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LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1983 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement made by Mr. Tareq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, on 25 May 1983 concerning the visit of the United Nations mission to both Iran and Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate this letter and the text of the statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhair Ibrahim MOHAMMAD

Annex

Text of the statement made by Mr. Tareq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, on 25 May 1983

Iraq welcomes the mission appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to examine the damage caused to Iraqi towns and civilian installations as a result of the war which Iran has been waging against our country since 4 September 1980 and will co-operate with it within the framework of the agreement reached with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in this regard.

On the occasion of the mission's visit and in confirmation of the peaceful, humane and responsible positions held by Iraq, positions which it has adhered to since the beginning of the conflict and up to the present, we declare our readiness to sign a special peace treaty between Iraq and Iran, under United Nations supervision, wherein the two parties undertake not to attack towns and villages on the two sides, in spite of the continuation of the war. Iraq also declares its readiness to receive United Nations observers on both sides of the frontier for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the parties' adherence to the agreement. This should make it possible, from the practical point of view, to spare towns and peaceful inhabitants destruction and suffering.

This position now declared by Iraq adds a new humane dimension to the humane and responsible positions which it has expressed and held to throughout the duration of the conflict with Iran and is of a nature also to put to the test, in all clarity, the claims of the Teheran rulers on the question of attacking towns and peaceful inhabitants and the extent of the seriousness of their concern for the safety of their citizens and of their respect for a minimum of humane principles.
