

The Permanent Mission
of the Kingdom of Morocco
to the United Nations
New York



البعثة الدائمة للمملكة المغربية
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OBJET : Lettre du polisario au Président du Conseil de Sécurité.
REF : M/F N. FC/390/OK du 24 Mai 2012.

Faisant suite à ma correspondance citée en référence, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que j'ai à plusieurs reprises, réitéré à l'Ambassadeur d'Azerbaïdjan, Président du Conseil de Sécurité pour le mois de Mai, notre opposition à la circulation de la correspondance du polisario par laquelle ce dernier transmet au Conseil de Sécurité, une lettre portant l'entête de « la présidence » de la prétendue « république arabe sahraouie démocratique » et signée par mohamed abdelaziz en tant que soi-disant « président de la rasd et secrétaire général du front polisario ».

Par ailleurs, le Président du Conseil a été démarché hier après-midi, par l'Ambassadeur d'Afrique du Sud afin de lui demander de circuler ladite lettre en indiquant que le Nigeria avait fait de même en Octobre dernier (voir lettre ci-jointe). L'Ambassadeur Azéri a refusé en arguant qu'il ne pouvait pas diffuser aux membres du Conseil, un document émanant d'une entité non reconnue par les Nations Unies, et que même si le Nigeria avait circulé une lettre semblable l'année dernière, il ne s'agit nullement d'une pratique que toutes les présidences doivent suivre.

De même, la présidence du Conseil nous a signalé que l'Ambassadeur Sud Africain lui avait signifié ce matin, qu'il allait évoqué cette question dans le cadre des points divers à l'issue des consultations du Conseil sur le Soudan et Soudan du Sud. Ce qu'il n'a pas fait.

Sachant que la Présidence du Conseil passera dès demain à la Chine, nous saisissons l'opportunité de notre rencontre bilatérale mensuelle avec le Président du Conseil, prévue demain, pour lui faire part de notre opposition à la circulation de cette lettre. L'Azerbaïdjan nous a informé qu'il allait passer le même message à la présidence Chinoise.

Enfin, il y a lieu d'indiquer que l'Afrique du Sud pourrait envoyer cette lettre au Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies et demander qu'elle soit publiée en tant que document du Conseil de Sécurité et/ou de l'Assemblée Générale (ce qu'elle a fait auparavant avec d'autres lettres du polisario).

Haute Considération

L'Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent
Mohammed LOULICHKI



1

MAROC/DAF/PMI

ARRIVÉ DE

N° 3241

DU 01 MAI 2012

The President of the Security Council presents her compliments to the members of the Council and has the honour to transmit herewith, for their information, a copy of a communication dated 3 October 2011 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

3 October 2011

Polisario Front
Representations to the United Nations

AB/e/sc/1/10/2011

REF NO.

H. E.
Mrs. U. Joy Ogwu
President of the Security Council
United Nations
New York

New York, October 3, 2011

Excellency

I have the honour to send you as annex a copy of the English version of the letter that President Mohamed Abdelaziz, Secretary General of the Frente Polisario has addressed to H.E. Mr. Ban-Ki moon, Secretary General of United Nations related to the tragic events that took place in the occupied Sahrawi town of Dajla.

I would be grateful to your Excellency if you could bring this letter and its annex to the attention of the Members of the Security Council.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my highest considerations



Ahmed BOUKHARI

Representative of the Frente Polisario

Annex

H. E. Mr. Ban-ki moon
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York

Bir Lehlou, 27 September 2011

Excellency,

On 25 September, a group of Sahrawis organised a peaceful demonstration in the occupied city of Dajla, in southern Western Sahara, to protest against the savage attack carried out by a Moroccan settler on a Sahrawi fan during a football match between a local team and a team coming from Morocco. With the complicity of Moroccan security forces that were present at the stadium, more Moroccan settlers took part in the attack against the Sahrawis that came to express their solidarity with their fellow citizen.

Despite the peaceful character of the demonstration, Moroccan occupying authorities engaged in terrorising practices and summoned more elements of their police forces to back, protect and instigate the Moroccan settlers to carry on their brutal assault on

According to the latest information emanating from the occupied city of Dajla, the savage intervention by Moroccan oppressive forces has led to the death of the young Sahrawi Maichan Ould Mohamed Lamine Ould Lehibb, while dozens were seriously injured and many Sahrawi houses and properties were ransacked and vandalised.

An initial list of the injured includes Hamma Ould Balla Ould Ahmed Zein, Mohamed Yahdih Habat, Mohamed Ould Omar Uballa, Sheikh Ould Yahdih Ould Bouseif, Khaled Ould Boualla, Sid Ahmed Ould Alkaouri, Sidi Ould Ahmed Ould Maichan, Macheh Ould Maichan.

The list of the houses that were broken in and vandalised includes the houses belonging to the following families: Meska, Hammet Allah, Sidi Ould Maichan, Alyien Ana Alla, Agreimish, Lehwaïdi, Ahmayada, Hanoun, Cheikh Mohamed Saleh, Birtha Sueilm Ahamed Brabi, Nafi Ould Azraiwil.

The vehicles belonging to the following Sahrawis were damaged and set on fire: Hamada Ould Harnat Allah, 2 vehicles, Brahim Ould Ahmayada, 1 vehicle, Mohamed Adda, 1 vehicle and Wali Salaam, 1 vehicle.

In an alarming move, Moroccan authorities zeroed in on the occupied city of Dajla where the Moroccan Minister of Interior, Taieb Cherqaoui, was dispatched to the city along with the General Inspector of Moroccan Armed Forces and the Force Commander of the Southern Region, General Abdelaziz Bamani. More security and armed forces were transported to the city including some of the forces stationed at the Moroccan military wall.

This entire mobilisation is reminiscent of the savage assault carried out by the occupying authorities on Gdeim Izik Camp and the occupied city of Aaiun, on 8 November 2010, where Moroccan forces not only brutalised the protestors but also encouraged the Moroccan settlers to follow suit.

In a dangerous situation marked by the tight siege imposed on the city in the absence of independent and international media and observers, the occupied city of Dajla is going through serious developments at this time. More seriously, Moroccan authorities are trying to tighten their grip on a small city situated on a peninsula, where more settlers have established themselves in addition to the hordes of armed and police forces that have been brought in to eradicate and smother the aspirations of the Sahrawis.

Excellency,

The Moroccan presence in Western Sahara is an illegal occupation carried out by dint of military force. This is an unacceptable, illegal and unethical situation. The international community cannot therefore remain idle in the face of the crimes and the grave human rights violations perpetrated against citizens in a territory under the responsibility of the United Nations, which is urgently called on to assume its responsibility in decolonising the last colony in Africa.

We would like to recall our previous warnings about Moroccan Government's persistent attempts to incite chauvinism and racism and to tighten its grip on the Sahrawi territories under their occupation in order to unleash more repression and terrorise its population.

We call on you to intervene urgently to save innocent Sahrawi lives that are under threat in the occupied city of Dajla and to protect Sahrawi civilians in the city against the increasing Moroccan repression.

The assassination of the young Sahrawi Maichan Ould Mohamed Lamine Ould Lehbib is a cowardly act, which is similar in its method and perpetration to other assassinations committed against Sahrawi civilians such as Hamdi Lembarki, Lekhlifi Abba Cheikh, Baba Khaya, Houssein Lektif, Nadjem Garhi, Brahim Dawdi, Babi Gargar, Hamad Habad and Said Danber.

In the face of this new and repeated terrorising act, it is imperative that the United Nations proceeds immediately to the establishment of a UN mechanism to enable the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to protect monitor and report on the human rights in the territory. The protection of civilians as an international obligation should not be subjected

to double standards and discrimination in terms of what is happening in Western Sahara and in other parts of the world.

Any earnest search for a solution to the conflict in Western Sahara must immediately aim to putting an end to this kind of terrorising practices, as what is happening now in the occupied city of Dajla. It also entails the release of Yahia Mohamed Hafed Izza and all Sahrawi prisoners of conscience and the accounting for more than 651 Sahrawi disappeared by the Moroccan State, the stopping of the plundering of the natural resources of Western Sahara and the dismantling of the Moroccan military wall that divides our land and people.

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

Mohamed Abdelaziz,
President of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
Secretary-General of the Frente POLISARIO¹