, 1060, 1115, 1134, 1137, 1153, 1194, 1205, 1409 taken from: Security Council, Resolutions at the UN website on UN Arms Inspections in Iraq, Disarming Iraq of Weapons of Mass Destruction, at <http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=50&Body=Iraq&Body1=inspect>; The remaining resolutions have been summarized by the authors of this publication.

705 15/08/91	Decision by the Security Council what compensation should be paid by Iraq under section E of resolution 687 (1991).
706 15/08/91	Authorization by the Security Council, for humanitarian reasons, of the export by Iraq of a limited quantity of petroleum and petroleum products, the earnings there from to be paid into an escrow account administered by the Secretary-General in order to finance the purchase of essential foodstuffs for the Iraqi population and the activities arising from the implementation of the provisions of resolution 687 (1991).
707 15/08/91	Condemnation by the Security Council of Iraq's serious violation of a number of its obligations under section C of resolution 687 (1991) and of its undertakings to cooperate with the Special Commission and the IAEA, setting of nine conditions and requirements that Iraq comply with its international obligations.
712 19/09/91	Institution by the Security Council, pursuant to resolution 706 (1991), of humanitarian measures concerning Iraq with respect to the sale of foodstuffs and medicines.
715 11/10/91	Demand by the Security Council that Iraq meet unconditionally all its obligations under the two plans (S/22871 Rev.1 and S/22872 Rev.1) approved by the Council and that it cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the Director General of IAEA (...).
773 26/08/92	Decision by the Security Council to establish an Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission.
778 02/10/92	Decision by the Security Council to order the transfer of funds to the escrow account by all States in which there are funds of the Government of Iraq.
806 05/02/93	Decision by the Security Council to extend the terms of reference of UNIKOM to include a capacity to take physical action.
833 27/05/93	Reaffirmation by the Security Council of its decision to guarantee the inviolability of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait.
899 04/03/94	Decision by the Security Council to remit to the private citizens concerned in Iraq the compensation payments.
949 15/10/94	Demand by the Security Council that Iraq immediately complete the withdrawal of all military units deployed in southern Iraq to their original positions.
986 14/04/95	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days.
1051 27/03/96	Approves the export/import monitoring mechanism for Iraq and demands that Iraq meet unconditionally all its obligations under the mechanism and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the Director-General of the IAEA
1060 12/06/96	Terms Iraq's actions a clear violation of the provisions of the Council's resolutions. It also demands that Iraq grant immediate and unrestricted access to all sites designated for inspection by UNSCOM.
1111 04/06/97	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1115 21/06/97	Condemns Iraq's actions and demands that Iraq allow UNSCOM's team immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any sites for inspection and officials for interviews by UNSCOM. The Council also calls for an additional report on Iraq's cooperation with the Commission and suspends the periodic sanctions reviews.
1129 12/09/97	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1134 23/10/97	Demands that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission, continues the suspension of the periodic sanctions reviews and foreshadows additional sanctions pending a further report on Iraq's cooperation with UNSCOM.
1137 12/11/97	Condemns the continued violation by Iraq of its obligations, including its unacceptable decision to seek to impose conditions on cooperation with UNSCOM. It also imposes a travel restriction on Iraqi officials who are responsible for or participated in the instances of non-compliance
1143 04/12/97	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1153 20/02/98	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1154 02/03/98	Endorses the provisions of the MOU.

1158 25/03/98	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1175 19/06/98	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1194 09/09/98	Unanimously condemns Iraq's decision to suspend cooperation with UNSCOM, terming Iraq's actions a totally unacceptable contravention of Iraq's obligations; demands Iraq rescind its decision and decides not to conduct the 60-day sanctions reviews until Iraq does so and the Commission reports to the Council that it is satisfied that it has been able to exercise its full range of activities, including inspections.
1205 05/11/98	Unanimously condemns Iraq's actions and demands that Iraq rescind immediately and unconditionally its decisions of 31 October and 5 August.
1210 24/11/98	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1242 21/05/99	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1266 04/10/99	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1275 19/11/99	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1280 03/12/99	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1281 10/12/99	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1284 17/12/99	Creation of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)
1293 31/03/00	Decides that from the funds in the escrow account may be used to meet any reasonable expenses
1302 05/12/00	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1330 05/12/00	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1352 01/06/01	Intention to consider new arrangements for the sale or supply of commodities and products to Iraq
1360 03/07/01	Lifting of embargo on import of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, for an initial period of 180 days extended.
1382 29/11/01	Proposal of the Goods Review List and the procedures for its application
1409 14/05/02	Mandate extended in the context of a new system for the sale or supply of commodities and products to Iraq, through the adoption of the Goods Review List.
1441 08/11/02	Decides by this resolution to give Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations under relevant resolutions of the Council; and accordingly decides to set up an enhanced inspection regime with the aim of bringing to full and verified completion the disarmament process established by resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent resolutions of the Council;

Annex II: Commissions established pursuant to resolution 687³

By its resolution 687 (1991) the Security Council established the terms and conditions for a formal cease-fire between Iraq and Kuwait and the member states cooperating with Kuwait. In accordance with the terms of the resolution three commissions were established: the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM), the UN Compensation Commission and the UN Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission (which has since concluded its work).

The UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM): with the mandate to monitor the Khawr 'Abd Allah waterway between Iraq and Kuwait and the demilitarized zone (DMZ) extending 10 kilometres (6 miles) into Iraq and 5 kilometres (3 miles) into Kuwait; to deter violations of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the DMZ; and to observe any hostile or potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one State to the other. The mandate was later strengthened to enable UNIKOM to take action to prevent or redress small-scale violations of the DMZ, violations of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, and problems that might arise from the presence of Iraqi installations and Iraqi citizens and their assets in the DMZ or on the Kuwaiti side of the newly demarcated boundary.

UN Special Commission: Section C of Security Council resolution 687 deals, inter alia, with the elimination, under international supervision, of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 km, together with the related items and facilities. The resolution recommended the establishment of a special commission to implement these provisions. UNSCOM is now based at UN Headquarters, New York.

UN Compensation Commission: By resolution 687, the Security Council reaffirmed that Iraq "is liable under International Law for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait".

By resolution 692, the Security Council decided to establish a fund to compensate for claims which fell within these categories and to establish a commission to administer the fund. The principal organ of the Commission is the 15 member Governing Council, which is composed of representatives of the current members of the Security Council. The United Nations Security Council is tasked with ensuring payments are made to the fund by Iraq and evaluating losses, allocating funds and paying claims.

The Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission: To demarcate the international boundary set out in the "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters", signed by them on 4 October 1963 and registered with the United Nations. The Commission consisted of five members: three independent experts appointed by the Secretary-General and one representative each of Iraq and Kuwait appointed by their respective Governments. The Commission concluded its work and submitted its final report to the Secretary-General on 20 May 1993.

The Security Council's Sanctions Committee: established by resolution 661 (1990), monitors the prohibitions against the sale or supply of arms to Iraq and related sanctions set out in resolution 687 (1991), in accordance with the approved guidelines, and reports to the Council at 90-day intervals. Resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) assigned additional monitoring tasks to the Committee.

³ Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and Statements by its President concerning the Situation between Iraq and Kuwait (2 August 1990 - 16 November 1994), DPI/1104/Rev.5 (New York 1994).

About the authors

As Clingendael's United Nations expert, specialized in political and military UN-issues, Dick A. Leurdijk is senior research fellow, lecturer, policy advisor and political commentator. He has dealt extensively with a wide range of UN-related issues, especially in the field of international peace and security, including such issues as peacekeeping, peace-enforcement and peace-building, in crisis situations such as the Gulf-war, Somalia, Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia), and the UN's relationships with regional organizations, such as NATO (SFOR, KFOR) and the EU. His most recent publications are focused on the 'war on terrorism', and the role of international organizations, including the UN and NATO.

Stella I.M.L. Beernink has graduated with the degree of LLB (European Legal Studies) from the University of Kent at Canterbury and in 2001 she received her LLM in International Law from King's College London. She is now assisting Dick A. Leurdijk at the Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', The Hague.