

**Security Council**

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**Identical letters dated 27 November 2000 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 transmit to you herewith a letter dated 26 November 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 1 to 14 November 2000 they carried out 561 sorties, 285 of them from Saudi Arabia, 104 from Kuwait and 172 from Turkey.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that international responsibility for them must be borne by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by halting this unwarranted aggression and ensuring that it does not recur.

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

*(Signed)* Saeed H. **Hasan**  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

**Annex to the identical letters dated 27 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council**

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 561 sorties in the period from 1 to 14 November 2000, 285 of them from Saudi Arabia, 104 from Kuwait and 172 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 172 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1115 hours on 1 November 2000, 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 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo, Irbil and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1115 hours on 2 November 2000, 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 22 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1100 hours on 5 November 2000, 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 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Irbil, Tall Afar, Aqrah and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1115 hours on 6 November 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1200 hours on 7 November 2000, 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 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Sinjar, Dokan, Zakho and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1115 hours on 8 November 2000, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah, Mosul, Tall Afar, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

(g) At 1115 hours on 9 November 2000, 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 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Rawanduz and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

(h) At 1030 hours on 13 November 2000, 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 24 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1305 hours, drove them off.

(i) At 1045 hours on 14 November 2000, 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 20 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Tall Afar, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 389 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 0925 hours on 1 November 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 48 missions, 42 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and six from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Salman, Samawah, Ashbajah, Diwaniyah, Amarah, Shatrah, Salman, Najaf, Afak and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1250 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 0850 hours on 2 November 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 48 missions, 32 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 16 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basrah, Najaf, Babil, Kut,

Nu`maniyah, Razzazah, Rahhaliyah and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1715 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 0850 hours on 3 November 2000, 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 40 missions, 28 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ukhaydir, Salman, Lasaf, Nukhayb, Rahhaliyah, Razzazah, Najaf and Jalibah areas and the area south of kilometre 160. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1105 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1130 hours on 4 November 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 10 missions, eight of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and two from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Salman, Lasaf and Rifa'i areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1220 hours on 5 November 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and two from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Artawi, Salman, Lasaf, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Nu`maniyah, Najaf, Samawah, Kut, Ma'aniyah and Afak areas, an area 25 kilometres east of Nukhayb and an area 25 kilometres east of Busayyah. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 0950 hours on 6 November 2000, United States and British F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basrah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah, Najaf, Kut and Karbala' areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.

(g) At 1328 hours on 7 November 2000, 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 32 missions, 28 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Amarah, Basrah, Rahhaliyah, Razzazah, Qurnah, Najaf, Nukhayb, Taqtaqanah, Afak, Hayy, Ukhaydir and Ar`ar areas and an area

south of kilometre 160. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1545 hours, drove them off.

(h) At 2000 hours on 8 November 2000, United States and British 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 12 missions, four of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Amarah, Basrah, Qurnah, Afak, Hayy, Rumaythah, Salman, Qal'at Sukkar, Diwaniyah, Shinafiyah and Nasiriyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2145 hours, drove them off.

(i) At 1115 hours on 9 November 2000, United States and British 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 36 missions, 28 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Amarah, Najaf, Ukhaydir, Salman, Diwaniyah, Kut, Samawah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

(j) At 0915 hours on 10 November 2000, United States and British 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 30 missions, 26 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Amarah, Najaf, Nukhayb, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Qal'at Salih and Nasiriyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1150 hours, drove them off.

(k) At 0920 hours on 11 November 2000, 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 32 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Amarah, Basrah, Rahhaliyah, Razzazah, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Nasiriyah, Hayy, Ukhaydir, Diwaniyah, Kut, Hillah, Ali al-Gharbi and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1305 hours, drove them off.

(l) At 0825 hours on 13 November 2000, 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 36 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 16 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Basrah, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Hayy, Ukhaydir,

Ashjabah, Lasaf, Shatrah, Rifa`i, Mashkhab and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1645 hours, drove them off.

(m) At 1300 hours on 14 November 2000, United States and British 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 13 missions, 11 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and two from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Salman, Jalibah and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials seeking to defend the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear full international responsibility under international law. This includes liability for full compensation for the loss and damage, in both human and material terms, that is caused by these illegal practices.

The Government of Iraq further renews its call to the countries participating in this aggression to desist forthwith from internationally prohibited acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, place its security and integrity in grave danger and pose a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these acts of aggression against civilian targets and Iraqi civilian installations, urges you to perform your assigned duties with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the governments of the countries in question with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

*(Signed)* Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

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