



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/38/267
S/15824
14 June 1983
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-eighth session
Item 125 of the preliminary list*
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-eighth year

Letter dated 6 June 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the details of Iranian aggression against Iraq during April 1983.

After the aggressor Iranian armed forces failed to achieve Iran's expansionist objectives in the numerous earlier battles, the most recent of which was the battle of Al-Shib, failure in which was attributed by the Iranian Government to the nature of the territory, the strength of the Iraqi defence fortifications, the superiority of the Iraqi armoured units and the existence of differences within the Iranian leadership teams, the Iranian armed forces began to prepare for another offensive against the area lying between Al-Tib and Al-Fakkah, in order to achieve their aggressive purposes.

The aggressor Iranian forces aimed by their deliberate aggression to achieve control over the Iraqi territory in the area lying between Al-Tib and Al-Fakkah, to try to penetrate as far as possible into Iraqi territory and to thrust forward in the direction of the town of Al-Amarah. The Iranian armed forces had made many preparations for their aggression. These preparations had continued for more than two months and had included the mobilization of regular military units, together with forces belonging to the Guard, making a total of more than 120,000 men stationed along three main axes, namely, the northern axis - Ain-i-Khush/Al-Sharhani; the central axis - Jam Aandi/Al-Aylah, and the southern axis - Jinanah/Al-Fakkah.

* A/38/50/Rev.1.

A/38/267
S/15824
English
Page 2

As expected, the aggressor Iranian armed forces launched an attack at 2330 hours (local time) on 10 April 1983 from the northern and central axes over a front of 30 kilometres. The élite of the Iranian military formations pushed forward in this attack.

In the first hours following the attack, the Iraqi armed forces defeated the aggressive Iranian offensive on the northern axis, and the aggressor Iranian forces sustained huge losses in lives and equipment, a number of them being taken prisoner.

On the central axis, the aggressor Iranian forces managed to obtain a limited foothold on a two-brigade front and proceeded to strengthen it with military units from the rear and from other axes, with the aim of holding it as long as possible for the development of their subsequent operations. The Iraqi armed forces surrounded the enemy enclave and inflicted losses on the Iranian armed forces, in preparation for driving them from the Iraqi territory which they had occupied. On 16 April 1983, the Iraqi armed forces launched their defensive attack supported by artillery fire, the air force and army aircraft and inflicted large-scale destruction on the aggressor Iranian forces. The remainder were forced to withdraw to the former Iranian concentration points.

The losses of the Iranian armed forces comprised 15,000 dead, a large number of prisoners, the destruction of 41 tanks, 40 armoured personnel carriers, 40 miscellaneous vehicles and 6 miscellaneous guns and the capture of many pieces of equipment and light and medium-weight weapons, in addition to many tanks and transport vehicles in working order.

This Iranian aggression constitutes a link in the series of battles whereby Iran has tried to cross the international frontier in order to occupy Iraq. It thus bears the full responsibility for the aggression and the consequences thereof.

I request you to circulate this letter as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 125 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyadh AL-QAYSI
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
