

UNITED NATIONS



GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



SECURITY
COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

A/35/399
S/14111
18 August 1980
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-fifth session
Item 106 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ENHANCING THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-USE OF
FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 August 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I attach herewith the text of a letter dated 6 August 1980 from His Excellency Mr. Rashid Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, addressed to Your Excellency.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 106 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Ali AL-TAJIR
Chargé d'Affaires

* A/35/150.

ANNEX

Letter dated 6 August 1980 from the Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General

It was with the utmost regret that we read the letter of Mr. Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, dated 26 May 1980 and circulated as a document of the Security Council dated 6 June 1980 (S/13987), in which he affirmed Iran's determination to continue the occupation of the three Arab islands (Abu Mussa, Greater Tumb and Lesser Tumb) belonging to the United Arab Emirates.

Since its independence on 2 December 1971, the United Arab Emirates has pursued a sensible and prudent course of action in seeking legitimate political means for the settlement of its problems with neighbouring States. The United Arab Emirates has consistently relied on bilateral contacts, good-neighbourly relations and normal diplomatic channels for the settlement of the problem of the three occupied islands and it has been an established principle of its policy to avoid provocation and vituperation.

Unfortunately, the letter of the Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs leaves no scope for this course of action, since it attempts to cover the military occupation of those islands by the Shah's forces towards the end of 1971 with the cloak of legitimacy. The Government of the United Arab Emirates had cherished great hopes that the new Iranian Government, in rectifying internal and external situations brought about as a result of expansionist ambitions under the Shah's régime, would return those Arab islands to the United Arab Emirates. While understanding the problems facing the new Iranian Government, the United Arab Emirates had hoped that the new régime in Iran would make restitution to the rightful owners.

Consequently, the Government of the United Arab Emirates finds itself obliged to re-emphasize its firm attachment to those islands, which form an integral part of the territory of our State whose sovereign rights thereover are indisputable and unimpeachable, and to reaffirm its readiness to furnish substantive proof to that effect.

The United Arab Emirates invites the Iranian Government to demonstrate the sincerity of its desire to establish relations of good-neighbourliness based on respect for the independence and territorial integrity of the States of the region by initiating a serious dialogue between the two countries at the negotiating table in order to put a final end to this problem by restoring the islands to their original owners as an established principle in regard to the independence and territorial integrity of States in keeping with the principles and the Charter of the United Nations and international relations of good-neighbourliness, especially between sister Islamic States.

(Signed) Rashid ABDULLAH
Minister of State for
Foreign Affairs
