



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 38, 39, 40, 52,
70 and 88
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION
OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 22 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of
Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have pleasure in enclosing the Final Report of the Fifteenth Session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held in Manamah (Bahrain) from 17 to 19 Rajab 1415 (19 to 21 December 1994).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the Final Report circulated as a document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Ambassador

(Signed) Jassim BUALLAY

Permanent Representative

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Annex

Supreme Council

Final Report of the Fifteenth Session of the Supreme Council

Manamah, the State of Bahrain, 19 Rajab 1415
(21 December 1994)

Upon the invitation of His Highness Shaikh Isa Bin Salman Al-Khalifa, Emir of the State of Bahrain, the Supreme Council held its Fifteenth Session in Manamah, Bahrain from 17 to 19 Rajab 1415 (19-21 December 1994), under the chairmanship of His Highness Shaikh Isa Bin Salman Al-Khalifa. The session was

attended by the following:

His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates;

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia;

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, Sultan of Oman;

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar;

His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait.

The Council commended the important inaugural speech of His Highness Shaikh Isa Bin Salman Al-Khalifa, Emir of the State of Bahrain and President of the Fifteenth Session of the Supreme Council, and the positive ideas it had contained for the promotion of cooperation between the States of the Council.

The Supreme Council heard a report from the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, President of the Fourteenth Session of the Supreme Council, which included an evaluation of the excellent progress made by the Council, the security and welfare benefits that had been achieved for the citizens of the States of the Cooperation Council, and constructive suggestions for promoting cooperation and achieving the praiseworthy goals of the heads of State in the Council.

The report contained a complete analysis of all regional situations and international developments and the challenges they presented to the States of the Cooperation Council, challenges which would have to be met by those States with the utmost coordination and cooperation. He stressed the need to breathe new life into the Gulf's shared undertakings, and to strengthen traditional and fraternal ties on the basis of shared aspirations and common destiny. The Report also contained proposals for the reinforcement of joint security, the development and stimulation of economic cooperation, and a redoubling of efforts to put an end to undecided bilateral issues between States of the Council before the Sixteenth Session of the Supreme Council.

The Council also considered a letter addressed to his peers from His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, and commended the positive ideas and proposals it contained for ways in which the Council could achieve the hopes and aspirations of its peoples.

The Supreme Council considered reports and recommendations put forward by the Ministerial Committees and the Ministerial Council, and expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved in all areas of cooperation, renewing the determination to push that positive progress forward to wider horizons and the firm establishment of buttresses of security, stability and prosperity in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the Council States, and to strengthen the Council's positive role in dealing with regional and international changes. In this context, the Council examined the political, security and economic situations in the Gulf region in the light of current developments, and discussed ways of supporting the progress of the Cooperation Council and overcoming the obstacles in its path in the spirit and guided by the principles and goals of the Cooperation Council's Constitution, which affirmed that the Council had been based on a belief in common destiny and aspirations that united the peoples of the States of the Cooperation Council.

[...]

The peace process in the Middle East

The Supreme Council studied developments in the Middle East peace process, and noted the tangible progress which had been made recently as evinced in the signing by the Israelis and Palestinians of the autonomy agreement, the steps they had taken towards an early transfer of responsibility to Palestinian civilian authority and the expansion of the extent of Palestinian self-rule, and the peace treaty signed between Jordan and Israel.

While the Council welcomed the perceptible progress made in the Middle East peace process and expressed its continued support for that process, it called upon the two sponsors of the peace conference to increase their efforts to make progress on the Syrian-Israeli and Lebanese-Israeli tracks, to call for complete Israeli withdrawal from the Syrian Golan Heights and South Lebanon, and to reach a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem in accordance with the legal international resolutions, based on the principle of land for peace and Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978).

The Supreme Council also requested the Security Council and the sponsors of the peace process to prevent Israel making any changes in the status, demographic or geographic characteristics of the city of Jerusalem as the borders stood in 1967, and to ensure its compliance with all legitimate international resolutions relating to the holy city of Jerusalem.

[...]

Done at Manamah on
19 Rajab 1415
(21 December 1994)

