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在世界任何地区人权和基本自由遭受侵犯的问题

2001 年 7 月 3 日伊拉克常驻联合国日内瓦办事处 代表团致联合国人权事务高级专员的普通照会

伊拉克共和国常驻联合国办事处和日内瓦其他国际组织代表团向人权事务高级专员致意，并谨此附上伊拉克共和国政府就美国和英国最近对伊拉克的空袭一事致高级专员的照会。2001 年 6 月 19 日早上，侵略者轰炸了伊拉克北部 Talaafar 的一个足球场，造成 23 名青年人死亡和几十人受伤。

在其照会中，伊拉克共和国政府希望人权事务高级专员谴责这种应受谴责的罪行，并呼吁美国和英国停止这种以保护禁飞区为借口，对伊拉克北部和南部伊拉克人民进行的一系列侵袭。这些禁飞区是非法的。Talafaar 罪行的肇事者由于对无辜儿童实施战争罪而应该被国际法庭定罪并受到应有的惩处。

谨请将上述照会 * 作为人权委员会第五十八届会议的文件分发，伊拉克共和国常设代表团对此表示感激。

* 附件不译，原文照发，只有阿拉伯文本和英文本。

Annex

**Note from the Government of the Republic of Iraq addressed to
Mrs. Mary Robinson, the High Commissioner for Human Rights**

On 19 June 2001, United States and British aircraft launched a criminal attack on a football stadium in the Talaafar area of northern Iraq as a result of which 23 children and young men at that stadium were killed and dozens wounded.

For more than 10 years, the children of Iraq have been subjected to deliberate programmed murder and intimidation, initially through the devastating war orchestrated by the United States of America and the United Kingdom which targeted their lives and their future and exposed them to conditions of violence, deprivation and loss of life, and subsequently through the comprehensive embargo, which deprived them of their right to life, health, education and a secure childhood, and the ongoing aerial bombardments of civilian institutions in which civilians are killed at random. All this reconfirms the heinous nature of the crimes which those two States have persistently committed in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and the obligations embodied in the Optional Protocols of 1977, the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 25 May 2000. Moreover, the acts of aggression which those two States are committing against the children of Iraq run counter to the endeavours that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the General Assembly and the Security Council are making to protect children and ensure a better world for them through the holding of the Special Session of the General Assembly on Children in September 2001. These acts of aggression also run counter to the reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Security Council on the effect of armed conflicts on children, in which he has emphasized the need to accord the highest priority to child victims of wars.

The ongoing United States-British military aggression against the people of Iraq, and particularly its children, illustrates the moral vacuity of those two States and their contempt for the fundamental rules of international humanitarian law. Accordingly, immediate action is required to put an end to those crimes that are being committed before the eyes of the international community, which is standing helpless in the face of this tragedy, being hesitant to adopt a fair and equitable position for fear of angering two dominant States which are imposing their policy on the other States of the world in total disregard of international law and the principles of human rights.

In the light of this massacre of innocent children by the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the Government of the Republic of Iraq trusts that the High Commissioner for Human Rights will condemn that odious crime and call upon the United States Administration and the British Government to refrain from the commission of further crimes against the Iraqi people in the northern and southern regions of Iraq on the pretext of protecting the illegitimate and illegal air exclusion zones and to refer the persons responsible for that odious crime to international tribunals so that just retribution can be imposed on them for that war crime involving the deliberate murder of innocent children.
