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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-fifth session  
Items 71, 142 and 144 of the  
provisional agenda\*  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING  
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF  
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES  
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES  
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of  
Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the Declaration on the situation of the foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait, issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Political Co-operation, held in Paris, on 21 August 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER  
Ambassador

\* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Declaration on the situation of the foreigners in Iraq and  
Kuwait, issued on 21 August 1990 by the Twelve States  
members of the European Community

The Community and its member States, deeply concerned at the situation of foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait, renew their condemnation of the Iraqi decision to detain the foreigners against their will as contrary to international law and fully support Security Council resolution 664 (1990), which requires Iraq to permit and facilitate their immediate departure from Iraq and Kuwait. They denounce that the Iraqi Government has up to now reacted negatively to the many representations of the Community and its member States.

As members of the international community, which is founded not only on law but also on clear ethical standards, the European Community and its member States express their indignation at Iraq's publicized intention to group such foreigners in the vicinity of military bases and objectives, a measure they consider particularly heinous as well as taken in contempt of the law of basic humanitarian principles. In this context, the fact that some foreigners have been prevented from contacting their consular or diplomatic missions or have been forcibly moved to unknown destinations is a source of further deep concern and indignation. In this connection, they attach the greatest importance to the mission of two envoys of the Secretary-General of the United Nations that is now taking place. They warn the Iraqi Government that any attempt to harm or jeopardize the safety of any Economic Community citizen will be considered as a most grave offence directed against the Community and all its member States and will provoke a united response from the entire Community. They also warn Iraqi citizens that they will be held personally responsible in accordance with international law for their involvement in illegal actions concerning the security and life of foreign citizens.

They call upon all those who may still influence the decisions of the Iraqi Government to have these measures revoked and support the actions of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to this purpose. They confirm their commitment to do all in their power to ensure the protection of the foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait and reiterate that they hold the Iraqi Government fully responsible for the safety of their nationals.

The Community and its member States, in the light of their condemnation of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, as well as of their refusal to recognize the annexation of that State to Iraq, firmly reject the unlawful Iraqi demand to close the diplomatic missions in Kuwait and reiterate their resolve to keep those missions open in view also of the task of protecting their nationals.

The Community and its member States note with satisfaction that this position is shared by a great number of countries and is confirmed by Security Council resolution 664 (1990) which requires the reversal of the illegal demand to close the diplomatic missions.

