

## Innkomið skjal: Tölvupóstur

13. febrúar 2003

Málsnúmer	WAS02090019
Fyrirtæki/stofnun	
Staðsetning	
Nafn	Ray Lauzzana
Heimilisfang (1)	
Heimilisfang (2)	
Póstnúmer	
Póststaður	
Land	
Símanúmer	
Bréfasími	
Kennitala	
Skráð	
Tegund innkomins skjals	Tölvupóstur
Bréfalykill:	08.D.611
Efnisflokkur skjals:	Almennt
Dagsetning innkomins skjals:	12.02.2003
Staðsetning	
Sent til	
Efni	Please help restrain US

Innkomið skjal

I am writing to you as a citizen of the USA, in the hopes that I might appeal to you best judgement. Please do everything that you can to restrain our government in its efforts to make war on Iraq.

There are numerous non-violent ways by which Iraq may be disarmed of nuclear, biological, chemical and radioactive weapons. The Franco/Belgian/German/Russian/Chinese proposal is only one such way.

Please use all of you creativity and diplomatic skills to support non-violent methods.

If these prove to be ineffective, and force becomes necessary, please try non-lethal force, next. There are lots of possibilities: trade embargos, voluntary occupations, containment buffers, and other techniques that are more significant 'serious consequences' beyond economic sanctions.

Bombing and destruction must be the last resort that is used only after all other methods have been exhausted.

Please do not help US find a way to go to war for 'regime change'. Please find a way to keep US out of war that can lead to WMD disarmament.

Thank You,

Ray Lauzzana  
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San Francisco  
CA 94109, USA



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## Embættiserindi

Móttakandi: **Alþjóðaskrifstofa**

Berist til : **Stefán Skjaldarson**

Dags : **14. febrúar 2003**

Tilvísun: **WAS02090019/08.D.611**

Efni: **Sjónarmið nokkurra bandarískra fræðimanna um klofning Evrópu og Bandaríkjanna í Íraksmálinu.**

Sendiráðunautur sótti síðdegis í gær umræðufund í Brookings Institution í Washington D.C. sem er hluti af fundaröð um fyrirhugað stríð gegn Írak. Umfjöllunarefni fundarins í dag var klofningurinn sem kominn er upp á milli Bandaríkjanna og bandalagsríkja þeirra í Evrópu. Frummælendur voru fræðimenn frá Brookings Institution og Council on Foreign Relations, sjá dagskrá inni á máli.

Meðal athyglisverðra sjónarmiða sem fram komu á fundinum voru eftifarandi:

- Stór hluti Evrópubúa virðist halda að olíuhagsmunir Bandaríkjanna ráði stefnu þeirra í Íraksmálinu. Að sama skapi er sú skoðun útbreidd í Bandaríkjunum að olíuhagsmunir Frakka í Írak valdi andstöðu þeirra við hernaðaraðgerðir. Hvorug á við rök að styðjast, að mati frummælenda, enda væri skynsamlegra fyrir frönsk stjórnvöld að styðja stefnu Bandaríkjanna, taka þátt í hernaðaraðgerðum og tryggja sér þannig hlutdeild í væntanlegum olíuviðskiptum við nýja Íraksstjórn.

- Í Þýskalandi ræður friðarhyggja miklu en í Frakklandi mótar ótti við hryðjuverk afstöðu stjórnvalda. Í Frakklandi búa 4-6 milljónir múslíma en 2-4 milljónir í Þýskalandi og er óttast að andstaða við hernað gegn Írak geti komið af stað hryðjuverkum í viðkomandi löndum. Þá skiptir máli í þessu samhengi saga nýlenduafskipta Evrópu í arabaríkjum en lærdómur þeirrar sögu er að hægara er sagt en gert að hernema ríki í þessum heimshluta og byggja upp nýja stjórn.

- Deilur á milli (einkum) Frakka/Þjóðverja og Bandaríkjanna snúast ekki einvörðungu um Íraksmálið; þær snúast um grundvallarsjónarmið um skipulag alþjóðakerfisins (world order). Það sjónarmið kom fram að ný öryggismálastefnu Bandaríkjastjórnar (sjá bréf sr. á WAS02090022, dagsett 23.9.02) hafi að mörgu leyti kallað á þessi viðbrögð, enda sé sú

stefnuyfirlýsing (m.a. um rétt til einhliða, fyrirbyggjandi aðgerða) óásættanleg öðrum ríkjum, einkum og sér í lagi þeim sem fast sæti eiga í Öryggisráði Sameinuðu þjóðanna. Í þessi ljósi beri að skoða deilur síðustu daga á vettvangi NATO; þær snúast ekki um hvort NATO beri að verja Tyrkland eður ei, heldur um það hvort að Bandaríkjamenn geti svo að segja einokað stefnu og störf NATO.

Í umræðum um deilurnar á vettvangi NATO sagði Dr. Philip H. Gordon, yfirmaður rannsóknarstofnunar Brookings um samskipti Frakklands og Bandaríkjanna og fyrrverandi yfirmaður Evrópumála í Þjóðaröryggisráði Bandaríkjanna á tímum Clinton-stjórnarinnar, að þessar deilur væru eldfimar. Ekki væru á ferðinni fyrstu deilurnar á vettvangi á NATO, menn hefðu áður deilt hart í Brussel. Hins vegar væri um að ræða fyrstu alvaralegu átökin í NATO eftir lok Kalda stríðsins, sem var svo að segja "límefti" bandalagsins í hálfu öld, auk þess sem hafa yrði í huga að Bandaríkjastjórn væri að stokka upp allt öryggiskerfi sitt og þróa nýja nálgun í alþjóðamálum. Að því leyti eru deilurnar alvarlegar og gætu haft varanleg áhrif á NATO-samstarfið.

Sendiráðunautur leyfir sér í framhaldi af þessu að velta því upp, hvort Ísland geti lagt sitt af mörkum til að draga úr hættunni á langvarandi klofningi á milli (einkum) Frakka/Þjóðverja og Bandaríkjanna á vettvangi NATO, með því að bjóða - í samvinnu við NATO/Lord Robertson - til sérstaks leiðtogafundar á Íslandi. Markmið slíks frumkvæðis væri að slíðra sverðin og koma á sáttum innan bandalagsins, með því að ræða NATO-samstarfið í fortíð og framtíð á málefnalegum nótum, með sérstaks tillits til tengslanna yfir Atlantshafið. Þannig mætti koma í veg fyrir að bandalagsríki "tali sig" frá hvert öðru. Vert er að geta þess að þingmenn á Bandaríkjaþingi eru í fullri alvöru að íhuga refsiaðgerðir, s.s. tolla o.fl., gegn Frakklandi og Þýskalandi, sem endurspeglar að nokkru leyti orðræðuna í Washington. Segja má að þrennt mæli með slíku frumkvæði af hálfu Íslands. Í fyrsta lagi landfræðilegt staðsetning, í öðru lagi smáríkisstaðan og í þriðja lagi sú staðreynd að utanríkisráðherra er "doyen" í Atlantshafsráðinu. Sýnist ráðuneytinu raunhæft að gefa ofanefndu frekari gaum, þyrfti að sjálfsögðu að útfæra hugmynd af þessu tagi í þaula og huga vel að tímasetningum sem látið er ógert hér.

F.h.s.

Auðunn Atlason



# Brookings News Release

A Brookings Iraq Series Briefing

## IRAQ CONFRONTATION SPLITS THE ALLIES

Thursday, February 13, 2003  
2:00-3:30 p.m.

Falk Auditorium  
The Brookings Institution  
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C.

Mr.:	WAS 52090019
	Washington
	14 Feb 2003
Db.nr.	08.D.64

At this second in the weekly series of briefings by the Brookings Institution on the confrontation with Iraq, the panel of Brookings experts will discuss the sharp split between the United States and some of its closest allies over whether or when to go to war to disarm Saddam Hussein.

France and Germany have voiced strong opposition to launching a war without giving United Nations inspectors more time to find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. Russia also has indicated its opposition. President Bush has said the United States would act alone, if necessary, to disarm Saddam Hussein.

Additionally, France, Germany, and Belgium are balking at making contingency plans for NATO to come to the aid of Turkey, a member of the organization, in case it is threatened by Iraq in any war. This is turning into one of the most divisive splits in NATO's 50-year history.

**Moderator:**

**JAMES B. STEINBERG**  
Vice President and Director,  
Foreign Policy Studies,  
The Brookings Institution

**PHILIP H. GORDON**  
Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy Studies, and  
Director, Center on the United States and  
France, The Brookings Institution

**Panelists:**

**ROBERT C. ORR**  
Vice President and Washington Director,  
Council on Foreign Relations

**MICHAEL E. O'HANLON**  
Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy Studies,  
and the Sydney Stein Jr. Chair,  
The Brookings Institution

**RSVP:** Please call the Brookings Office of Communications, 202/797-6105, or by email at [communications@brookings.edu](mailto:communications@brookings.edu).



Utanríkisráðuneytið  
Stefán Skjaldarson  
skrifstofustjóri alþjóðaskrifstofu

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Washington, 23. september 2002  
Tilvísun: WAS02090022/08.D.611  
AA/--

Vakin er athygli á skýrslunni "The National Security Strategy of the United States of America" sem forseti Bandaríkjanna sendi Bandaríkjaþingi föstudaginn 20. september sl. Þetta er fyrsta öryggismálaskýrsla George W. Bush, Bandaríkjaforseta, eftir 20 mánuði í embætti. Einnig er um að ræða fyrstu skýrslu frá því að hryðjuverkaárasirnar voru gerðar á New York og Washington þann 11. september 2001 og ber hún þess glögglega merki. Í skýrslunni kemur fram **grundvallarstefnubreyting í öryggismálum Bandaríkjanna**, einkum í þrennu tilliti:

1. Horfið er frá þeirri stefnu að koma í veg fyrir að óvinveitt ríki færi út áhrifasvæði sitt, sem og frá hefðbundinni fælingarstefnu. Þessir tveir þættir - *containment and deterrence* - hafa verið grunnurinn að öryggisstefnu Bandaríkjanna allt frá því í síðari heimsstyrjöldinni. Þess í stað eru færð rök fyrir réttmæti og nauðsyn fyrirbyggjandi árása - *preemptive strikes* - á þau ríki og öfgahópa sem kunna að vera að koma sér upp gereyðingarvopnum og ógnað geta öryggi Bandaríkjanna. Fram kemur að Bandaríkin muni óska eftir stuðningi bandalagsríkja og alþjóðasamfélagsins komi til aðgerða en áskilji sér jafnframt fullan rétt til að einhliða fyrirbyggjandi árása, sýnist þeim svo.
2. Mörkuð er sú stefna að viðhalda algerum hernaðarlegum yfirburðum Bandaríkjanna og forskoti þeirra á önnur ríki í þeim efnum. Markmið þess er að verja Bandaríkin gegn nýjum hættum en ekki síður að koma í veg fyrir að önnur ríki reyni að koma sér upp sambærilegri hernaðargetu, líkt og á tímum Kalda stríðsins. Þessi stefna er einnig rökstudd á þann hátt, að með því að útiloka möguleika á vígbúnaðarkapphlaupi séu skapaðir möguleikar á samstarfi á mörgum öðrum sviðum.
3. Horfið er frá stuðningi við hefbundna afvopnunarsamninga (s.s. ABM- og CNBT-samningana) til að tryggja frið og öryggi, enda hafi slíkir fjölþjóðasamningar ekki hindrað ríki á borð við N-Kóreu, Írak og Íran í að koma sér upp gereyðingarvopnum. Þess í stað er stuðst við áframhaldandi uppbyggingu hernaðargetu, sbr. lið 2 hér að ofan. Þessari stefnumörkun hefur verið lýst á eftirfarandi hátt: *counterproliferation instead of nonproliferation*.

Ofan nefndar stefnubreytingar eru ekki alger nýjung í málflutningi bandarískra stjórnvalda. Bæði Bandaríkjaforseti, Dick Cheney, varaforseti og Donald Rumsfeld, varnarmálaráðherra, hafa fjallað um einstaka þætti þeirra ræðum sínum fyrr á þessu ári. Sömuleiðis er ekki nýtt að Bandaríkin fylgi slíkri stefnu í verki. **Nýmæli er að þessar stefnubreytingar séu settar fram með samræmdum hætti og á berorðan hátt, í slíku grundvallarskjali sem öryggismálaskýrsla Bandaríkjaforseta er.** Færa má rök fyrir því að með þessari stefnu geri Bandaríkin tilraun til að fylla það tómarúm sem ríkt hefur á ákveðinn hátt í alþjóðlegum öryggismálum eftir hrun tvíþólakerfis Kalda stríðsins. Þessar nýju áherslur eru vísbending um að nýtt alþjóðakerfi í öryggismálum kunni að vera í mótnun, kerfi þar sem Bandaríkin njóta hernaðarlegrar yfirburðastöðu. Í skýrslunni kemur fram að Bandaríkin hafa skýran ásetning að nýta þá stöðu sína og bæta enn frekar, til verndar eigin öryggi og eflingu friðar í heiminum, í samstarfi við þau ríki sem fylgja þeim að málum.

Í skýrslunni er enn fremur fjallað um afstöðu Bandaríkjanna til svæðisbundinna átaka (s.s. milli Ísraels og Palestínu), gerð grein fyrir stefnu Bandaríkjastjórnar í þróunarmálum og alþjóðlegum efnahagsmálum, og rætt um svæðisbundnar öryggisstofnanir (s.s. NATO). Þá er mörkuð stefna í samskiptum við önnur stórveldi, s.s. Rússland og Kína.

Skýrsluna er að finna á slóðinni <http://www.whitehouse.gov>

Auðunn Atlason, sendiráðunautur.

## Innkomið skjal: Bréf/Fax

18. febrúar 2003

Málsnúmer  
Fyrirtæki/stofnun

WAS02090019  
The People's Republic Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab  
Jamahiriya  
Stockholm

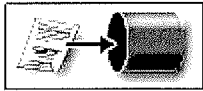
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Staðsetning  
Sent til  
Efni

Bréf/Fax  
08.D.611  
Almennt  
17.02.2003

Skjalasafn STO

Tillögur frá Líbíu til öryggisráðs Sp.



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Innkomið skjal

The People's Bureau  
of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab  
JAMAHIRIYA  
Stockholm



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التاريخ  
الموافق

في

The People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya presents its compliments to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Iceland and has the honour to enclose a letter of proposal through the lengthy phone calls conducted by the Leader of the Revolution with several world leaders regarding the Iraqi crisis.

The People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Iceland the assurances of its highest consideration.

Stockholm, 2003-02-17

Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
Reykjavik



WAS 02090019

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19 FEB. 2003
Br 08.D. 611.
Abm.

Telefax

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The first is that the Security Council and the United States of America should officially issue a statement indicating whether Iraq possesses weapons of mass destruction and present it to the inspectors or place in under their attention and at their disposal. Then all military procedures become meaningless and irrelevant.

The second proposal is that the Security Council issues a resolution for the continuation of the inspectors mission in a quiet, routine manner by placing under constant monitoring the suspected facilities. The work of the inspectors is to continue to prevent Iraq from making or developing any weapons of mass destruction and by doing so the permanent state of war comes to an end.

## Innkomið skjal: Bréf/Fax

24. febrúar 2003

Málsnúmer  
Fyrirtæki/stofnun

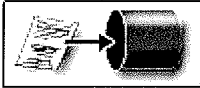
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Jamahiriya  
Stockholm

Staðsetning  
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Bréf/Fax  
08.D.611  
Almennt  
17.02.2003

Tillögur Líbú til lausnar Íraksdeilunnar



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Innkomið skjal

The People's Bureau of the  
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Arab Jamahiriya - Copenhagen

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لا إله إلا الله  
محمود في الله

المكتب الشعبي للشؤون الخارجية الليبية

الشعبة الإستراتيجية المصطنع

كوبنهاغن

الرقم الامتداد

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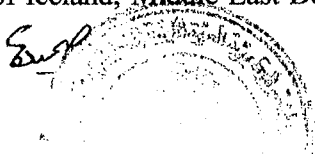
17 February 2003

Date

### Verbal Note

The People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iceland, Middle East Department, and has the honour to enclose herewith the two proposals by the Leader of the Revolution to solve the Iraqi problem, as well as the Spanish Prime Minister phone call to the Leader and the phone call between the Leader and the President of the European Commission.

The People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iceland, Middle East Department, the assurances of its highest consideration.



To:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of  
The Republic of Iceland,  
Raudarárstigur 25  
IS-150 Reykjavik  
ICELAND

Att.: Middle East Department

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24. FEB. 2003	
Br. 08.0.64	Abm. stsk

## **The Leader of the Revolution presents two proposals**

Tripoli / 16 An nowar - February/ Jana

The lengthy phone calls conducted by the Leader of the Revolution with several world leaders have crystallised the need to dismantle all weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and the whole Middle East which must be totally free of such weapons and there must be total attention and care to abandon the policy of double standards in this respect.

Within this pattern the Leader of the Revolution presented two proposals about the current crisis. The first is that the Security Council and the United States of America should officially issue a statement indicating whether Iraq possesses weapons of mass destruction and present it to the inspectors or place it under their attention and at their disposal. Then all military procedures become meaningless and irrelevant.

The second proposal is that the Security Council issues a resolution for the continuation of the inspectors mission in a quiet, routine manner by placing under constant monitoring the suspected facilities. The work of the inspectors is to continue to prevent Iraq from making or developing any weapons of mass destruction and by doing so the permanent state of war comes to an end.

/Jamahiriya news agency

## Spanish prime minister / phone call to the Leader

Tripoli / 16 An nowar February/ Jana

The Spanish Prime Minister, Jose Marie Aznar, conducted a phone call with the Leader of the Revolution today to brief him on the meeting held by NATO, the European Council and the high level contacts being made between Spain and America.

It was agreed during the call to exert all efforts to prevent war, to spare the world its devastating impacts, which undermine world peace and security.

It was also agreed to dismantle all weapons of mass destruction by peaceful means and the application of United Nations resolutions on everyone as well as ending the double standards policy. The call also exchanged viewpoints about the need to implement the disarmament of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, if they are there, by peaceful means, without the use of force to avert the prospects of contributing to an increase in the phenomenon of terrorism and that this phenomenon has to be dealt with from an international perspective and a proper system free of special interests.

/Jamahiriya news agency

## **Lengthy phone call between the Leader and Romano Prodi**

Tripoli / 16 An nowar - February / Jana

A lengthy phone call was conducted today between the Leader of the Revolution and Romano Prodi the President of the European Commission to handle

The serious situation in the Arab area resulting from the American threats to launch aggression against the Iraqi people and appropriate ways to find a solution to the Iraqi problem to spare the area and the whole world any war and the divesting impacts which undermine international peace and security.

The phone call re-affirmed the need to resume these efforts and contacts to prevent the war and to ensure the disarmament of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, if they are there, by peaceful means, if they are there, without resorting to the military option.

/Jamahiriya news agency /



## Open debate of the Security Council on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

19.2.2003

Open debate of the Security Council on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on 19 February 2003

Statement by H.E. Mr. Thorsteinn Ingólfsson Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations

Mr. President,

Allow me to add the voice of the Government of Iceland to this important debate. The Security Council is now faced with one of its greatest challenges in modern times. Can it cope with its fundamental objective, which is to maintain international peace and security? The hopes are high among Member States of the United Nations. During the last few months the Security Council has demonstrated resolve and unity in addressing the serious threat to international peace deriving from the failure by Iraq to respect its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter "to agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council".

The Council has unanimously by resolution 1441 given Iraq an ultimatum and a final opportunity to comply with the demands of the Council. They are the full and effective disarmament of Iraq in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council stretching back to 1991. Baghdad should not be in any doubt of what is required of it.

By "the immediate, active and unconditional co-operation" Iraq has the opportunity, and indeed an obligation, to provide for the easing of the grave situation the international community is now faced with. There is still time for a peaceful solution of this crisis and it is our sincere hope that it can be accomplished without the use of force.

UNMOVIC and IAEA have our full support, and we commend the able leadership of Drs. Blix and El Baradei. We do not believe, however, that strengthened inspection regime will necessarily provide us with the answers which have for so long been awaited from the Iraqi authorities. What is lacking is that Iraq demonstrate full co-operation and provides all the required information without further delay.

Dr. Blix has stated that "the period of disarmament through inspection could be short" if Iraq chooses to co-operate fully as required by the Security Council. To this end, the inspectors should be given more time.

Firm pressure must be maintained. However, the apparent lack of unity of the international community on the ways to proceed has been of some concern. It is of utmost importance that unanimous decisions by the Security Council be respected and that Member States be prepared to enforce them.

The threat of "serious consequences" as stipulated in Resolution 1441 must not be compromised. The credibility of the Council and the United Nations is here at stake.

The use of force must always be the last resort for the Security Council. If, however, other measures

provided to it by the Charter "have proved to be inadequate" it must face its responsibility.

Thank you Mr. President

---

*Ministry for Foreign Affairs - Raudararstigur 25 - 150 Reykjavik - Iceland See Map*  
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## Embættiserindi

Móttakandi: **Utanríkisráðuneytið**

Berist til :

Dags : **27. febrúar 2003**

Tilvísun: **WAS02090019/08.D.611**

Efni: **Ræða Bandaríkjaforseta um framtíðarsýn í Írak og Mið-Austurlöndum**

George W. Bush, Bandaríkjaforseti, flutti í gærkvöldi ræðu hjá American Enterprise Institute í Washington. Í ræðunni gerði hann í fyrsta skipti grein fyrir framtíðarsýn sinni um uppbyggingu í Írak og Mið-Austurlöndum ef stjórn Saddams Hussein verður hrakin frá völdum. Sömmuleiðis reyndi hann að svara gagnrýnisröddum sem segja stefnuna byggja á nk. heimsvaldastefnu Bandaríkjanna, sem þar með eru orðin meiri ógn við heimsfriðinn en umrædd skúrkaríki. Meðal þess helsta sem fram kom í máli Bandaríkjaforseta var eftifarandi:

1. Undirstrikað var að heimsvaldastefna ræður ekki stefnu Bandaríkjastjórnar gagnvart Írak, heldur þvert á móti vilji til að tryggja öryggi og ýta undir lýðræðisþróun í þessum heimshluta.
2. Ríki sem vilja framfylgja alþjóðlegum samþykktum í öryggismálum eru ekki ógn við heimsfriðinn, heldur þvert á móti þau ríki sem virða þessar ákvarðanir að vettugi.
3. Bandaríkjastjórn telur að uppbygging og lýðræðisvæðing Írak muni efla lýðræði í Mið-Austurlöndum; "A liberated Iraq can show the power of freedom to transform that vital region, by bringing hope and progress into the lives of millions."
4. Í því samhengi sagði Bush að eftir sigur Bandamanna á Þýskalandi og Japan í síðari heimsstyrjöldinni, skildu Bandaríkin eftir lýðræði, frið og réttaröryggi í þessum löndum, löndum sem áður voru uppspretta fasisma og hernaðarhyggju. Bush sagði fásinnu að ætla að íbúar arabaríkja munu ekki taka frelsi og lýðræði fagnandi.
5. Bandaríkjastjórn ætlar ekki að þröngva einu ákveðnu stjórnarfyrirkomulagi upp á eftirstríðs-Írak. Það er val írösku þjóðarinnar. Þó er brýnt að allir Írakar (þjóðernishópar) eigi fulltrúa í nýrri stjórn og að réttindi allra Íraka séu tryggð.
6. Uppbygging Íraks verður erfið og tímafrek. Bandaríkjastjórn mun axla fulla ábyrgð í því starfi en þó ekki vera degi lengur í landinu en þörf krefur.
7. Brotthvarf stjórnar Saddams Hussein gæti verið nýtt upphaf í því að binda endi á átök Ísraels og Palestínu og stofna lýðræðislegt Palestínuríki. Sagðist Bandaríkjaforseti myndu beita sér persónulega fyrir því, "It's my personal commitment", sagði Bush. Hvatti hann

ríkisstjórn Ísrael til að binda endi á landnám gyðinga á hernumdu svæðunum, sjá nánar athyglisverðan kafla um afstöðu Bandaríkjastjórnar til átaka Ísraels og Palestínu.

8. Loks gerði Bandaríkjaforseti grein fyrir áætlunum stjórnar sinnar um mannúðar- og uppbyggingarstarf í Írak, sjá nánar ræðuna og embættiserindi sr. dags. 26 þ.m.

Ræðu Bandaríkjaforseta er að finna viðhengi og á slóðinni <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030226-11.html>



President Discusses the Future of Iraq in Speech at Al

F.h.s.

Auðunn Atlason

For Immediate Release  
Office of the Press Secretary  
February 26, 2003

## **President Discusses the Future of Iraq in Speech at American Enterprise Institute**

26, 2003

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

AT THE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE ANNUAL DINNER

Washington Hilton Hotel

Washington, D.C.

7:22 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thanks for the warm welcome. I'm proud to be with the scholars, and the friends, and the supporters of the American Enterprise Institute. I want to thank you for overlooking my dress code violation. (Laughter.) They were about to stop me at the door, but Irving Kristol said, "I know this guy, let him in." (Laughter.)

Chris, thank you for your very kind introduction, and thank you for your leadership. I see many distinguished guests here tonight -- members of my Cabinet, members of Congress, Justice Scalia, Justice Thomas, and so many respected writers and policy experts. I'm always happy to see your Senior Fellow, Dr. Lynne Cheney. (Applause.) Lynne is a wise and thoughtful commentator on history and culture, and a dear friend to Laura and me. I'm also familiar with the good work of her husband -- (laughter.) You may remember him, the former director of my vice presidential search committee. (Laughter.) Thank God Dick Cheney said yes. (Applause.)

Thanks for fitting me into the program tonight. I know I'm not the featured speaker. I'm just a warm-up act for Allan Meltzer. But I want to congratulate Dr. Meltzer for a lifetime of achievement, and for tonight's well-deserved honor. Congratulations. (Applause.)

At the American Enterprise Institute, some of the finest minds in our nation are at work on some of the greatest challenges to our nation. You do such good work that my administration has borrowed 20 such minds. I want to thank them for their service, but I also want to remind people that for 60 years, AEI scholars have made vital contributions to our country and to our government, and we are grateful for those contributions.

We meet here during a crucial period in the history of our nation, and of the civilized world. Part of that history was written by others; the rest will be written by us. (Applause.) On a September morning, threats that had gathered for years, in secret and far away, led to murder in our country on a massive scale. As a

result, we must look at security in a new way, because our country is a battlefield in the first war of the 21st century.

We learned a lesson: The dangers of our time must be confronted actively and forcefully, before we see them again in our skies and in our cities. And we set a goal: we will not allow the triumph of hatred and violence in the affairs of men. (Applause.)

Our coalition of more than 90 countries is pursuing the networks of terror with every tool of law enforcement and with military power. We have arrested, or otherwise dealt with, many key commanders of al Qaeda. (Applause.) Across the world, we are hunting down the killers one by one. We are winning. And we're showing them the definition of American justice. (Applause.) And we are opposing the greatest danger in the war on terror: outlaw regimes arming with weapons of mass destruction.

In Iraq, a dictator is building and hiding weapons that could enable him to dominate the Middle East and intimidate the civilized world -- and we will not allow it. (Applause.) This same tyrant has close ties to terrorist organizations, and could supply them with the terrible means to strike this country -- and America will not permit it. The danger posed by Saddam Hussein and his weapons cannot be ignored or wished away. The danger must be confronted. We hope that the Iraqi regime will meet the demands of the United Nations and disarm, fully and peacefully. If it does not, we are prepared to disarm Iraq by force. Either way, this danger will be removed. (Applause.)

The safety of the American people depends on ending this direct and growing threat. Acting against the danger will also contribute greatly to the long-term safety and stability of our world. The current Iraqi regime has shown the power of tyranny to spread discord and violence in the Middle East. A liberated Iraq can show the power of freedom to transform that vital region, by bringing hope and progress into the lives of millions. America's interests in security, and America's belief in liberty, both lead in the same direction: to a free and peaceful Iraq. (Applause.)

The first to benefit from a free Iraq would be the Iraqi people, themselves. Today they live in scarcity and fear, under a dictator who has brought them nothing but war, and misery, and torture. Their lives and their freedom matter little to Saddam Hussein -- but Iraqi lives and freedom matter greatly to us. (Applause.)

Bringing stability and unity to a free Iraq will not be easy. Yet that is no excuse to leave the Iraqi regime's torture chambers and poison labs in operation. Any future the Iraqi people choose for themselves will be better than the nightmare world that Saddam Hussein has chosen for them. (Applause.)

If we must use force, the United States and our coalition stand ready to help the citizens of a liberated Iraq. We will deliver medicine to the sick, and we are now moving into place nearly 3 million emergency rations to feed the hungry.

We'll make sure that Iraq's 55,000 food distribution sites, operating under the Oil For Food program, are stocked and open as soon as possible. The United States and Great Britain are providing tens of millions of dollars to the U.N. High Commission on Refugees, and to such groups as the World Food Program and UNICEF, to provide emergency aid to the Iraqi people.

We will also lead in carrying out the urgent and dangerous work of destroying chemical and biological weapons. We will provide security against those who try to spread chaos, or settle scores, or threaten the territorial integrity of Iraq. We will seek to protect Iraq's natural resources from sabotage by a dying regime, and ensure those resources are used for the benefit of the owners -- the Iraqi people. (Applause.)

The United States has no intention of determining the precise form of Iraq's new government. That choice belongs to the Iraqi people. Yet, we will ensure that one brutal dictator is not replaced by another. All Iraqis must have a voice in the new government, and all citizens must have their rights protected. (Applause.)

Rebuilding Iraq will require a sustained commitment from many nations, including our own: we will remain in Iraq as long as necessary, and not a day more. America has made and kept this kind of commitment before -- in the peace that followed a world war. After defeating enemies, we did not leave behind occupying armies, we left constitutions and parliaments. We established an atmosphere of safety, in which responsible, reform-minded local leaders could build lasting institutions of freedom. In societies that once bred fascism and militarism, liberty found a permanent home.

There was a time when many said that the cultures of Japan and Germany were incapable of sustaining democratic values. Well, they were wrong. Some say the same of Iraq today. They are mistaken. (Applause.) The nation of Iraq -- with its proud heritage, abundant resources and skilled and educated people -- is fully capable of moving toward democracy and living in freedom. (Applause.)

The world has a clear interest in the spread of democratic values, because stable and free nations do not breed the ideologies of murder. They encourage the peaceful pursuit of a better life. And there are hopeful signs of a desire for freedom in the Middle East. Arab intellectuals have called on Arab governments to address the "freedom gap" so their peoples can fully share in the progress of our times. Leaders in the region speak of a new Arab charter that champions internal reform, greater politics participation, economic openness, and free trade. And from Morocco to Bahrain and beyond, nations are taking genuine steps toward politics reform. A new regime in Iraq would serve as a dramatic and inspiring example of freedom for other nations in the region. (Applause.)

It is presumptuous and insulting to suggest that a whole region of the world -- or the one-fifth of humanity that is Muslim -- is somehow untouched by the most basic aspirations of life. Human cultures can be vastly different. Yet the human heart desires the same good things, everywhere on Earth. In our desire to be safe from brutal and bullying oppression, human beings are the same. In our desire to care for our children and give them a better life, we are the same. For these fundamental reasons, freedom and democracy will always and everywhere have greater appeal than the slogans of hatred and the tactics of terror. (Applause.)

Success in Iraq could also begin a new stage for Middle Eastern peace, and set in motion progress towards a truly democratic Palestinian state. (Applause.) The passing of Saddam Hussein's regime will deprive terrorist networks of a wealthy patron that pays for terrorist training, and offers rewards to families of suicide bombers. And other regimes will be given a clear warning that support for terror will not be tolerated. (Applause.)

Without this outside support for terrorism, Palestinians who are working for reform and long for democracy will be in a better position to choose new leaders. (Applause.) True leaders who strive for peace; true leaders who faithfully serve the people. A Palestinian state must be a reformed and peaceful state that abandons forever the use of terror. (Applause.)

For its part, the new government of Israel -- as the terror threat is removed and security improves -- will be expected to support the creation of a viable Palestinian state -- (applause) -- and to work as quickly as possible toward a final status agreement. As progress is made toward peace, settlement activity in the occupied territories must end. (Applause.) And the Arab states will be expected to meet their responsibilities to oppose terrorism, to support the emergence of a peaceful and democratic Palestine, and state clearly they will live in peace with Israel. (Applause.)

The United States and other nations are working on a road map for peace. We are setting out the necessary conditions for progress toward the goal of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. It is the commitment of our government -- and my personal commitment -- to implement the road map and to reach that goal. Old patterns of conflict in the Middle East can be broken, if all concerned will let go of bitterness, hatred, and violence, and get on with the serious work of economic development, and political reform, and reconciliation. America will seize every opportunity in pursuit of peace. And the end of the present regime in Iraq would create such an opportunity. (Applause.)

In confronting Iraq, the United States is also showing our commitment to effective international institutions. We are a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. We helped to create the Security Council. We believe in the Security Council -- so much that we want its words to have meaning. (Applause.)

The global threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction cannot be confronted by one nation alone. The world needs today and will need tomorrow international bodies with the authority and the will to stop the spread of terror and chemical and biological and nuclear weapons. A threat to all must be answered by all. High-minded pronouncements against proliferation mean little unless the strongest nations are willing to stand behind them -- and use force if necessary. After all, the United Nations was created, as Winston Churchill said, to "make sure that the force of right will, in the ultimate issue, be protected by the right of force."

Another resolution is now before the Security Council. If the council responds to Iraq's defiance with more excuses and delays, if all its authority proves to be empty, the United Nations will be severely weakened as a source of stability and order. If the members rise to this moment, then the Council will fulfill its founding purpose.

I've listened carefully, as people and leaders around the world have made known their desire for peace. All of us want peace. The threat to peace does not come from those who seek to enforce the just demands of the civilized world; the threat to peace comes from those who flout those demands. If we have to act, we will act to restrain the violent, and defend the cause of peace. And by acting, we will signal to outlaw regimes that in this new century, the boundaries of civilized behavior will be respected. (Applause.)

Protecting those boundaries carries a cost. If war is forced upon us by Iraq's refusal to disarm, we will meet an enemy who hides his military forces behind civilians, who has terrible weapons, who is capable of any crime. The dangers are real, as our soldiers, and sailors, airmen, and Marines fully understand. Yet, no military has ever been better prepared to meet these challenges.

Members of our Armed Forces also understand why they may be called to fight. They know that retreat before a dictator guarantees even greater sacrifices in the future. They know that America's cause is right and just: liberty for an oppressed people, and security for the American people. And I know something about these men and women who wear our uniform: they will complete every mission they are given with skill, and honor, and courage. (Applause.)

Much is asked of America in this year 2003. The work ahead is demanding. It will be difficult to help freedom take hold in a country that has known three decades of dictatorship, secret police, internal divisions, and war. It will be difficult to cultivate liberty and peace in the Middle East, after so many generations of strife. Yet, the security of our nation and the hope of millions depend on us, and Americans do not turn away from duties because they are hard. We have met great tests in other times, and we will meet the tests of our time. (Applause.)

We go forward with confidence, because we trust in the power of human freedom to change lives and nations. By the resolve and purpose of America, and of our friends and allies, we will make this an age of progress and liberty. Free people will set the course of history, and free people will keep the peace of the world.

Thank you all, very much. (Applause.)

END 7:50 P.M. EST

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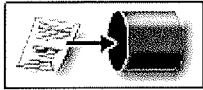


## Innkomið skjal: Skönnun

2. mars 2003

Málsnúmer	WAS02090019
Fyrirtæki/stofnun	Embassy of the Republic of Tunisia
Staðsetning	Stockholm
Nafn	
Heimilisfang (1)	
Heimilisfang (2)	
Póstnúmer	
Póststaður	
Land	
Símanúmer	
Bréfasími	
Kennitala	
Skráð	

Tegund innkomins skjals	Skönnun
Bréfalykill:	08.D.611
Efnisflokkur skjals:	Almennt
Dagsetning innkomins skjals:	02.03.2003
Staðsetning	
Sent til	
Efni	Memorandum - About the impact on tunisian economy of a potential war against Iraq



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Innkomið skjal



**MEMORANDUM**

**About the impact on tunisian economy of a potential war against Iraq**

1/ The Tunisian economy suffered in 2002 directly from the aftereffects of the terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001, in New York and, of April 11th, in Djerba.

In spite of the important and drastic measures carried out to speed up reforms, to stimulate tourism and goods exports, to rationalize the domestic demand, all these factors along with four successive drought years produced important consequences, including in particular:

- A drop in value of GDP reaching 900 million USD ( that is about 4% of GDP ).

- A drop in value of exports revenues of over 800 million USD. Over half of this drop in value would come from the tourism industry which revenue decreased by 13,5% instead of growing by 10% in relation with the increase in accomodation capacity.

- A deceleration of the jobs creation pace: new jobs creations were less than expected by 10.000 positions.

- A steadier resort to the international financial market reaching 650 million USD instead of 300 million USD that were initially predicted.

2/ Although the consequences of this situation were brought under control by way of drastic measures and increase awareness at all levels, the basic aggregates of the Tunisian economy would be greatly affected in case new external shocks would have to take place immediately.

In fact, Tunisia, by the time it joined the WTO and concluded the partnership agreement with European Union, has opted for an open economy, an economy that is progressively integrating the Euro - Mediterranean area, as a stage towards fulfilling its integration into the global economy: goods and

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service trade already represents 97% of GDP. Because of this choice, Tunisia became very sensitive to outside events.

3/ For this reason, Tunisia kept on making its partners aware of the increasing instability risks of the external environment and in particular, of the major risks of a potential war against Iraq.

In this case, Tunisian economy will be seriously hit. Anticipations made at this stage, although based on a rapid war hypothesis, in a geographically limited area and occurring in time of a low tourism season, point out, in spite of important adjustments that would be introduced especially to put off a number of public projects, to serious effects including in particular:

- A drop in value on the country level of a minimum of 600 million USD, that is about 3% of GDP, in spite of the expected positive impact of better climate conditions.

- The worsening of balance sheet's current deficit reaching over 800 million USD because of a foreseeable drop in tourism and transportation revenues, a soaring in the oil invoice and, disturbances in trade relations inside the region.

- A drop in foreign direct investment influx reaching 200 million USD.

- Jobs loss of about 15.000 positions in the tourism sector. Moreover, the part of new jobs creation would be lower than expected: 57.000 instead of 67.000 jobs forecasted.

Effects on the economy would be greater in case of a protracted war and the occurrence of important disturbances affecting oil and tourism markets.

The current deficit would be greater, the impact on growth and jobs more important and the recovery of the Tunisian economy will take certainly a longer period of time.

Nevertheless, in reaffirming its determination to foster its reforms process and restructuring, and keeping alert in order to take relevant measures to relation with the global situation, Tunisia cannot, considering the important costs, take up on its own all the consequences of such a war.

This would seriously affect its reforms and development drive in such a moment when it is set, as for the tariffs dismantling process initiated since 1996, to make significant efforts in order to develop its infrastructure and enhance education and training of its human resources and level up the companies.

It is to be reminded that, since 1990 Gulf Crises, Tunisia suffered important losses. They are estimated at 7 billion USD for a period of twelve years especially because of commercial losses and drop in values related to labour income. These estimates were communicated to the United Nations Security Council in conformity with article 50 of the Charter. In spite of these losses, Tunisia remained bound to international legality and to the United Nations' resolutions related to the Iraqi issue.

For these reasons, and considering the privileged cooperation links and friendship, existing with its main partners, countries, and international organisations, Tunisia hopes to rely on their active support to foster its efforts in coping with a potential external environment deterioration and that is by way of:

- A speeding up of disbursements related to granted aid.
- And granting of an exceptional aid according to appropriate conditions.

In this regard, additional external financial needs are estimated to reach one billion USD in order to face up to the worsening of the current deficit and the slowdown of foreign investment.

## **Memorandum**

### **Impact sur l'économie tunisienne d'une éventuelle guerre contre l'Irak**

1 - L'économie tunisienne a subi en 2002, de plein fouet, les contrecoups des attentats terroristes du 11 septembre 2001 à New York et du 11 avril 2002 à Djerba.

Malgré les importantes et vigoureuses mesures mises en œuvre pour accélérer les réformes, relancer le tourisme et l'exportation des biens, rationaliser la demande intérieure, les facteurs ci-dessus évoqués, conjugués à la sécheresse qu'a connue le pays durant quatre années successives, ont occasionné d'importantes répercussions, dont en particulier :

- Une moins value au niveau du PIB de quelques 900 millions de \$ US (soit environ 4 % du PIB).

- Une moins value au niveau des recettes d'exportations de plus de 800 millions de \$ US. Plus de la moitié de cette moins value se situe au niveau du tourisme dont les recettes ont baissé de 13,5 % au lieu d'augmenter de 10 % en relation avec l'augmentation de la capacité d'hébergement.

Une décélération du rythme de création d'emplois : les créations sont moindres que prévu de quelques 10.000 postes

- Un recours accru au marché financier international à hauteur de 650 millions de \$ US au lieu de 300 millions de \$ US initialement prévus.

2 - Si les effets de cette situation ont été globalement maîtrisés grâce aux mesures énergiques mises en œuvre et à l'importante action de sensibilisation menée à tous les niveaux, les fondamentaux de l'économie tunisienne seraient fortement altérés si, dans l'immédiat, de nouveaux chocs extérieurs se produisaient. En effet la Tunisie, a opté depuis son adhésion à l'OMC et la conclusion d'un Accord d'association avec l'Union Européenne,

pour une économie ouverte, une économie s'intégrant progressivement dans l'espace euro-méditerranéen en tant qu'étape à l'intégration dans l'économie mondiale : Les échanges de biens et services représentent d'ores et déjà 97 % du PIB. Elle se trouve, du fait de ce choix, plus sensible aux événements extérieurs.

**3 – C'est pourquoi, elle n'a cessé de sensibiliser ses partenaires sur les risques de l'instabilité croissante de l'environnement extérieur et plus particulièrement sur les risques majeurs d'une éventuelle guerre contre l'Irak.**

L'économie tunisienne serait, dans ce cas, fortement affectée. Les simulations menées, à ce stade, quoique se basant sur l'hypothèse d'une guerre rapide, limitée géographiquement, se déroulant durant la période de basse saison touristique, font ressortir, malgré les importants ajustements qui seraient opérés (pour reporter notamment certains projets publics), de graves répercussions dont notamment :

- Une moins value au niveau global du pays d'un minimum de 600 millions de \$ US soit environ 3 % du PIB malgré les retombées positives attendues par l'amélioration des conditions climatiques.
- Une aggravation du déficit courant de la balance des paiements de plus de 800 millions de dollars US sous l'effet d'une chute prévisible des recettes du tourisme et du transport, d'une augmentation de la facture pétrolière et des perturbations des flux d'échanges dans la région.
- Une baisse des apports sous forme d'investissements directs étrangers de quelques 200 millions de \$ US.
- La perte de près de 15.000 emplois notamment au niveau du secteur touristique et un rythme de création de nouveaux emplois nettement plus faible que prévu : 57.000 contre une prévision de 67.000 emplois.

Les répercussions sur l'économie seraient encore beaucoup plus graves en cas de guerre longue et de perturbations majeures du marché pétrolier et du marché touristique.

Le déficit courant serait plus élevé, l'impact sur la croissance et l'emploi plus important. Et le redressement de l'économie tunisienne requièrera certainement une période plus longue.

Aussi et tout en réaffirmant sa détermination à renforcer son processus de réformes et de restructuration, et à maintenir sa vigilance pour prendre les mesures qui s'imposent en fonction de la situation mondiale qui prévaudrait, la Tunisie ne pourra, étant donné l'ampleur du coût, assumer, par ses propres moyens, toutes les conséquences d'une telle guerre.

Cela risque d'affecter sérieusement sa dynamique de réforme et de développement à un moment où elle est appelée, du fait du processus de démantèlement tarifaire engagé depuis 1996, à faire des efforts importants pour développer son infrastructure, renforcer l'éducation et la formation de ses ressources humaines et mettre à niveau ses entreprises.

Il est à rappeler que depuis la crise du golfe en 1990, la Tunisie a subi d'importantes pertes. Elles sont évaluées à quelques 7 Milliards de \$ US durant les douze dernières années du fait notamment des pertes commerciales et des moins values au niveau des revenus du travail. Ces chiffres ont été communiqués au Conseil de Sécurité des Nations-Unies conformément à l'Article 50 de la Charte. En dépit de ces pertes, la Tunisie est demeurée attachée à la légalité internationale et aux résolutions de l'ONU relatives à la question irakienne.

C'est pourquoi et, partant des liens privilégiés de coopération et d'amitié qui la lient à ses principaux partenaires, pays et organismes régionaux et internationaux, la Tunisie souhaite pouvoir compter sur leur soutien agissant pour appuyer ses efforts en vue de faire face à une éventuelle détérioration de l'environnement extérieur et ce, moyennant :

- l'accélération des déboursements de l'aide accordée.
- et l'octroi d'une aide exceptionnelle à des conditions appropriées.

A cet effet, les besoins additionnels de financement extérieur sont évalués à Un milliard de Dollars US pour faire face à l'aggravation du déficit courant et au ralentissement de l'investissement étranger.



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Rauðarárstíg 25  
150 REYKJAVÍK  
Ísland

Washington, 5. mars 2003

Tilvísun: WAS02090019/08.D.611

GPS/--

Hjálagt sendist ferðakostnaðarreikningur Auðuns Atlasonar, sendiráðunauts, vegna ferðar hans til Tampa, FL 3.-4. mars sl. Tilefni ferðarinnar var fundur með CENTCOM.

Kostnaðurinn, US\$ 805,51, er færður til gjalda á ríkissjóð í marsmánuði.

F. h. s.  
e.u.

Skjal nr. 27



## Open meeting of the Security Council on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

11.3.2003

Open meeting of the Security Council on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on 11 March 2003  
Statement by H.E. Mr. Thorsteinn Ingolfsson, Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations

Mr. President,

I refer to my statement in this Council some three weeks ago stating the general views of the Government of Iceland on the serious issue now on the agenda.

My Government is deeply concerned over the situation prevailing in Iraq and still hopes that the Security Council will manage to reunite in following up its resolution no. 1441. No effort must be spared to maintain the resolve of the Council. A failure in this respect could have unforeseeable consequences on the crucial role the Council has in maintaining peace and security in the world.

Last September, in the General Assembly, my Foreign Minister underlined that full implementation of Security Council resolutions is imperative. He also commended the consensus that was emerging in the council on how to deal with defiance of Security Council resolutions. Constructive approach from the Council is desperately needed again today.

It is the view of my Government that the Iraqi government has not actively co-operated with the inspectors and is, thus, in violation of resolution 1441. The international community has tolerated relentless obstruction of inspections for 12 years now. Therefore, it is high time that the United Nations show determination. The credibility of the United Nations is at stake.

The Government of Iceland reiterates its hope for a peaceful solution. A war in Iraq is a last resort. It is up to the Iraqi government to avoid conflict by disarming quickly and in a credible manner.

The international community must show its resolve and the United Nations their strength. The handling of this matter must leave no one in doubt about the authority and ability of our organisation to enforce its decisions.

Thank you Mr. President.



## Innkomið skjal: Tölvupóstur

18. mars 2003

Málsnúmer	WAS02090019
Fyrirtæki/stofnun	Sendiráð Íslands
Staðsetning	Washington, D.C.
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Heimilisfang (2)	
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Land	
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Skráð	

Tegund innkomins skjals	Tölvupóstur
Bréfalykill:	08.D.611
Efnisflokkur skjals:	Almennt
Dagsetning innkomins skjals:	17.03.2003
Staðsetning	
Sent til	
Efni	Re: Iraq Crisis

Innkomið skjal

Dear Sirs,

I admire the general foreign policy of your country and vis-a-vis the present Iraq crisis.

As a common man within this world and a person loving peace and security for all, I am unable to understand as to what are the motives of US are.

When the UN is debating on disarming Iraq and US itself want the members to vote in disarming Iraq, I all of a sudden hear US saying that

1. Saddam is a tyrant whom their people hate
2. Iraq has to be liberated from Saddam
3. Saddam is definitely a threat to world peace whether or not he has arms. Even, if we disarm him now, he will soon acquire them soon and threaten the world.

If that is the concern, has a resolution been brought forward for that clause within the UN. All along, UN was discussing about disarming Iraq and not once had a resolution been passed on the above statements of liberating Iraq.

It is time for the world community to raise and request US to clarify what its real objectives are. If it is disarmament, let it not speak these. If it is liberating Iraq and disposing Saddam at any cost, let US not make a fool of the UN and the world body by misleading it with a resolution on Iraq disarmament.

Appreciate if your country could raise and let the world know the real objective of the crisis.

Thanks and regards,

World Common man

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## FRANCE

### SITUATION IN IRAQ

The French Foreign Minister's statement on the withdrawal of the draft resolution by the United States, Great Britain and Spain  
Paris, March 17, 2003

1. The United States, Great Britain and Spain have just announced that they would withdraw the draft resolution they had jointly submitted.

Indeed, this draft, which authorized the automatic use of force, had not garnered the necessary support from the Security Council. A large majority of its members, including France, still support the disarmament of Iraq through inspections.

2. Despite the clearly articulated will of the international community, the United States, Great Britain and Spain are underscoring today their determination to use force.

France regrets a decision that nothing today justifies and that could have weighty consequences for the region and for the world.

In report after report, the inspectors' message has been unambiguous. The inspections are producing results and are paving the way, according to Mr. Blix himself, to a "real disarmament" of Iraq.

From the outset, France has been one of the main artisans in forging the unity of the international community, which led to the unanimous adoption of resolution 1441. Since then, it has worked relentlessly with its partners to propose concrete solutions to increase the effectiveness of the inspections.

3. True to its convictions, France reaffirms that in any case, the United Nations, the sole font of international legitimacy, must play a central role in the resolution of the Iraqi crisis.

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