
Chapter XII

Consideration of the provisions of other Articles of the Charter

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Introductory note

Chapter XII covers the consideration by the Security Council of Articles of the Charter not dealt with in the preceding chapters. It consists of six parts: parts I and II deal with consideration of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, particularly with regard to Article 1 (2) in part I and various provisions of Article 2 in part II, parts III, IV and V deal with consideration by the Council of the provisions of Articles 24, 25 and 26, respectively, which relate to the functions and powers of the Council. Part VI focuses on the consideration of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter regarding regional arrangements.

Part I

Consideration of the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Charter

Article 1, paragraph 2

[The purposes of the United Nations are:]

To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.

Note

During the period under review, there were no explicit references to Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Charter contained in any of the resolutions or other decisions adopted by the Security Council. However, the Council adopted a number of decisions in support of the principle of self-determination. In the case of Namibia, which, in 1989, was the last remaining colony on the African continent, the Council's decisions helped to pave the way towards national independence and sovereignty (case 1). In connection with the situation concerning Western Sahara, the Council worked towards the holding of a referendum by which the people of Western Sahara would be able to choose between independence and integration with Morocco (case 2).¹ With respect to Cambodia, the Council actively supported a political settlement which would enable the Cambodian people to exercise its right to self-determination through free and fair elections (case 3).² In connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Council reiterated its position that a just and lasting solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict must take into account the legitimate

¹ Resolutions 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, second preambular para.; 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, first preambular para. and para. 2; and 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991, paras. 1 and 2; and letter dated 3 June 1992 from the Presicn.5(91) -i77e719921431 -1.2e9)Tj l2S/240055-io591(a)5.5(912.446)TJ-11.1431 64.9001 Tm0 Tc0 Tc()Tj7.1

During the Council's debates held in connection with the situation in Cyprus, the representative of the Turkish Cypriot side, supported by the representative of Turkey, argued that any negotiated settlement would have to be based on the political equality of the two peoples in the island, and would require a genuine

process.²³ Commenting specifically on the role of the Security Council, the Secretary-General stated that it was a source of great satisfaction that ultimately a solution to the question of Namibia had been reached on the basis of a settlement plan that had been adopted

Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people, in accordance with resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

Case 5

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

On 22 December 1990,⁴⁸ the Council considered a draft resolution⁴⁹ on the applicability of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands.⁵⁰

Speaking before the vote, the representative of New Zealand recalled that, some years earlier, these three island groups had indicated their desire for independent political status. The speaker noted that the United Nations had long been guided in its approach to decolonization by the principle that the wishes of the

inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war,⁶⁴ the unacceptability of territorial gains or changes brought about by violence,⁶⁵ the inviolability of international boundaries,⁶⁶ and the inadmissibility of any encroachment upon the principle of territorial

cessation of provocative actions.⁹⁰ In some instances, the Council also called for the withdrawal of troops from foreign territory.⁹¹ In connection with the situation in the former Yugoslavia, the Council demanded that those units of the Yugoslav People's Army and elements of the Croatian Army now in Bosnia and Herzegovina must either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with the weapons placed under effective international monitoring.⁹² The Council strongly condemned any violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in the practice of "ethnic cleansing", and demanded that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law, including from actions such as those described above.⁹³ It further called on all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to fulfil their commitments to put into effect an immediate cessation of hostilities and to negotiate, continuously and in uninterrupted session, to end the blockades of Sarajevo and other towns and to demilitarize them, with heavy weapons under international supervision.⁹⁴

Similar calls for the respect and maintenance of ceasefire agreements, the cessation of hostilities, including violations of international humanitarian law, and the exercise of restraint were made in the context

⁹⁰ In connection with the situation in the former Yugoslavia, see resolutions 727 (1992), para. 4; 749 (1992), paras. 5-6; 752 (1992), para. 1; 762 (1992), para. 2; 764 (1992), para. 3; 770 (1992), para. 1; and 787 TD0.0285 Tc0.003 oa Tw

annexation of Kuwait by Iraq as null and void and without legal effect.¹⁰⁷ Some speakers also recalled the collective security mechanism set forth in the Charter

the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina was
“essentially a civil war”.

democratically elected Government of El Salvador” was justified “so that democracies can survive”.¹²⁷

Case 9

The situation in Panama

The decision adopted by the Security Council under this item¹²⁸ did not give rise to a constitutional discussion of Article 2 (4). Pertinent arguments relating to the provisions of that Article were however made during the Council’s consideration of the item.

With explicit reference to Article 2 (4), the Charter of the United Nations and/or norms of international law, Council members and non-members reaffirmed the principles of peaceful settlement of dispute, non-interference in the internal affairs of

an act of aggression in violation of international law and the Charter, which posed a threat to peace and security in the region. They rejected the claim of self-defence invoked by the United States and urged the Council to condemn the act of aggression and to take measures to prevent the recurrence of such acts. Several speakers¹⁵⁴ appealed for the exercise of restraint and the prevention of further escalation of tension, some recalling the importance of the Charter principles relating to the non-use or threat of force against territorial integrity or economic independence of any State and the peaceful settlement of disputes. It was held that the Council would not be living up to its responsibilities if it did not assert strongly that actions of States conform with international obligations in compliance with the norms regulating relations, particularly respect for sovereignty and inviolability and refraining from the threat or use of force against States.¹⁵⁵

Other speakers¹⁵⁶ accepted the explanation of the United States for its actions. One member explained that it would vote against a draft resolution before the Council on this item,¹⁵⁷ owing, inter alia, to a reference contained therein to the definition of aggression, which could imply a deliberate will on the part of the United States to create the incident.¹⁵⁸

Case 11

Items relating to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The decisions adopted by the Security Council in relation to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya¹⁵⁹ did not give rise to a constitutional discussion on Article 2 (4).

¹⁵⁴ S/PV. 2835, pp. 21-23 (Burkina Faso); pp. 28-32 (Tunisia); S/PV.2836, pp. 18-23 (Nepal); pp. 37-40 (Mali); S/PV.2837, pp. 12-13 (Colombia); pp. 28-32 (Pakistan); S/PV.2839, pp. 16-18 (Senegal); pp. 24-26 (India); pp. 27-31 (Morocco); pp. 31-33 (Bangladesh); S/PV.2840, pp. 8-12 (Malta); pp. 38-41 (Poland); and S/PV.2841, pp. 32-37 (Palestine); pp. 41-45 (Malaysia).

¹⁵⁵ S/PV.2841, pp. 41-45 (President).

¹⁵⁶ Ibid., pp. 37-40 (Canada); p. 41 (United Kingdom); pp. 44-46 (France); p. 46 (Finland).

¹⁵⁷ S/20378. The draft resolution received 9 votes in favour, 4 against (Canada, France, United Kingdom, United States), with 2 abstentions (Brazil, Finland) and was not adopted owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council (see S/PV.2841, p. 48).

¹⁵⁸ S/PV.2841, pp. 44-46 (France).

¹⁵⁹ Resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992).

However, pertinent arguments were made concerning the provisions of that Article during the Council's consideration of the item.

In the course of the Council's consideration of resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992), members and non-members of the Council denounced and condemned acts of international terrorism,¹⁶⁰ State-sponsored terrorism¹⁶¹ or acts of terrorism in which States had been involved directly or indirectly,¹⁶² including "through material, political or moral assistance to terrorists".¹⁶³ It was held that the "logic of confrontation" which fed into terrorism in all its forms and manifestations was "in contradiction with the principles and purposes of the Charter, which in Article 2, paragraph 4, calls upon Members of our Organization to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force".¹⁶⁴ It was also noted, however, that resolution 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992 was "limited strictly to acts of terrorism involving State participation".¹⁶⁵ It was exceptional by its nature and could not be considered in any way as a precedent but was intended only "for those cases in which States are involved in acts of terrorism".¹⁶⁶

B. Article 2, paragraph 5

Article 2, paragraph 5

All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

Note

provisions that may have some bearing on the principle of Article 2 (5).

By resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, the Council imposed, under Chapter VII of the Charter, a sanctions regime on both Iraq and Kuwait, as detailed in paragraphs 3 to 8 of the resolution.¹⁶⁸ In paragraph 9, however, the Council decided that “notwithstanding paragraphs 4 to 8 above, nothing in the present resolution shall prohibit assistance to the legitimate Government of Kuwait”, and it called upon all States (a) to take appropriate measures to protect assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies; and (b) not to recognize any regime set up by the occupying Power.¹⁶⁹

By resolution 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, concerning the situation in the former Yugoslavia, the Council expressed its “concern at the indications that the arms embargo imposed on Yugoslavia by resolution 713 (1991) [was] not being fully observed, as noted in paragraph 21 of the report¹⁷⁰ of the Secretary-General”.¹⁷¹

By resolution 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, the Council expressed its deep concern “about reports

Government forces”, in accordance with bilateral agreements.¹⁸¹

C. Article 2, paragraph 6

Article 2, paragraph 6

The Organization shall ensure that states which are not members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Note

There were no explicit references to the provision of Article 2 (6) in the resolutions or decisions of the Security Council. The Council did, however, adopt three resolutions¹⁸² which touched upon the provisions of Article 2 (6). Each of those resolutions contained a specific reference to the cooperation of States non-members of the United Nations in the imposition of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. All three resolutions may be seen as implicitly invoking the provisions of Article 2 (6) in order to call on States non-members of the United Nations to comply with the principle enshrined in Article 2 (5).

In resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, by which the Council imposed sanctions on Iraq, the Council called 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”.¹⁸³

In resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, by which it imposed sanctions on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Council called upon “all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, 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 15 April 1992”.¹⁸⁴

In resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, by which it imposed sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Council called upon “all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, 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 prior to the date of the present resolution”.¹⁸⁵

In addition, the Council adopted several resolutions and presidential statements containing provisions that might be construed as implicit references to Article 2 (6). In connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Council called upon “the High Contracting Parties to the [1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War] to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for its obligations under the Convention in accordance with article 1 thereof”.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*, p. 41 (Croatia).

¹⁸² In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolution 661 (1990). In connection with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, see resolution 748 (1992). In connection with the situation in the former Yugoslavia, see resolution 757 (1992). See also part II, section B, concerning Article 2 (5), in the present chapter.

¹⁸³ Resolution 661 (1990), para. 5. During the Council’s consideration of resolution 661 (1990) in its draft form (S/21441), it was noted that “as operative paragraph 5 also makes clear, the draft resolution speaks to all States, Members and non-members alike”; see S/PV.2933, p. 18 (United States).

sanctions.¹⁸⁷ By other provisions not directly related to the imposition, implementation or administration of sanctions, the Council requested “all States” to undertake a variety of actions, including: (i) to support peace initiatives,¹⁸⁸ including by voluntary contributions;¹⁸⁹ (ii) to contribute to international cooperation in a particular field;¹⁹⁰ (iii) to provide appropriate support to or to cooperate with a Council-mandated body or force;¹⁹¹ (iv) to provide assistance or support to the United Nations and its programmes or agencies;¹⁹² (v) to provide assistance to States acting pursuant to resolutions of the Council;¹⁹³ (vi) to take

steps to ensure the cooperation of parties to a dispute or conflict with initiatives of the United Nations;¹⁹⁴ (vii) to support humanitarian efforts;¹⁹⁵ (viii) to use political influence to achieve a certain objective;¹⁹⁶ (ix) to ratify certain international legal instruments;¹⁹⁷ (x) to refrain from recognition of a declared annexation;¹⁹⁸ and (xi) to refrain from actions which could undermine peace initiatives or increase tensions in a particular situation.¹⁹⁹

In one resolution, the Council reminded “all States” of their obligation to “observe strictly” certain specified resolutions of the Security Council.²⁰⁰ Some resolutions distinguished between obligs

¹⁸⁷ In connection with the sanctions regime imposed against Iraq, see resolutions 661 (1990), paras. 5 and 7; 670 (1990), paras. 1, 7-8 and 10; 687 (1991), paras. 25 and 27; 700 (1991), paras. 3-4; 706 (1991), para. 8; and 778 (1992), paras. 3 and 13. In connection with the arms embargo imposed against the former Yugoslavia, see resolutions 724 (1991), para. 5; and 740 (1992), para. 8. In connection with the sanctions imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), see resolutions 757 (1992), paras. 11-12 and 14; and 787 (1992), paras. 11 and 15. In connection with the sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, see resolution 748 (1992), paras. 3-8 and 10. In connection with the arms embargo imposed against Liberia, see resolution 788 (1992), para. 8.

¹⁸⁸ In connection with the item entitled “Central America: efforts towards peace”, see resolution 637 (1989), para. 4. In connection with the situation in Cambodia, see resolution 668 (1990), para. 11. In connection with the situation in Angola, see resolution 696 (1991), third preambular para.

¹⁸⁹ In connection with the situation in El Salvador, see resolution 791 (1992), para. 7.

¹⁹⁰ In connection with the item entitled “The marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purposes of detection”; see resolution 635 (1989), third preambular para. and paras. 2, 5 and 6. In connection with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, see resolution 731 (1992), fourth preambular para.

¹⁹¹ In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolution 692 (1991), para. 8. In connection with the situation in the former Yugoslavia, see resolution 743 (1992), para. 11. In connection with the situation in Cambodia, see resolutions 766 (1992), para. 8, and 783 (1992), para. 4.

¹⁹² In connection with the situation in Cambodia, see resolution 745 (1992), para. 9. In connection with the situation in Angola, see resolution 747 (1992), para. 7. In connection with the situation in the former Yugoslavia, see resolution 757 (1992), para. 19.

¹⁹³ In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolutions 665 (1990), para. 3, and 678 (1990), para. 3. In connection with the situation in the former Yugoslavia, see resolution 770 (1992), para. 5. In connection with the situation in Somalia, see resolution

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as authorizing actions by “all States”.²¹¹ Further, several references were made to the obligation of “all States” to comply with the Council’s resolutions and the Charter.²¹² In one instance, a distinction was expressed between the respective duties of Member States and all States with regard to the situation under discussion.²¹³

D. Article 2, paragraph 7

Article 2, paragraph 7

Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Note

During the period under review, the Security Council adopted one resolution which contained an explicit reference to Article 2 (7).²¹⁴ In the Council debates in relation to the adoption of a number of resolutions, there were explicit references to paragraph 7 of Article 2, while on other occasions the principle of the Charter provision regarding the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs was referred to. A

threatening international peace and security in the region".²²⁰

The representative of the United States, while reaffirming that it was "not the role or the intention of

The representative of India stated that humanitarian assistance should be provided through means consistent with the Charter, “particulacfiat humanarticuli liitdn6lp(ld 7(rh)-t pri2 1pl)-03.0.0005 Tc0.0933675

factor in their decision to vote for the draft resolution.²⁵⁰

Case 15

*Response to the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
resolution 757 (1992) and 770 (1992)*

During the debate held in connection with the adoption of resolution 757 (1992),²⁵¹ by which the Council determined that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in other parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia constituted “a threat to international peace and security”, Council members expressed differing views with regard to the nature of that threat. While several speakers perceived the conflict as a foreign aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina,²⁵² others saw the threat to the peace as

²⁵⁰ Ibid., pp. 28-32 (Zimbabwe); pp. 32-37 (Yemen); pp. 44-48 (India); pp. 49-51 (China); pp. 51-53 (Soviet Union); and pp. 55-57 (United Kingdom). Yemen and Zimbabwe, in particular, voiced the concern that the

referring to any specific regional or international implications of the crisis.²⁷⁴

While a number of Council members emphasized the unique character of the situation in Somalia, and cautioned that the action taken by the Council should not be seen as a precedent,²⁷⁵ other members of the Council saw the new nature of the threat posed by the situation in Somalia as symptomatic for the new challenges to which the United Nations and the international community had to adapt.²⁷⁶

Case 19

The situation in the occupied Arab territories

Following the eruption of violence in the Old City of Jerusalem, which had resulted in the death of more than 20 Palestinians, the Council adopted resolution 672 (1990).²⁷⁷ The Council welcomed the

it cannot stand by and permit a humanitarian crisis of

incident, had discreetly welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to send a mission to the region.²⁸³

Following further deliberations, the Council, on 24 October 1990, unanimously adopted resolution 673 (1990),²⁸⁴ by which it deplored Israel's refusal to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region; urged the Government of Israel to reconsider its decision; and insisted that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and permit the mission to proceed in keeping with its purpose.

In his report to the Council, however, the Secretary-General noted that, owing to Israel's continued refusal to receive his mission, he had been unable to secure independent information about the circumstances surrounding the recent events.²⁸⁵

In the Council's consideration of the report, several speakers again denounced Israel's rejection of the above-mentioned resolutions.²⁸⁶ The representative of Israel, however, was of the view that the proposed

In the course of the debate, speakers underlined the need to guarantee and strengthen the system of collective security.³¹⁸ The primary task of the Council

In conclusion, the members of the Council affirm their determination to build on the initiative of their meeting in order to secure positive advances in promoting

international peace and security. They agree that the Secretary-General has a crucial role to play.

Part IV Consideration of the provisions of Article 25 of the Charter

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Note

During the period under review, the Council adopted four resolutions that explicitly invoked Article 25 of the Charter.³³⁶ By three of those resolutions the Council emphasized Iraq's obligation to comply with Council resolutions.³³⁷ By one of those three resolutions the Council also called upon all States to carry out their obligations to implement sanctions against Iraq.³³⁸ By the fourth resolution the Council recalled the provisions of Article 25 before deciding to establish the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), which was to implement the United Nations peacekeeping plan for Yugoslavia.³³⁹

In addition, Article 25 was touched upon, without being invoked explicitly, in a large number of resolutions³⁴⁰ and statements³⁴¹ made by the President

on behalf of the members of the Council, as well as in one draft resolution³⁴² that was voted upon but not adopted by the Council. Those resolutions and presidential statements were directed at Member States in particular, at States in general, or at multiple parties, not all of which were Member States.

In provisions directed at one or more Member States, the Security Council called upon, demanded or insisted that a Member State comply with Council

³³⁶ In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolutions 667 (1990), 670 (1990) and 686 (1991). In connection with the situation in the former Yugoslavia, see resolution 743 (1992).

³³⁷ See resolutions 667 (1990), eighth preambular para.; 670 (1990), seventh and eighth preambular paras.; and 686 (1991), second preambular para.

³³⁸ Resolution 670 (1990), seventh and eighth preambular paras. and para. 1.

³³⁹ Resolution 743 (1992), seventh preambular para. and paras. 1-3.

³⁴⁰ In connection with the situation in Namibia, see resolutions 629 (1989), para. 4; 632 (1989), para. 4; 640 (1989), para. 1; and 643 (1989), para. 5. In connection with the situation in the Middle East, see resolutions 633 (1989), para. (a); 639 (1989), para. 3; 645 (1989), para. (a); 648 (1990), para. 3; 655 (1990), para. (a); 659 (1990), para. 3; 679 (1990), para. (a); 684 (1991), para. 3; 695 (1991), para. (a); 701 (1991), para. 3; 722 (1991), para. (a); 756 (1992), para. (a); and 790 (1992),

para. (a). In connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, see resolutions 636 (1989), first and second preambular paras. and para. 2; 641 (1989), first and second preambular paras. and para. 2; 673 (1990), first, second and fourth preambular paras. and para. 2; and 681 (1990), para. 2. In connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq, see resolutions 631 (1989), para. (a); 642 (1989), para. (a); and 651 (1990), para. (a). In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolutions 661 (1990), paras. 1 and 5; 665 (1990), fifth preambular para.; 666 (1990), fifth preambular para. and para. 2; 667 (1990), paras. 3 and 5; 670 (1990), second preambular para. and paras. 7 and 9; 674 (1990), third and twelfth preambular paras. and paras. 1, 3 and 10; 678 (1990), para. 1; 686 (1991), first preambular para. and para. 2; 687 (1991), para. 25; 707 (1991), paras. 1 and 5; 712 (1991), para. 11; 715 (1991), para. 5; and 778 (1992), third and sixth preambular paras. and para. 13. In connection with the items relating to the former Yugoslavia, see resolution 787 (1992), paras. 4-5. In connection with the items relating to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, see resolution 748 (1992), seventh preambular para. and paras. 1 and 7.

³⁴¹ In connection with the situation in Cyprus, see the presidential statement of 28 March 1991 (S/22415). In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see the statements of 28 June 1991 (S/22746); 5 February 1992 (S/23517); 19 February 1992 (S/23609); 28 February 1992 (S/23663); 17 June 1992 (S/24113); 6 July 1992 (S/24240); and 24 November 1992 (S/24839). In connection with the situation in the former Yugoslavia, see the statement of 24 July 1992 (S/24346).

³⁴² In connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories; see S/20463, paras. 2 and 4.

resolutions;³⁴³ expressed the expectation that a Member State would comply with its obligations under Council resolutions;³⁴⁴ reminded a Member State of its obligations under Council resolutions;³⁴⁵ expressed alarm or grave concern at a Member State's rejection of, or refusal or failure to comply with, Council resolutions;³⁴⁶ condemned or deplored a Member State's actions in violation of, or its failure to comply with, Council resolutions;³⁴⁷ demanded that a Member State desist from action in violation of Council resolutions;³⁴⁸ required a Member State to comply with Council resolutions;³⁴⁹ decided that a Member State

must comply with Council resolutions;³⁵⁰ and noted that a Member State's failure to comply with Council resolutions constituted a material breach of its resolutions.³⁵¹

In provisions directed at States in general, the Council called upon "all States" or "States" to implement measures contained in its resolutions, 13. Se82289 T

³⁴³ In connection with the situation in Namibia, see resolutions 640 (1989), para. 1; and 643 (1989), para. 5. In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolutions 667 (1990), para. 3; 674 (1990), twelfth preambular para. and para. 3; 678 (1990), para. 1; 686 (1991), first preambular para. and para. 2; 715 (1991), para. 5; and 778 (1992), para. 13. See also the statements by the President of 28 February 1992 (S/23663); and 6 July 1992 (S/24240). In connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, see resolutions 636 (1989), first and second preambular paras. and para. 2; 641 (1989), first and second preambular paras. and para. 2; and 673 (1990), first and second preambular paras. and para. 2.

³⁴⁴ In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolution 666 (1990), para. 2.

³⁴⁵ In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see the statement of 17 June 1992 (S/24113).

³⁴⁶ In connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, see resolutions 673 (1990), fourth preambular para.; and 681 (1990), para. 2. In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolutions 665 (1990), fifth preambular para.; and 666 (1990), fifth preambular para. See also the statements by the President of 5 February 1992 (S/23517); and 19 February 1992 (S/23609).

³⁴⁷ In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolutions 670 (1990), second preambular para.; 674 (1990), third preambular para.; 707 (1991), para. 1; and 778 (1992), third and sixth preambular paras. See also the statement by the President of 28 June 1991 (S/22746).

³⁴⁸ In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolution 674 (1990), para. 1.

³⁴⁹ In connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, see resolutions 674 (1990), para. 10; 707 (1991), para. 5; 712 (1991), para. 11; 715 (1991), para. 5; and 778 (1992), third and sixth preambular paras. and para. 13. See also the statements by the President of 5 February 1992 (S/23517); and 24 November 1992 (S/24839).

refusal of parties to comply with its resolutions;³⁵⁸ urged parties to act in a manner consistent with its resolutions;³⁵⁹ and stressed the need for full compliance with its resolutions.³⁶⁰

A number of explicit references were also made to Article 25 and its binding nature during the debates in the Council.³⁶¹ The Council did not however engage in any constitutional discussion concerning Article 25 that went beyond upholding long-established views about its significance, interpretation and application. Article 25 was explicitly invoked in a special report dated 18 September 1990 of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,³⁶² and in a letter dated 19 December 1990 from that Committee's Chairman to the President of the

sanctions were binding upon all States, without referring explicitly to States Members of the United Nations.³⁷⁰

The excerpts from decisions reproduced below reflect the practice of the Council in interpreting and applying Article 25 in relation to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. At its 2933rd meeting, the Council adopted resolution 661 (1990) by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Cuba, Yemen). The resolution reads in part:

The Security Council,

...

1. *S ds6A1.64*

(1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990), the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 and international law;

...

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

At its 2943rd meeting, on 25 September 1990, the Council adopted resolution 670 (1990) by 14 votes to 1 (Cuba). The resolution reads in part:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990 and 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990,

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,

...

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

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

Affirming that any acts of the Government of Iraq which are contrary to the above-mentioned resolutions or to Articles 25 or 48 of the Charter, such as Decree No. 377 of 16 September 1990 of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, are null and void,

...

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

...

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

At its 2951st meeting, on 29 October 1990, the Council adopted resolution 674 (1990) by 13 votes to

none, with 2 abstentions (Cuba, Yemen). The resolution

the Council will need to take further measures under the Charter;

At its 2963rd meeting, on 29 November 1990, the Council adopted resolution 678 (1990) by 12 votes to 2 (Cuba, Yemen), with 1 abstention (China). The resolution reads in part:

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990, 669 (1990) of 24 September 1990, 670 (1990) of 25 September 1990, 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990 and 677 (1990) of 28 November 1990,

Noting that, despite all efforts by the United Nations, Iraq refuses to comply with its obligations to implement resolution 660 (1990) and the above-mentioned subsequent relevant resolutions, in flagrant contempt of the Security Council,

...

Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions,

...

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;

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 above-mentioned resolutions, to use all necessary measures to uphold and implement resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area;

At its 2978th meeting, on 2 March 1991, the Council adopted resolution 686 (1991) by 11 votes to 1 (Cuba), with 3 abstentions (China, India, Yemen). The resolution reads in part:

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990, 669 (1990) of 24 September 1990, 670 (1990) of 25 September 1990, 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990, 677 (1990) of 28 November 1990 and 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990,

Recalling the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

...

2. *Demands* that Iraq implement its acceptance of all twelve resolutions noted above and in particular that Iraq:

(a) Rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;

(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;

(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-State nationals detained by Iraq and return the remains of any deceased Kuwaiti and third-State nationals so detained;

(d) Immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, the return to be completed in the shortest possible period;

At its 2981st meeting, on 3 April 1991, the Council adopted resolution 687 (1991) by 12 votes to 1 (Cuba), with 2 abstentions (Ecuador, Yemen). The resolution reads in part:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990, 669 (1990) of 24 September 1990, 670 (1990) of 25 September 1990, 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990, 677 (1990) of 28 November 1990, 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990 and 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991,

...

1. *Affirms* all thirteen resolutions noted above, except as expressly changed below to achieve the goals of the present resolution, including a formal ceasefire;

...

24. *Decides* that, in accordance with resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent related resolutions and until it takes a further decision, all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply to Iraq, or the promotion or facilitation of such sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of:

(a) Arms resolut0 267.ea;olut0 2-7.5(ml)6.5(it)6acecisiEa3a, all from

(c) Technology under licensing or other transfer arrangements used in the production, utilization or stockpiling of items specified in paragraphs (a) and (b);

(d) Personnel or materials for training or technical support services relating to the design, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of items specified in paragraphs (a) and (b);

25. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations to act strictly in accordance with paragraph 24, notwithstanding the existence of any contracts, agreements, licences or any other arrangements;

...

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 Council under paragraph 26 as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of paragraph 24, and calls upon international organizations to take all appropriate steps to assist in ensuring such full compliance;

At the 2996th meeting of the Council, on 28 June 1991, the President (Côte d'Ivoire) made a statement on behalf of the Council.³⁷¹ The statement reads in part:

The members of the Council strongly deplore the incidents of 23, 25 and 28 June 1991 and in this connection condemn the conduct of the Iraqi authorities. All these incidents constitute flagrant violations of resolution 687 (1991) ... Furthermore, these incidents demonstrate Iraq's failure to abide by its solemn undertaking to comply with all the provisions of resolution 687 (1991).

At its 3004th meeting, on 15 August 1991, the Council adopted resolution 707 (1991) unanimously. The resolution reads in part:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and its other resolutions on this matter,

...

Determined to ensure full compliance with resolution 687 (1991), and in particular its section C,

...

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 International Atomic Energy Agency, which constitutes a material breach of the relevant provisions of that resolution which established a ceasefire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region;

³⁷¹ S/22746.

...

5. *Requires* the Government of Iraq forthwith to 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 and its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

At its 3008th meeting, on 19 September 1991, the Council adopted resolution 712 (1991) by 13 votes to 1 (Cuba), with 1 abstention (Yemen). The resolution reads in part:

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, and in particular resolutions 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, 692 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 699 (1991) of 17 June 1991, and 705 (1991) and 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991,

...

11. *Calls upon* States to cooperate fully in the implementation of resolution 706 (1991) and the present resolution, in particular with respect to any measures regarding the import of petroleum and petroleum products and the export of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), and also with respect to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its personnel implementing the present resolution, and to ensure that there are no diversions from the purposes laid down in these resolutions;

At its 3012th meeting, on 11 October 1991, the Council adopted resolution 715 (1991) unanimously. The resolution reads in part:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and its other resolutions on this matter,

...

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 Agency in carrying out the plans;

...

At the 3058th meeting of the Council, on 28 February 1992, the President (United States) made a statement on behalf of the Council.³⁷² The statement reads in part:

³⁷² S/23663.

The members of the Council demand that Iraq immediately implement all its obligations under Council resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent resolutions on Iraq.

At its 3117th meeting, on 2 October 1992, the Council adopted resolution 778 (1992) by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China). The resolution reads in part:

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991,

...

Condemning Iraq's continued failure to comply with its obligations under relevant resolutions,

...

Deploring Iraq's refusal to cooperate in the

production of such weapons and to take appropriate action to that end.

On nuclear arms proliferation, the members of the Council note the importance of the decision of many countries to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968 and emphasize the integral role in the implementation of that Treaty of fully effective International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, as well as the importance of effective export controls. They will take appropriate measures in the case of any violations notified to them by the Agency.

On chemical weapons, the members of the Council support the efforts of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, held at Geneva from 9 to 27 September 1991, with a view to reaching agreement on the conclusion, by the end of 1992, of a universal convention, including a verification regime, to prohibit chemical weapons.

On conventional armaments, they note the General Assembly's vote in favour of a United Nations register of arms transfers as a first step, and in this connection recognize the importance of all States providing all the information called for in the General Assembly's resolution.

In their statements at the summit meeting, several Council members touched on aspects of the Security Council's role in the areas of arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament.³⁷⁵ Two representatives made explicit reference to Article 26. One of them saw a more active involvement of the Council in these areas as one of its most important future tasks, observing that, in Article 26, the Charter had given the Council an excellent programme for future action.³⁷⁶ Another suggested that multilateral disarmament could further be boosted by the use of the provisions of Article 26 and of paragraph 1 of Article 47, which empowered the Council, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, to put in place a system for the regulation of armaments. He thought that those provisions, which had been dormant since the founding of the Organization, would have rendered unnecessary the ad hoc creation by resolution 687 (1991) of the Special Commission dealing with the disarmament measures imposed on Iraq. In his view, an opportunity still existed to utilize those provisions in implementing the disarmament measures for the wider Middle East region provided for in that resolution.³⁷⁷

³⁷⁵ S/PV.3046, pp. 64-65 (Austria); pp. 109-110 (Japan); p. 116 (Hungary); and pp. 127-128 (Zimbabwe).

³⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 64-65 (Austria).

³⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 127-128 (Zimbabwe).

Part VI

Consideration of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter

Article 52

1. *Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.*

2. *The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.*

3. *The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes*

through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. *This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.*

Article 53

1. *The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements*

directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for

In the Secretary-General's report entitled "An Agenda for Peace",³⁸⁰ in which he responded to the Council's request, he contended that regional organizations, in many cases, possessed a potential that should be utilized for preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, peacemaking and post-conflict peacebuilding. He noted, in particular that, while the Security Council had and would continue to have primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, "regional action as a matter of decentralization, delegation and cooperation with United Nations efforts could not only lighten the burden of the Council but also contribute to a deeper sense of participation, consensus and democratization in international affairs". The Secretary-General suggested that this might be achieved in several ways:

Consultations between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies could do much to build international consensus on the nature of a problem and the measures required to address it. Regional organizations participating in complementary efforts with the United Nations in joint undertakings would encourage States outside the region to act supportively. And should the Security Council choose to authorize a regional arrangement or organization to take the lead in addressing a crisis within its region, it could serve to lend the weight of the United Nations to the validity of the regional effort.³⁸¹

Following a preliminary examination of the Secretary-General's report, the Council adopted a presidential statement on 29 October 1992 in which it expressed its intention to study further the paragraphs of the report concerning the role of regional organizations.

on Liberia,³⁸⁷ for their untiring efforts to bring the Liberian conflict to a speedy conclusion, and renewed their call to the parties to the conflict to respect and implement the various accords of the peace process of the Committee of Five.

At the Council's second meeting on the situation in Liberia, on 19 November 1992, the representative of Benin, speaking on behalf of the Chairman of ECOWAS, recalled the initiatives taken by ECOWAS aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Liberian conflict. He also explained its decision on sanctions and requested the Council's support to make that decision

relevant regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as OAU, the Commonwealth and the European Community, to consider deploying their own observers in South Africa in coordination with the United Nations and the structures set up under the National Peace Accord. The members of the Council reiterated that invitation in a presidential statement of 10 September 1992.³⁹² Those three organizations cooperated with the United Nations in monitoring the transitional process and the elections in South Africa.³⁹³

In the case of **Western Sahara**, by resolution 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, the Council expressed its full support for a mission of good offices pursued jointly by the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara. The Council called upon the two parties to cooperate fully with the joint mission. By resolutions 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991 and 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991, the Council expressed its full support for the organization and the supervision, by the United Nations in cooperation with OAU, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

Asia

In connection with the situation in **Cambodia**, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and individual States from several regions were brought together with the parties to the Cambodian conflict at an international conference, to work with the United Nations. In resolution 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, the Council took note with appreciation of the efforts of the countries of ASEAN and other countries involved in promoting the search for a comprehensive political settlement.

With regard to the situation in **Tajikistan**, in a presidential statement of 30 October 1992,³⁹⁴ the Council welcomed the efforts made by the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, on the initiative of Kyrgyzstan, and those undertaken by other States to help Tajikistan to resolve the crisis.

It invited the Government of Tajikistan and all other parties to the conflict to cooperate actively with all those efforts.

Central America

In Central America, the end of armed conflict involved a highly complex effort which was initiated by leaders of the region and conducted by individual States, groups of States and the Organization of American States (OAS). By resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, the Council recognized the important contribution of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in favour of peace in Central America. In a presidential statement of 8 December 1989,³⁹⁵

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³⁹² S/24541.

³⁹³ Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Sharing responsibilities in peacekeeping: the United Nations and regional organizations", 1995 (A/50/571-JIU/REP/95/4), paras. 43 and 44.

³⁹⁴ S/24742.

7 January 1992,³⁹⁷ the members of the Council underlined the continuing importance of the role played by the European Community Monitoring Mission. In resolutions 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992 and 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, the Council, recalling Chapter VIII of the Charter, called upon the Yugoslav parties to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia in its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of CSCE.

By resolution 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, the Council appealed to all parties and others concerned in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** to cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about a ceasefire and a negotiated political solution. ()](l,)]pbring tedl6.6(s928rna8552 Twstper6(eoun)-6t2) of)-5.4f 7 ril 1l(19 l, of

Community, to enhance their cooperation with the Secretary-General in their efforts to help to resolve the conflicts that continued to rage in the former Yugoslavia. The Council stated that it would welcome, in particular, the participation of the Secretary-General in any negotiations under European Community auspices. In a presidential statement of 2 September 1992,⁴⁰³ the Council took note of a letter from the Secretary-General, dated 28 August 1992, conveying the documents of the London stage of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, held on 26 and 27 August 1992, which the Secretary-General had co-chaired with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community. The Council expressed its full support for the Statement of Principles adopted and the other agreements reached at the London Conference. The Council also noted with satisfaction that the London Conference had established the framework within which an overall political settlement of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia in all its aspects might be achieved. In addition, the Council welcomed the appointment of the two Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee who, under the overall direction of the Permanent Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, would direct the working groups and prepare the basis for a general settlement and associated measures. It noted with satisfaction that they would commence their work immediately and pursue it in continuous session at the United Nations Office at Geneva. Noting the urgency of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council called on the parties to cooperate fully with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee in achieving a comprehensive settlement. It reiterated this call in several subsequent resolutions.

In resolution 786 (1992) of 10 November 1992, by which the Council reaffirmed its ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council welcomed the advance deployment of military observers of UNPROFOR and the European Community Monitoring Mission at airfields in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). By resolution 798 (1992) of 18 December 1992, the Council expressed its support for the initiative taken by the European Council on the rapid dispatch of a delegation to investigate the facts received concerning the abusive

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negotiations for the resolution of their differences and
expressed support for all efforts in that regard,

of other international bodies” that had addressed the issue.⁴¹²

Case 25

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq on 2 August 1990, various efforts aimed at securing a peaceful settlement of the conflict were undertaken by regional organizations, notably the League of Arab States. By resolution 660 (1990), adopted on the same day, the Security Council expressed its support for such efforts.⁴¹³ At subsequent meetings of the Council to consider how to bring the invasion and occupation of Kuwait to an end, the representative of Iraq contended that, in the light of those regional efforts, the Council’s involvement was premature. That argument was firmly rejected by the representative of Kuwait and other Member States.

At the Council’s meeting on 25 August 1990, at

