

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]
CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Agenda]
SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Adoption of the Agenda]
TXT[Adoption of the agenda
Review of the implementation of Security Council resolution 661
(1990)
Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolutions
661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c) and 666 (1990)
Consultations under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations
Other matters
The agenda was adopted.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]
CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]
SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Review of the implementation of Security Council resolution
661 (1990)]
TXT[Drew Committee members' attention to document S/AC.25/1991/22,
containing a reply from Barbados in response to the questionnaire
on national measures in implementation of resolution 661 (1990),
concerning measures taken by the Government of Barbados. If he
heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to
take note of the reply of Barbados contained in document
S/AC.25/1991/22. It was so decided.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]
CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]
SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Review of the implementation of Security Council resolution
661 (1990)]
TXT[At its 29th meeting the Committee had decided to refer the
request by Jordan contained in document S/AC.25/1991/COMM.65 to the
Legal Counsel for his advice. The Committee now had before it
document S/AC.25/COMM.86, containing a letter dated 7 March 1991
from the Legal Counsel addressed to the Chairman, in response to
the Committee's request, which he had forwarded in his letter dated
4 March 1991 (S/AC.25/1991/NOTE/22). If he heard no objection, he
would take it that the Committee wished to take note of document
S/AC.25/1991/COMM.86 and to authorize the Chairman to transmit the
Legal Counsel's opinion to the Jordanian delegation. It was so
decided.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]
CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]
SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council
resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]
TXT[At its 33rd meeting the Committee had decided to defer to the
current meeting consideration of document S/AC.25/1991/COMM.82,
containing a letter dated 6 March 1991 from the Permanent
Representative of Yemen addressed to him, requesting the
Committee's approval for a shipment of foodstuffs to the most
vulnerable groups of the population in Iraq. The letter indicated
that the Red Crescent Society of Yemen would assign its
representative to oversee the proper handling and distribution of
the shipment and that Yemen would cooperate with the International
Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), with which it would coordinate

the entire operation. He had invited the Head of Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to participate in the meeting. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee authorized the ICRC representative to do so. It was so decided.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Fallet] MS[ICRC] FCT[Invitee] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[Expressed appreciation to the Committee for its cooperation. It was standard ICRC procedure to identify the beneficiaries of medical and nutritional assistance, on the basis of expert assessments, and to monitor distribution very strictly. Thus far, it had been impossible to assess needs outside Baghdad, with the exception of the Al Tash and the Shomeli camps, which provided refuge to 35,000 Iranians, mostly civilians and former prisoners of war. ICRC personnel were visiting cities in northern and southern Iraq, but their assessment was not yet complete. A number of issues arose in connection with the requests submitted to the Committee by individual countries, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, several North African countries and Yemen. First, it was not clear that ICRC should accept supplies from those countries when it had had no previous contact with them.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Fallet] MS[ICRC] FCT[Invitee] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[Second, the ICRC did not wish to refuse to channel humanitarian assistance and, at the same time, was not certain it should accept contributions of food from individual countries without first identifying beneficiaries or making a determination of humanitarian circumstances, in accordance with the Committee's own procedure. Those issues must be resolved; if the ICRC did agree to channel assistance from Iran, North African countries and Yemen, it would doubtless receive similar requests from other countries within the framework of resolutions 661 (1990) and 666 (1990). The problem of distribution, however, was much more serious. The magnitude of the assistance required - i.e., food for the entire population of Iraq - might make it impossible for the ICRC to enforce its customarily strict standards in monitoring distribution. If that happened, one possible solution would be to strengthen the ICRC distribution machinery currently operating]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Fallet] MS[ICRC] FCT[Invitee] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[in accordance with resolution 661 (1990), on the understanding that even so, the ICRC would not be able to feed all the targeted beneficiaries. Another solution, which might necessitate a different interpretation of resolution 661 (1990), might be to ease the standards for monitoring distribution. If that was not acceptable, however, the Iraqi authorities or non-governmental

organizations could be called on to assist in the monitoring process.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[Expressed gratitude to the ICRC for its assistance in determining humanitarian circumstances under resolution 661 (1990). He understood that the ICRC was storing food until such time as it could assess the needs of the vulnerable groups in Iraq. In that context, the delivery of food assistance from Yemen could take place in two phases. In the first phase, 11,500 tons of wheat would be shipped from Turkey to the Gulf of Aqaba and be handed over to the ICRC. He wondered whether the ICRC would accept that shipment as a contribution to its stores of food until they could be distributed.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Fallet] MS[ICRC] FCT[Invitee] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[Regardless of whether relief was to be distributed immediately or stored for future distribution it was still subject to the Committee's approval based on the determination of humanitarian circumstances. Beyond that legal question, while the distribution of 11,500 tons of wheat was manageable, the ICRC might not be able to monitor the distribution of much greater quantities arriving from many different countries at the same time, for which there was no precedent.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[There in fact was a precedent. In the case of Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, the Committee had authorized him to contact the permanent representatives of those countries and clarify that deliveries would constitute contributions to the supplies of food being stored by the ICRC, pending the determination of humanitarian circumstances. The question, then, was whether, in the immediate term, the ICRC was prepared to accept foodstuffs from Yemen, to be stored either in Amman or in Baghdad for future distribution. If, at any time, ICRC warehouses should become filled to capacity, the ICRC could refuse further contributions, but that possibility should not prejudice its decision with regard to Yemen. In the absence of any general determination of humanitarian circumstances or any generic interpretation of resolution 661 (1990), the ICRC should indicate whether it would accept contributions on a case-by-case basis.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Fallet] MS[ICRC] FCT[Invitee] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council

resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]
TXT[That procedure would probably be acceptable, because it
provided for prior consultation with the ICRC.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]
SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council
resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]
TXT[Asked the Committee if it agreed to that procedure in the case
of the 11,500 tons of wheat to be received in Amman, on the
assumption that the wheat would be delivered to warehouses in
Baghdad at some stage.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[Richardson] MS[United Kingdom] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council
resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]
TXT[Commended the procedure suggested by the Chairman. He assumed
that the ICRC would ship portions of the wheat consignment from
Amman to Baghdad from time to time and so inform the Committee. The
ICRC should also inform the Committee of the distressed groups to
which it was providing assistance. Closer cooperation between the
League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the ICRC could
be extremely constructive. Perhaps the national societies could
play a greater role in Iraq where, for two months, the ICRC had
operated alone. The national leagues could also consult the ICRC on
various practical matters before communicating with the
Committee.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]
SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council
resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]
TXT[Indeed, the ICRC had made the very same request of national
humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent
societies. It would be particularly useful if the national
societies consulted the ICRC on such practical matters as the
nature of supplies to be delivered and the time factor involved.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[Moreno Fernández] MS[Cuba] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council
resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]
TXT[Expressed his delegation's full support for the Chairman's
suggestion. The immediate issue to be decided concerned only the
delivery to the ICRC of foodstuffs contributed by Yemen;
distribution issues could be dealt with at the proper time. Surely,
the current United Nations mission to Iraq would provide useful
information for future action. While there was practical merit in
the proposal by the United Kingdom for cooperation between national
Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and the ICRC, his delegation
believed that the separate identity and distinct roles of each
should be maintained. Lastly, his delegation believed that the ICRC
alone should determine its storage capacity, whether foodstuffs

should be stored in Amman or Baghdad, and how much should be stored at each location.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Watson] MS[United States] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[Expressed his appreciation for the presentation by the representative of the ICRC and for his frankness in describing the problems faced by that body. He also expressed his delegation's appreciation to the Red Crescent Society of Yemen for its sizeable donation. He hoped that the Committee could facilitate the handling of the donation. He supported the representative of the United Kingdom on the need for communication with the ICRC before any nation committed itself to a specific donation. He wondered whether Yemen's donation was in the form of wheat or flour. Flour would be much easier to distribute, of course; wheat would have to be milled, and the question then arose as to whether the milling would be at the ICRC's expense. He felt that the question of storing the wheat outside Iraq should be left to the discretion of the ICRC. If he had correctly stated the situation, then his delegation fully supported the suggestion.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[Confirmed that that was indeed the understanding reached with Yemen, with whose representative he had had consultations just before the current meeting. Specifically, agreement had been reached on three points: that the donation of wheat would be handed over to the ICRC in Amman or Aqaba; that for the time being only the first 11,500 tons would be shipped; and that the ICRC would notify the Committee as it drew on the stockpile of wheat to make deliveries into Iraq.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Delon] MS[France] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[Endorsed the Chairman's suggestion. The question of whether the donation was in the form of wheat or flour was of little importance. He wished to express his delegation's gratitude to Yemen, and was of the view that the question of where to store the donated wheat could be left entirely to the ICRC's discretion.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Menon] MS[India] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[The Committee had been discussing two different aspects of one particular consignment, and possibly of all future consignments: namely, that a donation of food could be used either to build up a stockpile, or for delivery to vulnerable groups of the population.]

Whenever the Committee received a request concerning such a donation, it should remember that both categories of action were possible: part of the donation could go into the stockpile, and part could be delivered immediately to vulnerable groups. Individual humanitarian organizations needed to be in close contact with the ICRC in its umbrella role. That was in fact usually the case, and requests for authorization to make donations usually stipulated that such donations would be handled by the ICRC.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Al-Alfi] MS[Yemen] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[Assured the Committee that he had honestly and openly represented his Government's intentions. In turn, the Chairman had correctly presented those intentions to the Committee. Yemen, which had great respect for the ICRC's efforts, agreed that individual humanitarian organizations must cooperate with the ICRC. The donation of 20,000 tons of wheat had been offered directly to the ICRC for humanitarian, not political, reasons. Whatever the ICRC decided to do with the donation would meet with the approval of the Yemeni Government, which had no desire to influence where the wheat should be handed over, where it should be stored, or how it should be disposed of. Yemen endorsed the distinction drawn by the representative of India between stockpiling and immediate distribution of food.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Al-Alfi] MS[Yemen] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[Provided various details on the provenance and characteristics of the wheat shipment, stressing that Yemen's humanitarian gesture did not disguise some desire to circumvent the Security Council's wishes. The first consignment of 11,500 tons was already en route, and he would ask his Government to delay shipment of the rest pending further consultations with the Chairman. The donation was in the form of flour, which would not need to be ground at the ICRC's expense.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to authorize the shipment by Yemen on the basis of the three points on which agreement had been reached. It was so decided.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs: Security Council resolution 661 (1990), para. 3 (c), and 666 (1990)]

TXT[The Committee had taken very seriously the description given by the representative of the ICRC of the practical difficulties faced

in distributing humanitarian aid. Countries wishing to make a donation should first contact the ICRC, which would not only further such countries' humanitarian aims, in that the ICRC would be able to state precisely what form of aid was required, but would also facilitate the Committee's work.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]
SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Consultations under Article 50]
TXT[Drew the Committee's attention to document S/AC.25/1990/CRP.6/Rev.1/Add.6, containing a letter dated 7 March 1991 from the Chairman of the Working Group on Article 50, transmitting addendum 6 to the Working Group's report, together with two draft decisions on the requests made by the Syrian Arab Republic and Djibouti, respectively, for consultations under Article 50.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[van Daele] MS[Belgium] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Consultations under Article 50]
TXT[The Working Group had met three times to consider the requests from the Syrian Arab Republic and Djibouti, and had relatively rapidly been able to prepare two draft decisions, which were very similar to 18 preceding ones. The two draft decisions in question were set out in annexes I and II to addendum 6.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]
SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Consultations under Article 50]
TXT[If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt the two draft decisions concerning the Syrian Arab Republic and Djibouti, respectively. In accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at its 21st meeting held on 12 December 1990, and in accordance with the Committee's past practice, if either of the applicant States so desired, the text of its memorandum and any additional explanatory material provided would be annexed to the recommendation concerned. It was so decided.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]
SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Consultations under Article 50]
TXT[In accordance with resolution 669 (1990) he would convey the Committee's decision to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]
SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Other matters]
TXT[Drew the Committee's attention to document S/AC.25/1991/COMM.83 and Add.1 containing letters dated 7 and 12 March 1991, respectively, from the Deputy Permanent Representative of India, requesting the Committee's urgent approval for a shipment of milk

powder and biscuits donated by Indian nationals for children in Iraq. He suggested that the Committee should: take note of India's intention to send medicines to Iraq, and draw India's attention to paragraph 8 of resolution 666; approve the shipment of milk powder and biscuits, on condition that they were distributed in Iraq by the ICRC or other appropriate humanitarian organizations;]

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SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[and authorize the Chairman to inform the Permanent Representative of India of its decision. With regard to the authorization requested for the flight to deliver the milk powder and biscuits, he suggested that the Committee should authorize him to seek further information, such as the proposed date of the flight, from the Permanent Representative of India, and that upon receipt of such information he should approve the flight on the Committee's behalf. It was so decided.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Al-Alfi] MS[Yemen] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[It would be useful to establish what assistance could be extended to Iraq without running into difficulties. The Chairman might wish to discuss the matter further with the ICRC so that potential donors could limit their contributions to suitable shipments.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[It was to be hoped that the senior Secretariat officials currently on mission in Iraq would be permitted to travel to places other than Baghdad, to which the ICRC had been restricted. They would report on the situation in Iraq in due course. The ICRC had already provided the Committee with its preliminary estimates of the numbers of people affected in the Baghdad area and would supply further information as it became available. Potential donors should contact the ICRC in the first instance to discuss the practicalities of the situation.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[Drew the Committee's attention to document S/AC.25/1991/COMM.84, containing a letter dated 7 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa, indicating that the South African Government had decided to participate in certain United Nations initiatives on behalf of the populations affected by the hostilities in the Persian Gulf area, and informing the Committee of the South African Government's authorization of the export of medical supplies valued at \$US 100 million to Iran and Jordan, to be delivered in Geneva for onward transmission and distribution under the supervision of the ICRC. In addition, the

South African Reserve Bank had approved an application from the Muslim community for specific financial contributions to the ICRC, WHO or UNICEF to fund the purchase of infant formula to be distributed in Iraq.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Al-Alfi] MS[Yemen] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[The South African request was somewhat vague, particularly with regard to whether the proposed shipment represented an initiative by the South African Government or a commercial transaction and, in the latter eventuality, where the funding originated.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Richardson] MS[United Kingdom] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[Resolution 661 (1990) did not apply to the export of medical supplies. The mode of financing was irrelevant; what mattered was the precise nature of the supplies.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Delon] MS[France] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[His delegation understood the letter to have been submitted to the Committee purely for information rather than as a request for authorization.]

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SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[It was not clear what the wording "onward transmission" meant or whether the amount of \$US 100 million covered only medical supplies. Accordingly, he proposed that the Committee should authorize him to request clarification from the South African authorities of the nature and final destination of the medical supplies in question. It was so decided.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[Drew the Committee's attention to documents S/AC.25/1991/COMM.85, COMM.88 and COMM.89 containing letters dated 8 and 12 March 1991, respectively, from the Head of the ICRC Delegation to the United Nations, concerning ICRC activities in Iraq.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Yu] MS[China] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[His delegation appreciated the efforts of the ICRC. The Red Cross Committee of China had decided to make a donation of 1 million yuan renminbi in humanitarian and medical supplies and

foodstuffs for children, to be sent to the ICRC for distribution.]

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SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to take note of and was in agreement with the content of documents S/AC.25/1991/COMM.85, COMM.88 and COMM.89. It was so decided.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[Drew the Committee's attention to document S/AC.25/1991/COMM.87, containing a letter dated 8 March 1991 from UNHCR transmitting a request from the Association for Education for Peace in the Saarland, regarding its intention to send medicines and baby food to Iraq. He suggested that the Committee should authorize him to send a letter to UNHCR indicating that medicines were not subject to the embargo imposed by resolution 661 (1990) and that resolution 666 (1990) recommended that medical supplies should be exported under the strict supervision of the Government of the exporting State or by appropriate humanitarian agencies, and further indicating that baby food would best be handed over to the ICRC, UNICEF or WHO for distribution in Iraq.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Richardson] MS[United Kingdom] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[Since the communication was from a non-governmental organization the body concerned should, in accordance with the Committee's practice, be advised to communicate with its own Government.]

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CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[Suggested that, as the request had been channelled through UNHCR in Bonn, the Committee should authorize him to send a letter to UNHCR asking the agency to deal directly with the non-governmental organization in question. It was so decided.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[Drew the Committee's attention to document S/AC.25/1991/COMM.90, containing a letter dated 12 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark seeking approval for a delivery of foodstuffs to Iraq. The letter indicated that the shipment would be received by three Christian churches and be distributed in cooperation with the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Red Crescent in Baghdad, and that the foodstuffs would be part of a substantial shipment of medicines. The letter also requested

the Committee's approval under resolution 670 (1990), paragraph 3.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]
CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[Al-Alfi] MS[Yemen] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Other matters]
TXT[The Committee should take a decision immediately. Yemen, as an Arab country, had a particular responsibility to ensure that such applications were dealt with expeditiously.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]
CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[Watson] MS[United States] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Other matters]
TXT[While appreciating the need for quick action, his delegation would need to seek instructions. It would therefore prefer a decision to be deferred to a subsequent meeting.]

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SPKR[Hohenfellner] MS[Austria] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Other matters]
TXT[The Committee would thus defer its consideration of the communication.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]
CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[Richardson] MS[United Kingdom] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Other matters]
TXT[Suggested that Denmark should be asked to explain the arrangements it envisaged concerning liaison with the ICRC with regard to the shipment.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]
CAT[661] MTG[34] DATE[3/13/91] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[van Daele] MS[Belgium] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Other matters]
TXT[It would be helpful if, in addition to providing the information requested by the United Kingdom, the Danish authorities were to explain the reference to distribution in cooperation with the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Red Crescent.]