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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Thirty-seventh session  
Item 118 of the preliminary list\*  
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON  
ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE  
PRINCIPLE OF NON-USE OF FORCE IN  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-seventh year

Note verbale dated 10 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of  
Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose the text of the Statement received from the Government of Iraq concerning Iraq's readiness to observe an immediate cease-fire on the war front with Iran and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 118 of the preliminary list, and the Security Council.

\* A/37/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 10 June 1982 by the Government of Iraq

The national and the regional leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist party and the Revolution Command Council headed by His Excellency President Saddam Hussein held a plenary joint session last night to discuss the Islamic peace committee's appeal for halting hostilities, and other issues relating to the Zionist aggression and announced, in a statement, Iraq's readiness to observe an immediate cease-fire on the war-front with Iran in response to the Islamic peace committee appeal for ending hostilities to confront Zionist enemy's aggression.

The statement added Iraq's readiness for an immediate withdrawal of its forces from all Iranian cities and territories, including Qasr-E-Shirin, Mehran, Sumar and Khosrawi, to the International borders. The process of withdrawal will be completed within two weeks. In case a settlement could not be reached directly with Iran on the disputed issues through the existing mediating bodies between the two countries, Iraq is ready to accept any binding decision of arbitration from the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), to be taken during an urgent session of the OIC convened for this purpose.

If Iran refused the OIC decision of Arbitration, Iraq would accept any binding decision of Arbitration to be taken by the Non-Aligned Movement or by the United Nations Security Council.

The revolution command council said Iraq's decision to halt all military operations is stemmed from the deep realizations that all efforts should be directed towards confronting the Zionist enemy.

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