

**Security Council**

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**Identical letters dated 27 April 2020 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, and further to our letters addressed to you regarding repeated Israeli violations of the territorial sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic, which constitute flagrant violations of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, United Nations resolutions, and the Disengagement Agreement, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic hereby expresses its categorical rejection of the allegations contained in the identical letters dated 9 January 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([S/2020/21](#)) regarding so-called “Syrian violations of the Agreement on Disengagement”. The Syrian Government, which is in the midst of fighting terrorism, affirms its commitment to the 1974 Disengagement Agreement and to internationally recognized resolutions that affirm that the Syrian Golan is an integral part of the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic and call on Israel to withdraw from the entire occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967.

By contrast, Israel not only refuses to implement internationally recognized resolutions, but persists in violating the Disengagement Agreement and international resolutions with shelling and missile attacks on numerous sites in the area of separation, the area of limitation and Syrian territory under numerous false pretexts. This is happening in full view of the United Nations. We mention, by way of example, the following:

1. On 15 January 2020 at 2021 hours, an Israeli drone crossed the ceasefire line, coming from the direction of Tall Abu al-Nada and Tall al-Aram in the occupied Golan and heading towards Qunaytirah city. On 4 February 2020 at 1530 hours, another drone was observed heading towards the village of Masharah in Qunaytirah governorate.
2. On 6 February 2020, between 0114 hours and 0142 hours, Israeli occupation aircraft fired eight missiles in waves from the direction of north-west of Mihwar Jabal al-Shaykh and west of Tall Buq‘ata in the occupied Syrian Golan at sites in Rif Dimashq governorate and the Dar‘a countryside.
3. On 14 February 2020 at 0030 hours, Israel fired seven missiles from two aircraft, which were observed by personnel at United Nations position 80 at Rafid, at sites in the area of limitation in the Dar‘a and Qunaytirah countrysides.



4. On 27 February 2020 at 1400 hours, Israel targeted civilian Imad al-Tawil as he was getting out of his car at the entrance to the town of Hadar by firing a guided missile from an Israeli drone that had crossed the ceasefire line heading towards Tall Qaba' al-Hamriyah.

5. On 23 February 2020 at 2350 hours, Israel fired three rockets from west of Tall Abu al-Nada towards the outskirts of Damascus, followed five minutes later by a rocket from west of Tulul al-Makhfi also aimed at the outskirts of Damascus.

6. On 27 February 2020 at 2320 hours, Israel targeted sites within the area of separation in the village of Hurriyah with a tank shell fired from Dahrat al-Khuwayn and a rocket fired from the west of Tulul al-Makhfi in the occupied Syrian Golan, resulting in injury to two personnel. At the same time, the Qunaytirah city observation point was targeted by a missile from a hostile helicopter and a guard post in the village of Qahtaniyah was targeted by a missile from a hostile helicopter, resulting in injury to one of its personnel.

7. On 2 March 2020, between 1215 hours and 1220 hours, Israel targeted sites in the area of limitation in Qunaytirah with three rockets fired from a helicopter positioned between Tall Marmalah and Tall al-Khawarit in the occupied Syrian Golan. At the same time, Israel also fired two rockets at two civilian vehicles in the same area.

8. On 5 March 2020, between 0030 hours 0115 hours, Israel targeted positions in the area of limitation, firing two missiles at western Tall Ahmar, one missile at eastern Tall Ahmar, one missile at Kudnah and one missile at the Kudnah dam. It then fired three missiles that landed east of eastern Tall Ahmar. Those missiles originated from Tall al-Faras in the occupied Syrian Golan. That was followed by two helicopters circling over Tall Shiha in the occupied Syrian Golan. These violations were observed and documented by United Nations personnel at position 80.

9. On 31 March 2020 at 2015 hours, Israel attacked Sha'irat airbase in Homs with missiles fired by Israeli warplanes from Lebanese airspace.

10. Every time they try to conduct periodic inspections, United Nations inspection teams encounter obstacles created by the Israeli side and United Nations vehicles are searched. The inspection teams are not allowed to enter many parts of the 10 km buffer zone. On those occasions when an Observer Group Golan team has been allowed to conduct periodic inspection procedures in the 10, 20 and 25 km buffer zones, Israel has created a number of obstacles at certain locations. Where the inspectors have been allowed access, they have observed numerous instances of violation, as follows:

- Iron Dome systems, seven instances, located in the 10 km zone;
- M-109 artillery emplacements, eight instances, located in the 10 km zone.

11. With regard to the allegations in the Israeli identical letters about Syrian soldiers being observed in the area of separation, that simply did not happen. There is not a single Syrian soldier in the area of separation. On the other hand, Israeli soldiers have deliberately crossed the ceasefire line several times, most recently on 29 January 2020, when eight soldiers accompanied by two tanks crossed the ceasefire line in the Shahar area at Jubbata al-Khashab. That was documented by the United Nations Command in the Golan.

The Syrian Arab Republic draws the attention of the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council to the threat posed by these flagrant Israeli violations to regional stability and international peace and security. We stress that these violations must not be ignored. We have provided you with documented information regarding these violations in dozens of letters. Recent violations were

also documented in identical letters dated 11 March 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([A/74/749-S/2020/199](#)), and have been included in the upcoming report of the Secretary-General and in Secretariat briefings, including briefings from Nikolay Mladenov, the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process.

Once again, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic calls on the Security Council to implement and fully enforce its resolutions, particularly resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#), [338 \(1973\)](#) and [497 \(1981\)](#), which require Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, including the occupied Syrian Golan, to the lines of 4 June 1967, and also to refrain from any form of aggression or activity that increases tension in the region.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bashar **Ja'afari**  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

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