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Letter dated 13 June 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey, in my capacity as Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, host of the emergency Gulf summit held on 30 May 2019, and on behalf of the representatives of the Gulf member States (Gulf Cooperation Council), the attached declaration issued at the above-mentioned summit regarding the recent serious repercussions of the attack by the Iranian-backed terrorist Houthi militia and the Iranian destabilizing activities in the region (see annex). Noting that the State of Qatar announced its reservation to the declaration.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdallah Y. Al-Mouallimi
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 13 June 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Final declaration of the Supreme Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf at its emergency session of 25 Ramadan A.H. 1440 (30 May A.D. 2019) held in Mecca in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

At the kind invitation of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Supreme Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC) held an emergency session in Mecca on Thursday, 25 Ramadan A.H. 1440 (30 May A.D. 2019), chaired by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques. The following were in attendance: Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United Arab Emirates; King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King the Kingdom of Bahrain; Shihab bin Tariq Al Sa'ad, Adviser to the Sultan of the Sultanate of Oman; Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al Thani, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of the State of Qatar; Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al Sabah Amir of the State of Kuwait; and Abdullatif bin Rashid Al-Zayani, Secretary General of the GCC.

The leaders of the GCC States commended the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and his call to convene the emergency summit, as well as the Arab Summit and the Islamic Summit, to establish a consensus and close ranks to confront the challenges being faced by the region and maintain security and stability.

The Supreme Council reviewed the exceptional circumstances and serious challenges being faced by the region as a result of the recent attacks on the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Those attacks had repercussions and constituted a direct threat to peace and security in the region, the freedom of global navigation and trade, and the stability of oil markets, as certain States sought to undermine the security and stability of the region, support terrorism and interfere in the internal affairs of States in the region.

The Supreme Council agreed on the following:

1. It condemned the attacks carried out by terrorist Houthi militias using drone bombs against oil pumping stations in Dawadimi and Afif governorates near Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It stressed that such acts of terrorism posed a grave threat to the security of the region, and also the global economy, which is affected by the stability of energy supplies. It reaffirmed the solidarity of GCC States with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the face of these terrorist threats intended to create disturbances in the region, and expressed the Supreme Council's support for any measures the Kingdom might take to protect the security, stability and safety of its territory.
2. It condemned the launching by the Houthi militias of more than 225 ballistic missiles at the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, included at the holy city of Mecca, as well as more than 155 unmanned aerial vehicles.
3. It condemned the sabotage attacks against four civilian commercial vessels in United Arab Emirates territorial waters, which included a United Arab Emirates oil tanker, two Saudi Arabian tankers and a Norwegian tanker. Those attacks were a dangerous development that threatened the security and safety of maritime navigation in that vital region of the world and had negative repercussions for regional and international peace and security, and the stability of oil markets. The Council reiterated

its solidarity with the United Arab Emirates and expressed its support for any measures the latter might take to protect its security, stability and territorial integrity. The Council called on the international community and international maritime navigation agencies to assume their responsibilities for preventing such acts of sabotage.

4. It reaffirmed the strength, solidarity and vigour of the GCC and the unity of its members in confronting such threats, given their special ties and shared roots in the Islamic faith and Arab culture, the common fate and unity of purpose shared by their peoples, and their desire to see greater coordination, integration and interconnectedness through the good offices of the Council.

5. The Supreme Council reviewed the GCC defence policy, which is based on the principle of collective, integrated and mutually guaranteed security for the purpose of defence of the existence, essential foundations and interests of its Member States and their land, airspace and territorial waters. It reaffirmed the principles contained in the GCC joint defence agreement, including the principle that the security of the GCC States is an indivisible unity and any attack on any Member State is an attack on all, as well as the principles of the Charter of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the resolutions of its Supreme Council regarding integration and cooperation among the GCC States to maintain security, peace and stability.

6. The Supreme Council reaffirmed its firm positions and decisions concerning relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. It stressed that Iran must adhere to the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and instruments of international law, and the principles of good-neighbourliness, respect for the sovereignty of States, non-interference in internal affairs and non-use of force or the threat of force. Iran must desist from supporting, financing and arming militias and terrorist organizations, and refrain from fuelling sectarian conflicts. The Supreme Council called on the Iranian regime to act with wisdom and refrain from committing hostile acts and undermining security and stability. It called on the international community to assume its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, take decisive action and more effective and serious measures to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear capabilities, and place stricter limits on Iran's ballistic missile programme.

7. It stressed that Iran should act to spare the region from the threat of war by complying with international laws and instruments, and desisting from intervening in the internal affairs of States of the region, supporting terrorist groups and militias, and threatening international waterways.

8. The Council commended the increased level of coordination and consultation with the United States of America, and cooperation between the Gulf States and the United States within the existing strategic partnership between the Council and the United States, and within bilateral agreements between GCC States and the United States, all of which was conducive to the security and stability of the region. It reiterated its support for the United States strategy with respect to the Iranian nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, activities that undermined security and stability in the region, and support for terrorism. It also expressed support for measures taken by the United States to combat hostile acts by Hizbullah, the Revolutionary Guards, the Houthi militias and other terrorist organizations.

9. It reaffirmed the desire of the GCC States for the maintenance of stability, security and peace in the region, the growth of the global economy and the stability of oil markets. It condemned Iranian threats to the freedom of maritime navigation and oil supplies. It called on the international community to assume its responsibilities to ensure the freedom of maritime navigation and waterways in the light of those threats and the recent attacks in the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.