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LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF MAURITIUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement issued by the Government of Mauritius on the invasion and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq and about measures concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) on the economic boycott of Iraq and Kuwait.

This statement should provide the information requested in your note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990.

I should be grateful if you would also arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Satteeanund PEERTHUM
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 30 August 1990 by the Government of Mauritius

The Government of Mauritius is deeply concerned over the escalation of conflict in the Gulf region following the invasion and annexation of the State of Kuwait by the Republic of Iraq.

Mauritius condemns the violation of the territorial integrity of the sovereign State of Kuwait and the use of force in breach of peace and security and against the principle of international law. It further rejects the annexation of Kuwait and calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

Mauritius also calls on the Iraqi Government to allow the free and unrestricted departure of nationals of third countries from Iraq and Kuwait.

Mauritius thereby supports and abides by United Nations Security Council resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664 and 665 relating to the Iraq/Kuwait situation.

The Government of Mauritius has already taken concrete measures to secure alternate source of supplies of petroleum product hitherto imported from Kuwait State Petroleum Company and will take other measures in compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

The Government, however, is

(a) deeply concerned by the difficulties to non-oil-producing developing countries as a result of the embargo imposed by resolution 661 and stresses the urgency of setting up a mechanism for relief and compensation;

and

(b) appeals to all parties to try to resolve differences through dialogue and peaceful means so as to prevent the conflict to assume major proportions involving inter alia security in the Indian Ocean.

