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NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 NOVEMBER 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit the position of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the latest developments in the war of aggression which the Iraqi rulers have imposed upon the innocent people of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if the contents of the enclosed statement could be circulated as a document of the Security Council, under the question entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq".

(Signed) Said Rajai KHORASSANI  
Ambassador and Permanent  
Representative

Annex

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran

In the Name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful

On Monday, 1 November 1982, the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran launched a successful operation against Iraq's forces of occupation inside Iran in exercising their inalienable right of self-defence. The operation was launched solely to regain territories which had been under illegal Iraqi occupation since the early days of Iraq's aggression. According to the latest reports, the liberated areas include the Iranian border posts of Bayat, Nahranbar, Chamsari and Raboot, as well as the oilfields of Bayat, which prior to Iraqi occupation, produced 25,000 barrels of oil daily. In addition, four strategic hilltops of the Hamiran Mountains in the border area, identified with numbers 290, 292, 298 and 400, were liberated. The enemy has also lost its control over Einkhosh, Moosian and Dehloran roadways as a result of this operation.

It should be noted that early this year, after suffering several heavy defeats in battles with our Muslim combatants, culminating with the liberation of Khoramshahr, the Iraqi régime announced that it was unilaterally withdrawing all its troops to internationally recognized boundaries; Saddam Hussein promised that the withdrawal of Iraqi forces would be completed by the end of June 1982. At that time, we informed the international community that this fallacious peace-seeking claim by the Iraqi ruling clique was no more than a cover-up for its defeat and its forced retreat from most of the occupied territories. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran pointed out that the alleged withdrawal covered only those areas from which the enemy was forced to retreat and that it still had under its illegal occupation many strategic areas belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Regrettably, the international community in general, and the United Nations Security Council in particular, failed to take due note of the realities on the war fronts. Paragraph 3 of its resolution 522 (1982) of 4 October 1982, which was interestingly adopted when our forces were liberating three Iranian strategic hills illegally occupied by Iraq, the Security Council welcomed "the fact that one of the parties [had] already expressed its readiness to co-operate in the implementation of resolution 514 (1982) and [called] upon the other to do likewise".

The claim of the Security Council in trying to be so "impartial" during two years of Iraqi aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran as to address the victim and aggressor in the same manner was followed by the Council's "positive response" to Iraqi propaganda. The Security Council's brand of impartiality lead to its official patronage and support for the aggressor, who had been forced into retreat in most of the battlefields and had simultaneously appealed to the international community, whose norms it had violated so blatantly during the preceding two years, when it was involved in unilateral abrogation of treaties, in violation of the principle of pacta sunt servanda; resort to the use of force in the settlement of international disputes, despite Articles 33 and 37 of the Charter of the United Nations; violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a neighbouring Muslim and non-aligned country, in violation of the Preamble and Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, in addition to the principles of

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the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; bombardment of civilian areas, including hospitals, schools, houses and sanctuaries, contrary to all principles of international law, in general, and the Geneva Conventions in the Conduct of War, in particular; in addition to numerous breaches of international law and common human morality, any one of which could well justify trial and punishment of all Ba'athist rulers as war criminals.

It was expected that all honest international bodies would condemn these blatant crimes against humanity, committed by the Ba'athist mercenaries against the innocent people of Iran. It was justifiably expected that the Security Council would at least remain silent while our popular forces of liberation were victoriously forcing Iraqi war criminals out of our Islamic territory, as it had remained aloof while all the above-mentioned carnage was being carried out by the Iraqi aggressors. However, with its explicit support expressed in its resolutions for Iraqi rulers, the Security Council proved that it was a haven and a refuge for these war criminals.

With this excellent record of the Council, it is expected that in the near future, the distinguished representative of Iraq will, once again, try to take refuge in the Council, probably complaining about the Council's inability to stop the liberation of our territories and our struggle to safeguard our territorial integrity and sovereignty, despite all the tireless diplomatic efforts of Iraq and its imperialist allies.

We certainly hope that the recent developments on the war fronts which have led to the liberation of another part of our territory, from which Iraq claims to have withdrawn a long time ago, would help those who have not yet been able to understand the realities of the Iraqi-imposed war of aggression to realize that they have been victims of an extensive misinformation campaign by Iraq as well as the targets of imperialistic manipulation by the United States and its allies.

"And pursue not that of which thou hast no knowledge;  
for every act of hearing, or of seeing or of (feeling  
in) the heart will be inquired into (on the Day of  
Reckoning)."  
(Qu'ran, 17:36)

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