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**LETTER DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1987 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the Iranian régime's persistent shelling of purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter dated 2 February 1987 contained in document S/18650, I have the honour to inform you that the régime continued to strike at residential districts between 29 January and 3 February 1987. Details of the shelling are as follows:

On 29 January 1987 the city of Basra came under Iranian long-range artillery fire, which caused the death of five civilians and wounded three others, including one woman, set one house on fire and caused damage to six other houses. Six civilian vehicles, two hotels and one other building were also damaged.

The town of Shahrizur was shelled by long-range artillery, resulting in the death of one citizen and injuries to five, including one child.

In the town of Badrah, enemy artillery fire caused damage to three dwelling-houses, one other building and a kindergarten.

An Iranian enemy aircraft bombed residential targets in the town of Suwayrah, causing damage to 10 civilian vehicles.

Two Iranian enemy aircraft attacked the city of Arbil, killing four citizens, including two children, wounding 16 citizens, including five women and four children, and causing damage to four residential buildings, two commercial stores and seven civilian vehicles, as well as setting one civilian vehicle on fire.

Shelling by Iranian artillery resulted in the wounding of one woman in the town of Khanaqin.

On 30 January 1987, Iranian artillery bombardment of the city of Basra caused the death of three citizens and injuries to 15, including one woman. It also resulted in damage to 14 houses, five civilian vehicles, seven commercial stores and two other buildings, as well as to the building of the Basra University Cultural Centre and one elementary school.

Iranian artillery bombardment of the town of Badrah caused damage to four buildings, one dwelling-house and one civilian vehicle.

Iranian shelling caused the destruction of one house and sundry other damage in Khanaqin.

In Mandali, enemy shelling caused the destruction of 10 dwelling-houses.

In the town of Sayyid Sadiq, artillery fire caused injuries to three citizens, including two women.

Two Iranian enemy aircraft attacked the centre of the regional capital of Sulaymaniyah, causing the death of six citizens, including two children and two women, injuries to 12 citizens, including four women and four children, and damage to 15 dwelling-houses. Three civilian buildings were also set on fire and damage was caused to three civilian vehicles.

On 31 January 1987, the city of Basra came under Iranian long-range artillery fire, which resulted in the death of two civilian citizens and injuries to 13 others, including three women, as well as causing damage to 10 dwelling-houses, destroying three houses and setting four other houses on fire. The shelling also resulted in damage to five civilian vehicles, three workmen's excavators, nine commercial stores, one residential building, one coffee-house, four other buildings, three restaurants and two hotels.

The town of Badrah was subjected to Iranian artillery fire, resulting in damage to one dwelling-house.

The town of Sirwan came under Iranian artillery fire, which led to the death of one citizen, the wounding of three civilian citizens and damage to five dwelling-houses.

The town of Sayyid Sadiq was subjected to Iranian enemy bombardment which caused injuries to one child and damage to nine dwelling-houses.

The town of Khanaqin came under Iranian enemy artillery fire, which resulted in the destruction of one dwelling-house.

The town of Mandali was subjected to wicked Iranian artillery bombardment, resulting in the destruction of 10 dwelling-houses and damage to one other building.

On 1 February 1987, the city of Basra came under Iranian long-range artillery fire, resulting in the death of four citizens, the wounding of six civilian citizens and damage to 14 dwelling-houses. The shelling also set two dwelling-houses on fire and caused damage to 12 vehicles, six commercial stores, two workmen's hotels, one restaurant, two buildings, a public library and two other buildings. The bombardment also caused damage to an elementary school.

Iranian enemy artillery bombardment of the town of Badrah damaged one restaurant, destroyed another restaurant, caused damage to nine dwelling-houses and set two gardens on fire.

The centre of the city of Sulaymaniyah was subjected to Iranian enemy artillery bombardment, resulting in the destruction of one dwelling-house and damage to two other dwelling-houses.

The town of Mandali was subjected to treacherous Iranian artillery fire, which caused damage to 20 dwelling-houses.

On 2 February 1987, the city of Basra came under Iranian long-range artillery fire, resulting in the death of 11 civilian citizens, including two children and five women, injuries to 25 other citizens, including six children and nine women, and damage to 10 dwelling-houses. The shelling also destroyed one other house and five civilian vehicles, damaged one elementary school, one secondary school, the veterinary department and two other buildings, set one church on fire and caused damage to a residential block.

The town of Sayyid Sadiq was subjected to criminal Iranian artillery bombardment, resulting in the death of two civilian citizens, the wounding of six other citizens and damage to one civilian vehicle, twelve dwelling-houses and one mosque, as well as severe damage to an elementary school.

Iranian enemy artillery bombardment of the town of Halabjah resulted in damage to four dwelling-houses.

The city of Sulaymaniyah came under Iranian artillery fire, which led to the wounding of four civilian citizens and caused damage to one bakery.

Iranian enemy shelling of the town of Khanaqin damaged one building, destroyed five dwelling-houses, set one other house on fire and caused damage to six dwelling-houses and three gardens.

Iranian long-range artillery bombardment of the town of Badrah resulted in damage to the building of the Great Mosque, as well as to one garden, three dwelling-houses and a commercial store.

On 3 February 1987, the city of Basra came under Iranian long-range artillery fire, resulting in the death of two civilian citizens and the wounding of 14 other citizens, including two women and two children, as well as damage to 23 dwelling-houses. The shelling also set two dwelling-houses on fire, destroyed four other dwelling-houses and caused damage to one residential apartment, six commercial stores, one bakery, two elementary schools, one hospital, two hotels, one church, one civilian vehicle, two other buildings, the local administrative centre, one ice factory and one other hotel, as well as severe damage to the tomb of Imam Zahir ibn Ali.

The town of Zubayr came under Iranian enemy fire, resulting in the death of one woman and the wounding of three civilian citizens, including two children.

Treacherous Iranian artillery bombardment of the town of Sirwan caused injuries to three civilian citizens, including one child, and destroyed one dwelling-house.

The city of Amarah was subjected to Iranian enemy artillery bombardment, which led to the death of two civilian citizens, including one child, and the wounding of nine citizens, including two women.

Iranian enemy shelling of the town of Badrah resulted in the death of one citizen, the destruction of two dwelling-houses and damage to one civilian vehicle.

An Iranian enemy aircraft attacked the town of Aqrah, which led to the wounding of two civilian citizens, including one child.

Iranian enemy artillery bombardment of the town of Khanaqin resulted in damage to one building and severe damage to the Khanaqin secondary school.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative
