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LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE  
PERMANENT MISSION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED  
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic of 24 August 1990 (see annex I) and a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made on 27 August 1990 on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic (see annex II), both protesting Iraqi action in Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have those statements circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kurt KUTSCHAN  
Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Annex I

Statement dated 24 August 1990 by the People's Chamber of the  
German Democratic Republic

The People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic condemns the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq. The attack against the neighbouring country and the taking of uninvolved foreign civilians as hostages has engendered feelings of dismay and indignation in the German Democratic Republic.

The People's Chamber demands the immediate release of all foreigners interned, the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops and the restoration of the full sovereignty of the State of Kuwait.

The Parliament of the German Democratic Republic shares the view of the Security Council of the United Nations that the annexation of Kuwait is null and void, and supports the sanctions imposed.

We regret that the German Democratic Republic, up until the most recent past, delivered military equipment to regions of crisis. We rather believe that any military assistance is more likely to further an escalation of conflicts.

Annex II

Statement dated 27 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic to  
protest Iraqi action in Kuwait

The Government of the German Democratic Republic most sharply protests against the increasing actions perpetrated by the Republic of Iraq that are related to the military occupation of the State of Kuwait, which is contrary to international law, and endangers the peace. The Government of the German Democratic Republic reaffirms its statements of 14 and 26 August 1990 in which it called upon the Government of the Republic of Iraq to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from the State of Kuwait. In assessing the illegal actions by the Republic of Iraq, the German Democratic Republic is guided, *inter alia*, by the resolutions adopted in the matter by the Security Council of the United Nations.

A transfer by force of the Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic and his spouse, as well as of those who sought refuge in the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic - as envisaged by the Iraqi side - would constitute a further escalation of the grave breach of the norms of international law since previous action by the Republic of Iraq had already imperilled the life of innocent human beings in an irresponsible way.

In line with the States of the European Community, the Government of the German Democratic Republic reaffirms that it will maintain its diplomatic mission in the State of Kuwait.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic expects that the Republic of Iraq meet, without delay, its obligations under international law as stipulated in the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in other international legal instruments, including the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq is called upon to consistently respect the immunity of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in the State of Kuwait, to immediately enable the Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic again to pursue his work unhindered in the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic, to directly free those who had sought refuge in the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic and were forced by the Iraqi side, under violation of international law, to leave the Embassy, and to allow them to leave the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq without putting obstacles in their way.

