

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Agenda]

SPKR[Rasi] MS[Finland] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Adoption of the agenda]

TXT[Adoption of the agenda

Review of the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990)

Consultations under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations Foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs and medical supplies:

Security Council resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)

Other matters. The agenda was adopted.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Rasi] MS[Finland] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Review of the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 661 (1990)]

TXT[Drew attention to documents S/21652, S/21659, S/21661, S/21667, S/21668, S/21669, S/21671, S/21672, S/21676, S/21681 and S/21682, containing replies to the Secretary-General's note verbale of 8 August 1990 from Togo, Brunei Darussalam, Zimbabwe, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Honduras, Morocco, Nicaragua, Cyprus, Mauritius and Mongolia, respectively.]

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SPKR[Rasi] MS[Finland] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Consultations under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations]

TXT[Recalled the agreement reached at the previous meeting that she should continue consultations with members of the Committee with regard to the case of Jordan. As some members had requested more time, those consultations were continuing. She drew attention to document S/21649, containing the text of a note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. With regard to the requests by Romania and Yugoslavia for consultations under Article 50 of the Charter, contained in documents S/21643 and S/21642, respectively, the representatives of those two States had asked to be heard by the Committee. If she heard no objection, she would take it that the Committee agreed to invite those countries to address it at a later meeting. It was so decided.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Rasi] MS[Finland] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies: Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[Recalled that at its fourth meeting, the Committee had begun a discussion of the question of foodstuffs and delivery of foodstuffs and medical supplies to Iraq and Kuwait. Members had expressed the view that the Committee needed accurate information on the situation in those two countries, particularly with regard to foodstuffs. In that connection, it had been suggested that the assistance of the relevant United Nations specialized agencies, as well as humanitarian organizations in the field, and particularly, the International Committee of the Red Cross, might be sought with a view to obtaining objective and impartial information.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

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

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[Drew attention to document S/AC.25/1990/COMM.5, containing a letter which he had addressed to the Chairman. The second paragraph requested clarification of the expression "humanitarian circumstances" contained in paragraph 3 (c) of Security Council resolution 661 (1990). He was not opposed to the idea of seeking objective and impartial information from international humanitarian organizations. However, at the current stage, the Committee should concentrate on a broad exchange of views among its members and on obtaining the advice of the Legal Counsel as to the exact meaning of the paragraph, with a view to reaching a common position. Currently, interpretations varied from one country to another, and if no decision was taken, a situation might arise in which countries could accuse each other of violating the sanctions.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

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

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[On humanitarian grounds, the Iraqi and Kuwaiti peoples must not be allowed to face the prospect of famine. They must be able to obtain the necessary foodstuffs, such as cereals, cooking oil and milk for children. The Committee did not require further information from international humanitarian organizations in order to exempt those items from the sanctions, because food was a basic requirement. It was, however, necessary to ensure that foodstuffs did not become the object of commercial transactions which might be in violation of the embargo.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Kirsch] MS[Canada] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[Even if the suggestion made by the representative of Yemen was adopted, it would not entirely solve the problem. It was difficult to take decisions on questions such as the delivery of foodstuffs without knowing what the situation was in Iraq. No unilateral determination should be made as to whether or not humanitarian circumstances existed. At the previous meeting, his delegation had suggested that efforts should be made to establish unbiased criteria.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Kirsch] MS[Canada] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[Those discussions were still in the preliminary stages. The Committee should keep the situation in Iraq and Kuwait under continuous review so as to be able to determine when and if the situation justified the delivery of foodstuffs. It should be

possible to obtain that information from a variety of sources, especially the international humanitarian organizations which had expertise in relief operations. If and when it was determined that food relief was necessary, those organizations should be entrusted with providing it.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Lozinskiy] MS[Soviet Union] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies: Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[The representative of Yemen had raised a question which was of fundamental importance for the Committee and the Security Council with regard to ensuring the implementation of sanctions. He agreed with the representative of Canada that the current priority was to define general principles. However, an impression was being created by the international media that the Security Council intended to use starvation as a weapon. Thus, it was very important to make it clear that the Security Council would resort only to the measures provided for in the Charter. Foodstuffs should be supplied to Iraq on the basis of humanitarian considerations, without waiting for a disaster to occur. He concurred with the view that the international humanitarian organizations could play an important role in that respect.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

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

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies: Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[The wording of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 made it clear that medical supplies and foodstuffs were exempted. He found it difficult to comprehend the references by other speakers to the need for an urgent decision, since his delegation had received no firsthand information that food supplies were growing scarce in Iraq. In a public statement delivered in Baghdad earlier in the month, the Iraqi Minister of Trade had stated that Iraq had large reserves of foodstuffs, including record quantities of wheat. That information should be taken into account. His delegation's remarks should not, however, be construed as implying that the question was not an important one: it was, and it should be addressed deliberately and systematically.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Kalkku] MS[Finland] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies: Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[The resolution must not be interpreted so strictly that famine would result. The shipment of foodstuffs must be resumed when humanitarian circumstances required, and a determination had to be made as to what foodstuffs should be shipped, and when. Appropriate guidelines should be established with the help of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other organizations already present in Kuwait and Iraq. When it had the necessary information, the Committee itself must determine how to proceed. The Committee must also consider how foodstuffs were to be shipped, and it must have specific up-to-date knowledge in order to advise States inquiring

whether a food shipment was acceptable or not.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

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

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[The resolution was clearly not intended to punish the inhabitants of Iraq and Kuwait, who, everyone agreed, must not be left to starve. The Committee should therefore ask specific organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, to investigate the situation and make appropriate recommendations.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

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

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[No one favoured allowing the inhabitants of Kuwait and Iraq to starve. However, the Committee did not have the facts about the available food reserves, which according to Iraq's Minister of Trade were considerable. He therefore endorsed the Canadian proposal concerning the need for a monitoring mechanism, information-gathering and review procedures and consideration of how food could be shipped and distributed. The point was to make it clear that the Committee was monitoring the food situation and was prepared to act when sufficient information was available.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Sery] MS[Côte d'Ivoire] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[The Committee should turn to the many humanitarian organizations that were available for help in defining terms and collecting information. No one wanted a famine in the area. Citizens should not be made to pay for the misdeeds of their Governments. Existing channels could be used to implement and coordinate food assistance.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Alarcón de Quesada] MS[Cuba] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[The Security Council had very clearly excepted food and medicine from the embargo. Under the terms of the resolution, there was no political, legal or moral authority to inflict hunger on the population of Iraq and Kuwait. He recalled in that connection that the word "special" preceding "humanitarian circumstances" had been deleted before the resolution was adopted. Reports about the food and medical situation in Iraq and Kuwait differed, but he noted that on 23 August the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross had warned against a total blockade as being contrary to international law and had stated his opposition to any measures that would deprive Iraq and Kuwait of medical supplies and food, stressing that the situation there was already very difficult.]

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SPKR[Alarcón de Quesada] MS[Cuba] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[If indeed the situation had been difficult the week before, it presumably would be even worse now. The Security Council could therefore not ignore a situation it had created. Under no circumstances could decisions on the implementation of the resolution be left to military commanders in the field. The only responsible approach was to come to an agreement on how paragraph 3 (c) was to be interpreted.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Redzuan] MS[Malaysia] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[There was a clear consensus that famine must not be used as a weapon to implement the resolution. He endorsed the suggestions made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, and said that the Committee should inform the media what its procedures would be.]

ISSUE[IRAQ/KUWAIT]

CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

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

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[He assumed everyone agreed that the Security Council had never intended to use starvation as a weapon to implement the resolution. The Committee must not punish innocent civilian populations. There must be some agreement as to what humanitarian circumstances meant. He agreed that humanitarian agencies should provide information, but noted that time was of the essence. The implications of the embargo must be addressed with the same urgency as the embargo itself had been addressed. The Security Council had a responsibility to obviate the difficulties that might arise from an extremely strict interpretation of the resolution. Countries had the right to provide foodstuffs to the peoples of Iraq and Kuwait, and should not have to wait for an international organization to undertake such action on their behalf.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

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

ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]

TXT[The Committee had to take decisions which would be in keeping with the special nature of the situation, and until the Legal Counsel issued an advisory opinion, the Chairman should urge international organizations to provide the Committee with the necessary reports on the food situation in Iraq so that no delegation would have to rely on private sources for its information.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[Al-Ashtal] MS[Yemen] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]
TXT[Yemen supported the view expressed by the representative of
Malaysia that the Chairman should inform world public opinion that
the Committee rejected the use of a policy of starvation in order
to achieve the objectives of Security Council resolution 661
(1990). Further, the Chairman should emphasize that the Committee
did not hold the civilian populations of Iraq and Kuwait in any way
responsible for what had taken place. Such clarification would
indicate to world public opinion that the Security Council was
addressing the issue in a serious and humanitarian manner.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[Rochereau de la Sablière] MS[France] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]
TXT[The Committee did not yet have sufficient information to
respond to the questions raised at the current meeting. The
representative of Canada had suggested that the Committee should
continue to study the matter in order to be able to make an
assessment, based on data provided by specialized agencies or non-
governmental organizations, of the circumstances which would
justify exceptions to the embargo for humanitarian reasons. The
suggestion, raised by the representatives of Canada and the Soviet
Union, that gifts of foodstuffs should be channelled to Iraq and
Kuwait through international agencies merited further
consideration.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[Lozinskiy] MS[Soviet Union] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]
TXT[The Committee must take a specific position, as soon as
possible, regarding general principles to guide it in its
consideration of the question of deliveries of foodstuffs to Iraq.
In particular, the Committee must consider the question of
providing food to foreign nationals in Iraq, and the Committee
should respond to Yugoslavia's request to be allowed to continue
shipping of food for its workers in Iraq. The entry into force of
the provision of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) on
humanitarian circumstances warranting the delivery of foodstuffs to
Iraq and Kuwait was not an issue to be decided by the Committee,
since that provision had entered into force at the time the Council
adopted the resolution. The representative of France had implied
that the Soviet Union had suggested that gifts and other types of
emergency assistance should be channelled to]

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SPKR[Lozinskiy] MS[Soviet Union] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies:
Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]
TXT[Iraq and Kuwait through international agencies. However, his
delegation had merely wished to point out that international

agencies had a special role to play in providing information about the actual food situation in Iraq and Kuwait and could notify the Committee when foodstuffs intended to meet the needs of the civilian populations of Iraq and Kuwait were being used for purposes which might be in contravention of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[Floreaan] MS[Romania] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies: Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]
TXT[At the time of the adoption of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), a number of delegations had taken a firm stand on the question of the delivery of foodstuffs to Iraq and Kuwait and that, in their replies to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90(1), States were attempting to clarify their position on that matter. For example, in its note verbale of 24 August 1990 (S/21655), France indicated that the only exceptions to the absolute ban on the exit of products from French territory to Iraq and Kuwait were exports of medical products and all food products intended for humanitarian purposes. That measure was probably of interest to other States.]

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SPKR[Floreaan] MS[Romania] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies: Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]
TXT[The situation of third State nationals in Iraq and Kuwait who were awaiting repatriation was another important aspect of the question of the delivery of emergency assistance to those countries, and the Committee must act within the framework established by the Security Council and the Charter of the United Nations. If any interpretations of Security Council resolutions were required, the Committee should refer to the Legal Counsel or to the Security Council itself.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]
SPKR[Kirsch] MS[Canada] FCT[Member] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies: Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]
TXT[In order to give concrete form to the various proposals which had been made at the meeting, it would be useful if consultations could be held under the auspices of the Chairman.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Procedure]
SPKR[Rasi] MS[Finland] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]
ITEM[Foodstuffs and Delivery of Foodstuffs and Medical Supplies: Security Council Resolution 661 (1990), paragraph 3 (c)]
TXT[It was her understanding that there was wide agreement within the Committee that it required impartial information about the actual situation in Iraq and Kuwait. She would consult the Secretariat in order to find out ways of establishing appropriate mechanisms for providing prompt and reliable information from the region.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Rasi] MS[Finland] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[Had received a letter dated 30 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom (S/AC.25/1990/COMM.6). In her view, the matter raised in that letter did not contravene the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).]

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

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[During the next few weeks, the Committee would have to deal with many problems similar to the one referred to in the letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom. It seemed possible that the wives and children of British nationals would have to leave Iraq on an Iraqi Airways carrier, and the authorities of a number of countries en route which the United Kingdom had approached for overflight clearance had shown reluctance to grant it on the grounds that to do so would run counter to their obligations under Security Council 661 (1990). It was the clear understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom that flights carrying only passengers were not in contravention of the provisions of Council resolution 661 (1990).]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Alarcón de Quesada] MS[Cuba] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[While the Committee should agree that, in the case referred to by the representative of the United Kingdom, there was no question of a violation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), it should be aware that there were other aspects of that resolution on which many countries continued to have doubts.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Sery] MS[Côte d'Ivoire] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[Suggested that, in her statement to the press, the Chairman should refer not only to the United Kingdom but should make a general point. It would be advisable to have a mechanism which would be able to resolve similar problems for all countries.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Intervention]

SPKR[Alarcón de Quesada] MS[Cuba] FCT[Member] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[In his letter, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom had indicated that it was the understanding of the British Government that Iraqi planes evacuating foreign nationals would carry only passengers. The Committee's endorsement of the United Kingdom's understanding should not, however, imply that such flights should carry passengers only. For example, on their return trips, such planes might carry any goods, such as food and medical

supplies, not prohibited under Security Council resolution 661 (1990).]

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

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[His delegation agreed with the representative of Côte d'Ivoire that the problem faced by the United Kingdom was one which affected many other countries. It was quite possible that whatever flight carried British women and children out of Iraq might also carry other foreign nationals.]

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

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[His delegation was in full agreement with the Committee's endorsement of the view expressed in the letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom. However, while it seemed appropriate for the Committee to respond to the United Kingdom, there was no need for the Chairman to make a public statement or hold a press conference on the subject.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Rasi] MS[Finland] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[If she heard no objection, she would take it that the Committee wished to endorse the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom that overflights carrying only passengers - foreign women and children currently detained in Iraq - would not be in contravention of Security Council resolution 661 (1990). It was so decided. At its fourth meeting, the Committee had deferred consideration of the reply, dated 27 August 1990, of the Legal Counsel (S/AC.25/1990/NOTE/2), regarding the matter raised in a letter dated 16 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands (S/AC.25/1990/COMM.1). She suggested that the reply of the Office of Legal Affairs should be transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands and, if she heard no objection, she would take it that the Committee accepted her suggestion.]

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SPKR[Rasi] MS[Finland] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[It was so decided. Pursuant to a decision taken at the Committee's fourth meeting, the Chairman had circulated, under the symbol S/AC.25/1990/NOTE/3, the text of two letters dated 21 and 22 August 1990, respectively, from the Permanent Representative of Turkey (S/AC.25/1990/COMM.2) and a letter dated 27 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia (S/AC.25/1990/COMM.3), together with the draft of a letter requesting the views of the Legal Counsel on the matters contained in the aforementioned letters. The note by the Chairman indicated that, unless an objection was raised by 10 a.m. on Friday, 31 August 1990, the letter would be forwarded as drafted to the Legal Counsel, together

with the texts of the letters from Turkey and Yugoslavia. An objection had been raised by one member of the Committee, and she therefore requested guidance from the Committee.]

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

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[His and other delegations were of the opinion that the Turkish and Yugoslav letters merited the Committee's very serious consideration but did not require a legal opinion. One Turkish letter dealt with a question of fact which required a discussion between the Parties concerned. The other Turkish letter concerned an opinion with which the United States agreed. The letter from Yugoslavia dealt with the supply of food to Yugoslav workers in Iraq, and his delegation wished to consider the question further in the light of the earlier discussion on the delivery of foodstuffs to Iraq and also with reference to the question of the evacuation of foreign nationals.]

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SPKR[Rasi] MS[Finland] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[If she heard no objection, she would take it that the Committee agreed that further consultations were in order and that the Committee should take up the matter at its next meeting. It was so decided.]

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CAT[661] MTG[5] DATE[8/31/90] TYPE[Procedure]

SPKR[Rasi] MS[Finland] FCT[Chairman] LANG[1]

ITEM[Other matters]

TXT[The Committee had before it a letter (S/AC.25/1990/COMM.4) dated 27 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, the subject of which had been raised by the representative of Cuba at the previous meeting. If she heard no objection, she would take it that the Committee wished to take note of the letter. It was so decided.]