



**General Assembly  
Security Council**

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/57/417  
S/2002/1042  
18 September 2002

Original: English

General Assembly  
Fifty-seventh session  
Items 35, 36, 49, 64 and 90 of the provisional agenda\*  
Question of Palestine  
The situation in the Middle East  
Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and  
aggression against Kuwait  
Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the  
region of the Middle East  
Operational activities for development

Security Council  
Fifty-seventh year

**Letter dated 12 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Oman  
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué adopted during the eighty-fourth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 3 June 2002, under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister Responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait", "Question of Palestine", "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East", "The situation in the Middle East", "Operational activities for development" and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fuad Mubarak **Al-Hinai**  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

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\*A/57/150.

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**Annex**

**Annex to the letter dated 12 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative  
of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]

**Communiqué issued on 3 September 2002 by the Ministerial Council of the  
Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighty-fourth session, held in Jeddah**

On 2 and 3 September 2002, the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council held its eighty-fourth session at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Al-Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman and Chairman-in-Office of the Ministerial Council. The meeting was attended by:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid Abdullah Al-Noaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;  
His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain;  
His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;  
His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jasseem Bin Jabr Al-Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar;  
His Excellency Sheikh Muhammad Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait;  
His Excellency Mr. Abdulrahman bin Hamad al-Atiyyah, GCC Secretary-General, also participated in the meeting.

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## II. Political issues

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The Council discussed the evolution of the Middle East peace process, which is in danger of collapsing and the grave deterioration of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories as a result of the Israeli Government's pursuit of policies of State terrorism, which are reflected in such practices as setting up a blockade, starving and terrorizing the population, reoccupying Palestinian villages and towns, assassinating civilians and destroying houses, and adopting policies of deporting their innocent inhabitants without restraint and without compunction. The Council, while condemning these savage acts, reaffirms that such practices, which generate violence in return and make matters more difficult, are not helpful to efforts to restore peace and that ending the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian and Arab territories is the only way to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the aim being to spare the region and the rest of the world a war which might have catastrophic humanitarian consequences throughout the region.

Accordingly, the Council reaffirms that peace is a strategic choice and that the initiative of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul-Aziz, Deputy Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, which was approved by the Arab Summit Conference held in Beirut and which became the consensual Arab initiative, is a comprehensive basis for a peaceful solution. For this reason it must be the mainstay of all negotiation and of any serious attempt to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting solution in the region within the framework of international legality.

The Council heard a detailed account, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, of the Danish plan to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East by creating a Palestinian State, which plan has the support of the European Union.

The Council again urged the international community to take action to transform the Middle East region, including the Gulf, into a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons. The Council emphasized that Israel must accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and submit all its nuclear facilities to the International Atomic Energy Agency inspection regime.

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