

Security Council

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IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 11 OCTOBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 1 and 8 October 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Irag.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

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

(<u>Signed</u>) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

<u>Violations by United States and British aircraft</u> and damage caused, 1-8 October 1999

- 1. In the northern region 42 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Ninawa (Nineveh), Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Baibo, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Mosul, Dukan, Irbil North and Ayn Zalah.
- 2. In the southern region 365 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Hashimiyah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Nu'maniyah, Kut, Shaykh Sa'd, Qal'at Sukkar, Rifa'i, Ushbayjah, Shinafiyah, Hayy, Qal'at Salih, Lasaf, Afak, Bathah, Rumaythah, Taqtaqanah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Shatrah, Busayyah, Qurnah and Faw.
- 3. At 1200 hours on 1 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 22 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Samarah, Salman, Jalibah and Qal'at Salih areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.
- 4. At 1150 hours on 2 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 56 missions, 34 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 22 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Diwaniyah, Samawah, Kut, Jalibah, Salman, Ushbayjah, Shinafiyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Busayyah, Taqtaqanah, Afak and Nu'maniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.
- 5. At 1245 hours on 3 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 missions from Turkish airspace, were supported from there by an AWACS command and control aircraft and overflew the Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1505 hours, drove them off.
- 6. At 1115 hours on 4 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 85 missions, 69 of them from Saudi territory and 16 from Kuwaiti territory, and

were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft from inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Kut, Diwaniyah, Nu'maniyah, Basrah, Amarah and Afak areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1305 hours, drove them off.

- 7. At 1600 hours on 5 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 58 missions, 28 of them from Saudi territory and 30 from Kuwaiti territory, and were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft from inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Shinafiyah, Salman, Basrah, Bathah, Rumaythah, Diwaniyah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Shatrah, Samawah, Hayy, Artawi, Jalibah and Faw areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2357 hours, drove them off.
- 8. At 1550 hours on 6 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory and 12 from Kuwaiti territory, and were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft from inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ushbayjah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Rifa'i, Basrah, Samawah, Artawi and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1710 hours, drove them off.
- 9. At 1155 hours on 6 October 1999 United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish airspace, were supported from there by an AWACS command and control aircraft and overflew the Zakho, Rawanduz, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Dukan and Irbil North areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1505 hours, drove them off.
- 10. At 1440 hours on 7 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 48 missions from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Najaf, Diwaniyah, Samawah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Jalibah and Rifa'i areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1555 hours, drove them off.
- 11. At 0857 hours on 8 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 58 missions, 46 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti

S/1999/1047 English Page 4

territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Salman, Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Lasaf, Hashimiyah, Nu'maniyah, Kut, Shaykh Sa'd, Qal'at Sukkar, Rifa'i, Amarah and Basrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1035 hours, drove them off.
