



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/46/319  
23 July 1991  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-sixth session  
Items 22, 27, 30 and 34 of the  
provisional agenda\*

### PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE PEACE IN THE WORLD

#### COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

#### COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

#### COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

#### Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the communiqué issued at Djibouti on 22 July 1991 at the conclusion of the Second Conference on Somali National Reconciliation, which was held in the Republic of Djibouti from 15 to 21 July 1991. The Conference was held in response to the appeal launched by the President of the Republic of Djibouti, Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, on 7 May 1991 (A/46/168 of 9 May 1991), to convene a meeting bringing together all the parties to the conflicts in Somalia in pursuance of the conclusions of the first Conference (A/46/257 of 14 June 1991).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 22, 27, 30 and 34 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Roble OLHAYE  
Ambassador

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\* A/46/150.

ANNEX

Communiqué of the second Conference on Somali National  
Reconciliation issued at Djibouti on 22 July 1991

In pursuance of the conclusions of the first Conference, the Committee of Somali Wise Men and the SSDF, SPM, USC, SDM, SDA and USF movements met again in a second conference on reconciliation of the Somali people.

The Conference, which took place from 15 to 21 July 1991, was officially inaugurated by H.E. Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, President of the Republic of Djibouti. Also participating in the Conference were President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, representatives of Germany, the United States of America, France, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Yemen, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan, Oman, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and representatives of the Arab League, OAU, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, EEC and IGADD.

In his address to the participants, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon clarified the Conference's objectives and warned delegates against mistakes and errors which would prove fatal to the eagerly awaited peace. The President's memorable address included the statement: "The tragic errors of the past must be forgotten and thoughts focused on the interests, well-being and unity of Somalia".

After the President of the Republic of Djibouti, Mr. Aden Abdulle Osman, Chairman of the second Conference, took the floor on behalf of the Committee of Wise Men and representatives of the Somali movements.

Mr. Aden Abdulle Osman thanked the President of the Republic of Djibouti, Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, as well as the Government and people of Djibouti for their fraternal decision to organize this historic Conference in the search for unity and lasting peace in Somalia.

After having heard the recommendations made by representatives of fraternal and friendly countries and the representatives of international bodies, the representatives of the Somali movements decided, during the third day, to establish a 30-member committee to consider the agenda of the Conference.

The movements which took part were SSDF, USC, SDM, SPM, SDA and USF. The 30-member committee, representing all the movements, discussed the following items:

1. Mohamed Siad Barre and his supporters, and adoption of a joint position on their fate;
2. Security and the restoration of peace in the country;

3. The unity of Somalia;
4. The formation of a Government of national unity;
5. Other matters.

The agenda was adopted after a long debate. After further extensive discussion, the different Somali movements in attendance reached agreement on the following resolutions:

1. Mohamed Siad Barre should be the object of a military search carried out by all the movements under the leadership of the Provisional Government and should appear before a legal jurisdiction if taken alive.

2. Cease-fire

(a) A cease-fire between the movements involved in the fratricidal war is to be established with effect from Friday, 26 July 1991;

(b) Each community is enjoined to maintain rigorous respect for the cease-fire and to ensure national security;

(c) Responsibility for verifying the cease-fire and the restoration of peace throughout the country is invested in a Somali committee composed of the wise men, the representatives of the movements and the Provisional Government;

(d) The Provisional Government is authorized to take any measures required to safeguard the country's peace and security.

3. National unity

The Conference unanimously reaffirmed that the unity of the people and Somali national integrity were sacrosanct.

The Assembly reminds the future Government of its duty to consolidate and strengthen the unity of the Somali State and people.

4. Formation of the Government

(a) The Conference provisionally adopted the 1960 Constitution for a period of not more than two years from the date of signature.

The Government shall be established according to the principles decided by agreement between the movements;

(b) The Assembly adopted the principle of the establishment of a 123-member constituent assembly based on the regional demarcations that existed prior to 1969. The assembly shall have a president and two vice-presidents;

(c) The Assembly agreed on the need for regional decentralization and for a constitution to be drafted;

(d) The constitution shall state that Somalia is a member of the League of Arab States and that Somali and Arabic are the official languages;

(e) The Conference appointed Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Somalia, for a period of two years from the date he is sworn in;

(f) The appointment of two vice-presidents is as follows:

- first vice-president: a member of SDM;
- second vice-president: a member of SSDF or SPM;

(g) The Prime Minister shall be someone from the northern part of the country;

(h) The President of the constituent assembly shall be a member of SSDF or SPM;

(i) The two vice-presidents of this constituent assembly shall be members of SDA and USF respectively;

(j) The Government shall be responsible for drawing up a constitution and for organizing democratic free elections to elect the President of the Republic and members of Parliament.

The Provisional Government shall also be responsible for drawing up a policy safeguarding individual freedom and human rights and a policy of decentralization based on regional autonomy.

5. The Conference agreed to appoint a committee to take stock of the loss of human life and damage resulting from the fratricidal wars and submit an authentic report thereon, and to take stock of the Government's tasks relating thereto.

In conclusion, the representatives of SSDF, SPM, USC, SDM, SDA and USF solemnly swore to abide by the resolutions of this Conference.

The Conference was officially closed on 21 July 1991 by President Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, President of the Republic of Djibouti.

The following heads of delegation endorsed the document:

M. Moussa Islan Farah	Representative of SSDF
M. Omar Ma'allin Mohamed	Representative of SPM
M. Mahamd Farah Mahamoud	Representative of SDA

M. Omar H. Adan

Representative of USC

M. Abdi Moussa Mayow

Representative of SDM

M. Abdirazak Duale Ali

Representative of USF

and signed it in the presence of the following officials, who also signed the final document:

Hon. Aden Abdulle Osman

First President of the  
Republic of Somalia

Hon. Mohamed H. Ibrahim Egal

Former Prime Minister of  
Somalia

Hon. Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Houssein

Former President of the  
National Assembly of  
Somalia

Hon. Abdurazak H. Houssein

Former Prime Minister of  
Somalia

Hon. Moumin Bahdon Farah

Minister for Foreign  
Affairs of the Republic  
of Djibouti

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