



## Security Council

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ORIGINAL: ARABICLETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 6 April 1992 addressed to you by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran (S/23786), I wish to respond to the letter in question and to the unfounded allegations that it contains.

On 5 April 1992, Iran committed a flagrant act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and claimed to have exercised its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. Iran asserts that it claimed the right and that the necessary legal justifications existed for it to commit aggression against a neighbouring State, without due regard for the measures that must be taken in such a situation, including fulfilment of the obligation to report on the matter to the United Nations so that it may play the role laid down in its Charter with a view to restoring order and preventing the situation from degenerating into an armed attack, which is precisely what did in fact happen; in order to carry out the act of aggression in question, Iran claimed that attacks had been launched by foreign elements against Iranian border centres.

Col. Kassem Mohammed Amin, one of the two Iranian pilots captured following the destruction of their aircraft, admitted that preparations had been made for the operation in question one month before it was carried out, the operation, originally scheduled to take place on 20 March, having been deferred for unknown reasons, which invalidates the Iranian allegations.

Iraq has always been concerned to respect and maintain good-neighbourly relations with Iran and not to permit any acts that would violate that principle. Iran, on the other hand, has committed numerous violations and organized operations to infiltrate Iraq launched by saboteurs from Iranian territory, following the allied forces, military operations against Iraq, with the aim of removing Iraq's system of government and installing an Iranian-style regime in its place. The elements in question also carried out operations for the purpose of murdering Iraqi citizens and destroying both their property and public property; these operations were instigated directly