

Pde C

SECRETARY GENERAL'S TITLES - TRIP TO GULF STATES -
MILITARY MAN

18 OCT 1982 - 22 APR 1985

**PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER**

CONFIDENTIAL (4 ITEMS / DECLASSIFIED)
EL/WG JUL 2006

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>S-1022</u>
BOX	<u>79</u>
FILE	<u>8</u>
ACC.	<u> </u>

Trip file: Oman

Oman

RECEIVED

APR 24

AS



**Permanent Representative of Oman
to the United Nations**

2/1/85/214

SG
for return

22 April 1985

Excellency,

Thank you for your very kind letter of 15 April 1985, and most especially to the photograph you kindly gave me. It is with great honour and pride to receive such a wonderful gift from you, this photograph will always occupy a very special place in my office.

Needless to say, it has been a great joy to be of assistance to you and to the members of your party during your stay in Oman.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Saoud Bin Salim Al-Ansi
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
of the United Nations
NEW YORK

17-4
File: Gulf trip-Oman
XRef: Bahrain-Oman
b/f: VP/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID
FP/JPK/IM

15 April 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Upon my return to United Nations Headquarters, I should like to express to you my gratitude for the excellent arrangements that were made for my recent visit to your country. The warm welcome and very kind hospitality your Government extended to me and the members of my party throughout our stay were most appreciated.

As a small token of my esteem and gratitude, I would like you to accept the enclosed photograph.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency
Mr. Saoud Bin Salim Bin Hassan Al-Ansi
Permanent Representative of Oman
to the United Nations
New York, New York

File: Gulf trip - *Oman*

XRef: *Oman*

b/f: ~~VO/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID~~

~~FP/JPK/IM~~

12.iv.85

GP/jk

3802

5037

OSG

HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. YUSUF AL-ALAWI ABDULLAH
MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF OMAN
MUSCAT (OMAN)

EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS I SHOULD LIKE TO
THANK YOU MOST SINCERELY FOR THE VERY GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY WHICH WAS
EXTENDED TO ME AND TO THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION DURING MY RECENT
OFFICIAL VISIT TO OMAN.

THE RECEPTION AND DINNER YOU SO KINDLY OFFERED ME WERE
DELIGHTFUL OCCASIONS FOR ME TO MEET OFFICIALS OF YOUR COUNTRY, AND
THE OPPORTUNITIES I HAD THROUGHOUT MY VISIT TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH
YOU ON ISSUES AFFECTING YOUR REGION AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY
WERE MOST REWARDING.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST
CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

V. Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

FILE: GOLF-IRI - Oman

XRef: Oman

b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID

FP/JPK/IM

12.iv.85

GP/jk

3802

5037

OSG

HIS MAJESTY

KING SULTAN QABOOS BIN SAID

MUSCAT (OMAN)

YOUR MAJESTY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS FOLLOWING MY VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY I SHOULD LIKE TO CONVEY TO YOU MY MOST SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE VERY GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY WHICH WAS EXTENDED TO ME AND TO THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION DURING MY OFFICIAL VISIT TO OMAN. MAY I ALSO THANK YOU AGAIN FOR THE GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT YOU SO GENEROUSLY PUT AT OUR DISPOSAL, WHICH GREATLY FACILITATED OUR TRAVEL IN YOUR AREA.

IT WAS A PRIVILEGE TO CALL ON YOU IN ~~EMEREA~~ AND HAVE AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE MANY IMPORTANT ISSUES BEFORE US TODAY THAT ARE OF SUCH PRESSING CONCERN TO YOUR REGION AND TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. PLEASE ALLOW ME TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SAY HOW DEEPLY I VALUE THE SUPPORT YOU AND YOUR COUNTRY ARE GIVING TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

PLEASE ACCEPT, YOUR MAJESTY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

0075/49

GP/jk

Orig: SG

File: Oman trip

XRef: *Oman*

b/f: YD/EO/AS

cc: Mr. Cordovez
Mr. Urquhart

Confidential

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH
THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF OMAN

held in Muscat, Oman
on 3 April 1985 at 10.00 hrs.

Present:

The Secretary-General	H.E. Mr. Yusuf Al-Alawi Abdallah,
Mr. Diego Cordovez	Minister of State for Foreign
Mr. Brian Urquhart	Affairs of Oman
Mr. Alvaro de Soto	H.E. Mr. Saoud Bin Salim Bin Hassan
Mr. Giandomenico Picco	Al-Ansi, Permanent Representative
	of Oman to the United Nations

The Foreign Minister praised the Secretary-General for his decision to visit the Gulf countries and expressed the strong support of his Government for the efforts of the Secretary-General on the Iran-Iraq war.

The Secretary-General expressed thanks for the support and for the opportunity he had been given to exchange views with the Government of Oman. He briefly outlined his concerns with regard to the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East and his efforts aimed at establishing a framework for beginning discussions on an overall solution of the Middle East problem. The lack of any framework for discussions would simply allow the consolidation of Israel's position in the occupied territories.

The Foreign Minister spoke strongly in support of a United Nations solution to the Middle East problem and referred to the recently achieved Jordanian/PLO agreement as a last chance to start a real effort. Oman strongly supported that initiative. Time would be needed before reaching the point of direct negotiations. He felt that the position of the United States could be improved by addressing itself to U.S. public opinion. He conceded, however, that at times the Arab countries used the excuse of the Palestinian people to avoid tackling the issues. In his view, only negotiations could lead to a solution.

There were some signals being sent by the present Israeli Government, but the question of how stable that Government was remained. The Arabs, in his view, should not be in a hurry but should retain the position that any agreement on the Middle East question should be reached under a United Nations umbrella.

The Secretary-General briefed the Foreign Minister on the situation of UNIFIL and on the position taken by the Lebanese and Israeli Governments with regard to the extension of the mandate. Touching upon the Iran-Iraq question, the Secretary-General outlined the situation as he saw it.

The Foreign Minister felt that having heard the Secretary-General, it was now up to the Iranians to come back to him and to accept his terms for a visit. He indicated that maybe the Secretary-General could consider visiting only Baghdad, in the hope that such a visit to Iraq would prompt the Iranians to extend an invitation to the Secretary-General under his own terms.

The Secretary-General said that any visit to the area should begin with a visit to Teheran. He expressed some scepticism at the idea of his visiting Iraq alone. He doubted that a visit to Iraq would produce a request by the Iranians to visit Teheran also.

Mr. Corrao said the kind of pressure the Foreign Minister was referring to might work if the perception of the reality on the ground was, in Teheran, that of the Gulf countries. In fact, the Iranians, contrary to the belief of many, did not feel under pressure because of the military situation.

The Secretary-General wondered whether before proceeding any further, Iraq would be prepared to consider a three-month moratorium on all the partial measures that were suggested in his eight-point proposal on the understanding that negotiations would start after a period of cessation of hostilities.

The Foreign Minister said that in his view, under the circumstances, the Secretary-General might consider keeping alive his eight-point proposal and to return to the area within three to four weeks.

The Foreign Minister then explained the situation regarding the Strait of Hormuz. Iran appeared to share Oman's desire to keep the Strait open and ship traffic moving smoothly. Oman had duly noted that the Strait was excluded from the war zone as described by Iran. Both Iran and Oman were signatories of the 1982 United Nations Law of the Sea Convention. (The Convention stipulates that in Straits used for international navigation which fall within the territorial sea of coastal states, channels shall be provided for freedom of transit, thus, in essence, confirming the originally existing previously, under narrower territorial waters.) In the event that Iran should, for one reason or another, change its attitude and act against shipping through the Strait, Oman would, of course, resort to the Security Council.

regime

However, he dismissed any real possibility of the Strait being closed by sabotage from Iran: navigation channels were almost entirely on the southern (Oman) side, and the depth and width were such as to materially rule out such a proposition. In response to questions from Mr. Cordovez, the Minister affirmed that the bilateral treaty between Iran and Oman regarding the Strait of Hormuz referred solely to delimitation of the waters and the continental shelf.

The Secretary-General briefly referred to the situation in Afghanistan and to the further delay he would see in the holding of any round of Geneva discussions. He noted that more political determination was needed if the negotiations were to proceed. He remained convinced that the United Nations was an appropriate forum for those negotiations but was sceptical about any immediate developments in the matter.

The Foreign Minister expressed his Government's determination to support the Secretary-General, both directly and indirectly, on this matter.

United Nations

Press Release

Tap Oman
Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1329
3 April 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH RULER OF OMAN

(Received from a UN official accompanying the Secretary-General.)

MUSCAT, 3 April -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar had a one-hour audience at 2:30 p.m. today with Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, ruler of Oman, at Al-Seeb Royal Palace, during which they reviewed the current international situation with special emphasis on issues in the region. The Secretary-General took the opportunity to invite Sultan Qaboos to join in the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations by visiting United Nations Headquarters.

The Secretary-General also met this morning with Oman's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Youssuf Bin Alawi Bin Abdallah. Their discussions, which lasted about 90 minutes, covered the issues relating to the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Middle East, Lebanon and Afghanistan.

In the course of the morning, both the Ambassador of Iraq and the Chargé d'affaires of Iran called separately on the Secretary-General at his guest house.

In the afternoon, after a brief tour of the city of Muscat, the Secretary-General visited United Nations offices and met with the staff and experts working in Oman.

At 1900 hours this evening, the Secretary-General held a press conference.

The Secretary-General is scheduled to leave Oman for Bahrain tomorrow morning.

★ ★★ ★

0075/31

GP/jk
Orig: SG
File: Cyprus ~~SG~~ *question*
XRef: Cyprus
~~b/f:~~ VD/EO/AS
cc: Mr. Urquhart
Mr. Feissel

Confidential

ref. Trip Oman

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH
THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF CYPRUS

held in Muscat, Oman
on 2 April 1985 at 16.00 hrs.

Present:

The Secretary-General	H.E. Mr. George Iacovou, Minister
Mr. Brian Urquhart	for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus
Mr. Giandomenico Picco	H.E. Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis

The Foreign Minister said that the reason he had asked to see the Secretary-General in Oman was because the President attributed great urgency to the present negotiations of the Secretary-General. The President had been disappointed by the letter the Secretary-General had sent to him but was confident that the letter would be different when an agreement was reached. The concern of his Government was with the intentions of Mr. Denktash once the agreement was reached. He wondered what the situation would be if his side accepted the Secretary-General's documentation and Mr. Denktash decided to proceed with his declared intention to consolidate UDI. What then would be the position of the Greek Cypriot side, which had accepted the documentation. Would it be considered bound by that agreement?

The Secretary-General noted that he was facing a vicious circle. To have any effect on Mr. Denktash, he needed an agreement, yet an agreement was not forthcoming as long as Mr. Denktash continued with his actions. His letter to the President was directed to the present exercise. The Secretary-General felt that the present exercise could only continue if the agreement as it stood were accepted. As for the draft statement, he made clear that this was not as yet known to anybody. He had yet to inform the Turkish Cypriots and the Turks of this particular document. He was not in a position to give the Greek Cypriot side any assurance. The lack of any indication from the Greek Cypriot side on whether or not the document was acceptable had made it impossible for him to ask anything from Prime Minister Ozal, but to stand by the commitment already taken a few months ago. Namely, to stand by the substance of the documentation.

The Foreign Minister insisted that what his side was asked to do was take a significant step prior to any kind of negotiations. Once a point had been conceded, there was no way to retrieve it. The real problem was how to stop Mr. Denktash from his process of faits accomplis.

Mr. Picco noted that that had been done at the request of the Greek Cypriot side, but if this represented a problem, there would be no difficulty in saying that all subject matter would be discussed within the context of the working groups.

Ambassador Mavrommatis said this should not be done but rather, he would expect the Secretary-General to conduct a first high-level meeting in such a way so that if the discussions on the withdrawal of troops and guarantees were not completed at that time, he would simply say they would have to be continued in a subsequent high-level meeting.

The Foreign Minister said his preoccupation was the Turkish side should be told that the issue of troop withdrawals should be discussed and could not be left pending. (Following discussions, the Secretary-General agreed to delete from the penultimate paragraph of the statement the word "beginning" from the expression "beginning to discuss".)

The Foreign Minister gladly accepted such a modification. He then focused on the question of territory and said that during the meeting with the President in Geneva the Secretary-General had given some hope that the wording of the statement would leave open the negotiability of the percentage. He recalled that in years past Mr. Kissinger had allegedly told Clerides that the Turks would settle for 27 per cent. Evidently, the issue now was to maximize the quality of land and the number of refugees which could be resettled. The deletion of the reference to displaced persons from the text of the draft agreement was a major problem for his side as this had been the approach taken by the Secretary-General since Vienna.

The Secretary-General mentioned that the matter was taken care of in the statement and in this regard, suggested a change in the wording of the sentence of the first page of the statement pertaining to the question of percentage. The new wording would read as follows: "It is my understanding that the percentage of the territory referred to in article 6.1 of the agreement reflects that which was mentioned during the high-level proximity talks." He further agreed that the reference to refugees as a factor in the negotiations could be referred to as being "important".

The Foreign Minister then referred to the question of Varosha and wondered whether the Secretary-General could consider giving to the Greek Cypriot side an understanding of the fact that the line of 1981 was not the final Turkish Cypriot position on that matter.

Ambassador Mavrommatis then asked whether a letter could also be sent to the Secretary-General to the effect that during the high-level meeting in January the subject matter to be approved was not only the agenda but the whole documentation. He asked whether Mr. Holger could be asked to reply in that sense to that letter.

The Secretary-General agreed.

The Foreign Minister then asked whether the Secretary-General could at first try to sell the statement to the Turks without the sentence in the first page which referred to the percentage.

The Secretary-General said that what he could do was further change that sentence by replacing the word "corresponds" to "reflects" and that he would try to discuss the matter with Mr. Denktash. He could not say more.

The Foreign Minister said he would like to ponder that paragraph a bit longer before agreeing to the full text.

* * * * *

The final confirmation that the Government of Cyprus had accepted the formulation as it stood was conveyed by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus to the Secretary-General, through Mr. Picco, by telephone on 4 April at 12.30 hrs. local time in Bahrain.

2-4

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: A: Mr. V . Dayal		
FROM: DE: Joe Sills		
Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date 2 April 1985
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

hm Divas F-9
Vp
24
#15

Trip M.E.

The SG arrived in Oman at 2 p.m. local time today, Tuesday, 2 April, from Riyadh on a special aircraft provided by the Sultanate of Oman.

He left Riyadh at 11.30 local time following a brief farewell meeting at the airport with the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Saud Al-Faisal, and Samir Shihabi, Saudi Arabia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Upon arrival in Muscat, Oman, the SG was greeted by Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Youssuf Bin Alawi Bin Abdallah and Saud Bin Salim Al-Ansi, Oman's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, and other senior Oman officials, as well as United Nations representatives.

In response to questions by Oman's television upon arrival, the SG said that he was looking forward to the talks with his Highness Sultan Qaboos Bin Said and the Foreign Minister on questions on mutual concern, including the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Middle East question, and the Lebanese crisis, as well as other economic and social issues.

The SG added that Oman had a very important role to play in the region.

In response to another question, he confirmed his continued readiness to visit both Iran and Iraq but, added, that unfortunately conditions were such that a visit could not yet be fulfilled for the time being. However, he added that he was constantly in touch with both sides sounding ^{out} with them ideas to seek ways to end the conflict.

At 4 p.m. local time the SG met at his residence at Ghabra guest house the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, George Iacovou, for two hours during which they reviewed efforts of the SG relating to the Cyprus question. The Cyprus Foreign Minister, who had requested the meeting, was accompanied by Adreas Mavrommatis, Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus,

The SG then met at 6 p.m. local time with ~~the~~ Abdallah Bishari, SG of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), for about one hour, during which they discussed the role of the GCC in supporting the SG's initiative aimed at ending the Iran-Iraq conflict.

They also reviewed ways and means of strengthening the relations between the UN and GCC, particularly in the economic and social field.

A dinner will be given this evening at 8 p.m. in honour of the SG by the Minister of State of Foreign Affairs of Oman.

0075/45

GP/jk

Orig: SG

File: GCC

XRef: I-I; AfrEmer (exh) (handwritten)

b/f: VD/EO/AS

cc: Mr. Cordovez

Mr. Urquhart

Mr. Strong

Confidential

X ref Trip Oman (handwritten)

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE GULF CO-OPERATION COUNCIL

held in Muscat, Oman
on 2 April 1985 at 18.30 hrs.

Present:

The Secretary-General	H.E. Mr. Abdullah Bishara,
Mr. Diego Cordovez	Secretary-General of the Gulf
Mr. Brian Urquhart	Co-operation Council
Mr. Alvaro de Soto	
Mr. Giandomenico Picco	

The Secretary-General briefly outlined his recent efforts with regard to the Iran-Iraq war and his contacts in Saudi Arabia. During his meeting with the King of Saudi Arabia, he had received the impression that the Iranians were having second thoughts about a visit by the Secretary-General to their country.

Ambassador Bishara said that the Gulf Co-operation Council had recently adopted a public statement of support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and the countries of the Council wished the Secretary-General to continue his efforts.

The Secretary-General said that he was grateful for such support but made clear he did not intend to go public on the substance of his discussions with both sides.

Ambassador Bishara noted that the war was not only costly at this point but that there was a vacuum in the diplomatic activity. The Foreign Minister of Kuwait was ready to fly to Teheran, but of course his position was not deemed to be quite impartial. A delegation of the Gulf Co-operation Council had gone to Algiers and convinced the Foreign Minister of Algeria to take up the matter again. Unfortunately, the Algerians had not yet taken any decision on another visit to Teheran. In his view, this diplomatic vacuum was a dangerous element for the stability of the area. What the GCC countries could do at this point was create an atmosphere conducive to efforts of the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General recalled that he was continuously in touch with the Iranian authorities, who had accepted the eight-point suggestions put forward to them some two weeks earlier.

Ambassador Bishara agreed that the time might not be appropriate for a visit by the Secretary-General but he wondered whether he had been asked by the Saudi Government to dispatch at least an envoy.

The Secretary-General said the situation was such that only a dramatic move, namely, a visit by him, could fill the vacuum to which the Ambassador referred.

Ambassador Bishara said that in his view, the United Nations approach would help to defuse the situation. He knew for certain that this was also the view of the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia.

The Secretary-General wondered whether a visit by Mr. Palme or Mr. Cordovez could be considered, but also added that a visit by himself would put both Governments in the position of having to react in a non-routine manner. He then expressed regret at the lack of co-ordination with other efforts being undertaken by individual countries or organizations.

Returning then to the question of a possible visit to the two countries, he said that the timing should be chosen by the Secretary-General and on his own terms. He repeated that the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia believed that the Iranians would come back on their decision and invite the Secretary-General to go on his own terms.

Ambassador Bishara then touched upon the Secretary-General's eight-point proposals and recalled the situation had evolved since 1983, and Iraq no longer needed the Gulf for his exports. The two new pipelines being built through Turkey and Saudi Arabia would be operational within a year. The problem, therefore, was that of the escalation of the conflict once the present bombing of civilian targets brought no results.

Mr. Cordovez wondered whether Iraq would be prepared to accept the paper of the Secretary-General if Iran accepted a de facto ceasefire.

Ambassador Bishara could not answer that question.

The Secretary-General then said that a short moratorium on the present attacks could be considered, perhaps three months. A truce of fifteen days could also be considered if that would allow the Secretary-General to visit the war areas and to discuss with both sides an open agenda.

Ambassador Bishara thought that three months would not be acceptable to Iraq, but he seemed to consider the possibility of a moratorium of two weeks.

The Secretary-General then referred to the African emergency operation and to a telegram he had addressed to Ambassador Bishara on 17 February asking for the assistance of the Gulf Co-operation Council in mobilizing the resources required to meet the urgent needs of the African countries affected by the current drought and famine for petroleum products upon which the transport of food, water, health supplies and survival equipment entirely depended. He also suggested that as a follow-up to his contacts with Ambassador Bishara, a senior representative of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa would be prepared to come to Saudi Arabia and the other countries concerned to discuss and work out particulars of the arrangements for this special contribution.

Ambassador Bishara indicated that he was aware of the matter and was studying it in co-operation with the member states of the Council. He would communicate with the Secretary-General before any further step was needed. He appeared very disposed to consider such a request.



MAR 20

وَفَدَّ عُمَانُ الدَّائِمَةُ
لَدَى الْأَمِيرِ الْمُتَحِلَّةِ
سَيُورُوكَ

Dear Mr. Dayal,

I would like to thank you for your two letters of 28 February and 18 March respectively, and it is our pleasure to welcome His Excellency the Secretary-General in the Sultanate of Oman. We hope that his visit will be crowned with success.

The arrangements and timing regarding the arrival and departure of the Secretary-General and his team is acceptable, please rest assured that every effort will be done to facilitate their journey including customs and clearance formalities.

As far as the program is concerned its details are as follows:

Tuesday, 2 April

10.30	Departure from Riyadh Airport to Muscat
13.30	Arrival at Seeb Airport
17.00	Tour in the Capital
19.30	Official dinner hosted by H.E. the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Wednesday, 3 April 9.00 Official meeting and discussion with
H.E. the Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs. *Press conference today*
- After the meeting the delegation will
depart to Salalah for an audience with
His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said
- Return to the capital.

Thursday, 4 April - Departure to Bahrain around 10.00.

DC
AD
GP

Please provide us with the passports of His Excellency The Secretary-General and delegation to finalize visa formalities and furnish us with the names of the members of the delegation who will participate in the official meeting with His Excellency the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

While assuring you my highest consideration, please do not hesitate to call for any further clarification.



Saoud Bin Salim Al-Ansi
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Mr. Virendra Dayal
Chief of the Cabinet
United Nations Headquarters
New York, N.Y. 10017

Reply given
verbally
to Mr. Abdul Karim
on 22 March
by GP.

File: Gulf trip
~~XRef:~~ Oman
b/f: EO/AS/ZHAO/ID
FP/JPK/IM

18 March 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Further to my letter to you of 26 February accepting the kind invitation extended to the Secretary-General to visit Oman, I should like to thank your Government for its kindness in having put a plane at his disposal for his travel to Oman and Bahrain.

We would suggest that the Secretary-General depart Riyadh for Oman on Tuesday, 2 April at approximately 10.00 hrs., and depart Muscat on Thursday, 4 April, at around 10.00 hrs. for Bahrain. I hope these arrangements will be acceptable to your authorities.

I should be very grateful if you could kindly provide us, at your early convenience, with a proposed programme for the Secretary-General's stay in your country.

I would also greatly appreciate if clearance of customs and other formalities could be arranged for the Secretary-General and his party. In this connection, please find enclosed a list of the officials who will accompany the Secretary-General in Oman.

The Executive Office of the Secretary-General will continue to be in touch with your Mission regarding details of the upcoming visit to your country.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Saoud Bin Salim Bin Hassan Al-Ansi
Permanent Representative of Oman
to the United Nations
New York

File: Gulf Trip

XRef: Oman

b/f: ~~SD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/~~
~~FF/JBL/IM~~

28 February 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I should like to inform you, and through you your Government, that the Secretary-General is pleased to accept the kind invitation extended to him to visit your country. I hope it will be acceptable if the Secretary-General and his party arrive in Oman on the morning of 2 April 1985 and depart on the morning of 4 April 1985.

As you know, our two offices are in touch to discuss other aspects of the visit pertaining to technical arrangements, the programme of the Secretary-General and the list of officials who will be accompanying him on this trip.

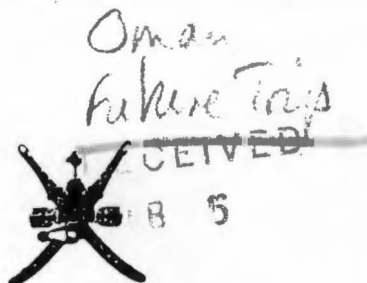
I will confirm these details to you, in writing, upon the conclusion of those discussions.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Saoud Bin Salim Bin Hassan Al-Ansi
Permanent Representative of Oman
to the United Nations
New York

Permanent Mission of Oman
To The United Nations
866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
(212) 355-3505



10
GP
وقد عجبنا ان الدائري
لدى الامن المتجه
نيويورك

MO/084/85

5 February 1985

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the official invitation to visit Oman which was extended to your Excellency by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Yousuf Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, who wish to propose the visit to take place on the first week of April 1985.

Kindly confirm if this proposal is acceptable to you, If not, please let me know the exact date most convenient to you. Your early reply would enable the concerned authorities to arrange a successful agenda and program for this visit.

Please accept, your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

S. H. A.

Saoud Bin Salim Al-Ansi
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General of the
United Nations
NEW YORK

Sultanate of Oman
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Office of the Minister



Oman Future Trip
h. Dicks
Muscat : 21/11/1984
Ref. :

Excellency,

I thank you most sincerely for your letter of 8 October, 1984 in which you referred to my statement to the Thirty-ninth Session of the General Assembly.

As it has been the wish of my Government for quite sometime I now have the honour to extend to you an invitation to pay an official visit to Oman at any time convenient to you. I am sure that your visit will serve a very useful purpose by providing us with an opportunity to discuss various issues of common interest.

Our Permanent Representative will be pleased to finalise with you the dates as well as the programme of your visit.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Y. A. bin Abdullah
Yousuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General of the United Nations

MJS/ET cc: SG/VD
b/f: EO/AS Mr. Cordovez
File: Oman
Xref: *future Trip*

C O N F I D E N T I A L

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH THE MINISTER
OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF OMAN, 5 OCTOBER 1982 AT 1 P.M.

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Virendra Dayal
Mr. Michael J. Stopford

H.E. Mr. Yousuf Al-Alawi Abdullah
Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs of Oman
H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr
Permanent Representative of Oman
to the United Nations

The Minister conveyed the Sultan's good wishes and support for the Secretary-General's annual report. Oman hoped that Member States would not fail to follow-up the excellent suggestions made by the Secretary-General and was prepared to lend him every assistance in their realization. His Government also hoped that the Secretary-General would soon pay a visit to Oman, perhaps when he was en-route for the Non-aligned conference. The Secretary-General expressed his appreciation for this invitation, which he would hope to combine with a visit to other countries in the Gulf.

Turning to the war between Iran and Iraq, the Secretary-General indicated that the implementation of the latest Security Council resolution would be difficult since Iran was not prepared to co-operate. The Foreign Minister revealed that his government had frequently tried to persuade Iran to "face reality" but to no avail. The situation in Iran continued to be extremely difficult since there was still no central government or functioning authority. Power was split into conflicting factions. The Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, however, had recently expressed the view that it might be possible to make a move once the latest Iranian offensive had run its course. The Secretary-General underlined the importance of combining the three existing peace initiatives. Without such co-ordination, it was not clear which of the three would recommence mediation efforts. The Foreign Minister agreed, adding that in the final analysis an accord between the two parties should be held under the UN umbrella.

Michael J. Stopford
18 October 1982