

the consent of the Council, to appoint Major-General Slavko Jović, of Yugoslavia, as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group. In a letter dated 11 August 1988,<sup>47</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 August 1988<sup>48</sup> concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Slavko Jović of Yugoslavia as the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 11 August 1988 and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter.”

In a letter dated 23 August 1988,<sup>48</sup> the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of his intention to add Peru and Uruguay to the list of contingents included in the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group. In a letter dated 26 August 1988,<sup>49</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 August 1988<sup>48</sup> concerning the additional contingents for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 26 August and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter.”

At its 2825th meeting, on 26 August 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled “The situation between Iran and Iraq: reports of the missions dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq (S/20060 and Add.1, S/20063 and Add.1 and S/20134)”.<sup>42</sup>

**Resolution 620 (1988)**  
of 26 August 1988

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling its resolution 612 (1988) of 9 May 1988,*

*Having considered the reports of 20 and 25 July and of 2 and 19 August 1988<sup>50</sup> of the missions dispatched by the*

<sup>47</sup> S/20112.

<sup>48</sup> S/20154.

<sup>49</sup> S/20155.

<sup>50</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, documents S/20060 and Add.1, S/20063 and Add.1 and S/20134.

Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq,

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

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

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

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

1. *Condemns resolutely* the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, in violation of obligations under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,<sup>39</sup> and in defiance of its resolution 612 (1988);

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

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

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2825th meeting.*