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LETTER DATED 4 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-second session, held under the chairmanship of Kuwait at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on 1 and 2 March 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN  
Permanent Representative

Annex

Communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-second session, held at Riyadh on 1 and 2 March 1992

The Ministerial Council held its forty-second session at Riyadh on 1 and 2 March 1992 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Salem al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, and with the following in attendance:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid Bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Sayyid Haytham Bin Tariq Al Said, Minister of State for Political Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Oman;

His Excellency Mr. Mubarak Bin Ali al-Khatir, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar.

The Council reviewed recent developments on the regional and international scene and the progress made in the implementation of the Security Council resolutions relating to the aggression of the Iraqi regime against the State of Kuwait. It notes with great anxiety and concern that despite the fact that a year has passed since the liberation of Kuwait, the Iraqi regime continues to temporize, to raise obstacles to the implementation of the Security Council resolutions and to pursue its attempts to evade its international obligations.

The Ministerial Council condemns the Iraqi regime for pursuing a policy of procrastination and subterfuge and for its failure to comply fully and immediately with the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression. Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Kuwait Summit, the Ministerial Council reaffirms its well-established position that it is essential for Iraq to abide by the implementation of all the provisions of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) setting forth the terms of the cease-fire and of all other relevant resolutions, particularly those relating to the release of all prisoners and detainees whether Kuwaitis or third-country nationals, the delimitation of the boundaries between Kuwait and Iraq on the basis of the 1932 and 1963 agreements between the two countries, the payment of compensation to those who suffered damage as a result of the brutal aggression, and cooperation with the international inspection teams entrusted with the task of eliminating all weapons of mass destruction. It calls upon

the Security Council to bring pressure to bear on the Iraqi regime in order to ensure the speedy implementation of these provisions.

The Council affirms its full respect for the unity of Iraq and for its territorial integrity. It holds the Iraqi regime fully responsible for the manifold oppression and intimidation to which the people of Iraq is being subjected, and it affirms the full responsibility of the Iraqi regime on this account given its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) on the mitigation of human suffering among the Iraqi people and on meeting its needs for food and medicine.

The Council reaffirms its commitment to supporting the peace efforts aimed at bringing an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and achieving a just and durable solution to the question of Palestine. It expresses its satisfaction at the holding of the multilateral talks in Moscow in the framework of the peace conference on the Middle East, which contributed to the emergence of a firm international conviction that the peace process is based on the principle of land for peace, on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and at the resumption of the bilateral talks by the parties concerned in Washington in February. The Council notes with growing anxiety and concern the persistence of the Israeli side in its intransigent policies and its attempts to thwart the peace efforts at a time when the Arab parties are demonstrating their sincere desire for serious negotiations aimed at establishing a just, comprehensive and durable peace on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the principle of land for peace.

The Council condemns the unlawful Israeli settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories, the forceable imposition of faits accomplis, the acts of violence being committed against the Palestinian people, the blatant and repeated acts of aggression against civilians in Lebanon and the violation of Lebanese sovereignty, all of which are incompatible with the peace efforts being made. In this connection, the Council affirms that Israel's refusal to implement United Nations resolutions, its continued occupation of the Arab territories and its unlawful colonialist expansion are jeopardizing the entire peace process.

The Council commends the commitment of the United States of America to supporting the peace negotiations, its patronage of the peace process and the positive attitude it has adopted in rejecting Israel's policy of perpetuating and expanding settlement activities in the occupied Arab territories on the grounds that it is in outright contradiction with the peace efforts being made.

The Council expresses its great concern and regret at the rift between brothers in Somalia and at the continuing deterioration of the security situation and of living conditions. It urges all national forces to refrain from bloodshed, to abandon their differences, to give precedence to national reconciliation and to cooperate with the reconciliation efforts being made by the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic

Conference and the Organization of African Unity. The Council affirms that the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council support Somalia in its plight, and it expresses the hope that that fraternal country will see the restoration of security and stability in light of their importance for peace and stability in the entire region of the Horn of Africa.

The Council welcomes the establishment of diplomatic relations between the newly independent Islamic republics of Central Asia and the GCC States, and it affirms its desire to strengthen the historical, cultural and fraternal relations between the peoples of these republics and those of the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Riyadh, 2 March 1992

