



## UN Security Council Resolutions 1980-1988 about the Iraq-Iran war (The position of the Islamic Republic of Iran on those decisions)

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**Abstract-** The study deals with the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran on international resolutions, issued by the Security Council, concerning the situation between Iraq and Iran and for the period from 1980 to 1988, note that the Security Council has issued nine resolutions on the conflict, but it was not mandatory. Rather, they were recommendations, according to Article VI of the United Nations Charter, with the exception of Resolution 598 which was issued pursuant to Article Seven of the United Nations Charter, who follows the positions finds that the Islamic Republic of Iran. It did not announce its approval of any of those decisions, except with preconditions, to punish the Iraqi regime and hold Iraq responsible for starting the war and until the regime's appearance in Iraq changes, even Resolution 598 did not agree to it at first. Rather, it indicated that the decision was issued without consulting the Islamic Republic of Iran, it was issued under American pressure in favor of Iraq. However, a year after the issuance of the decision, it announced its approval of the decision without preconditions due to internal and external circumstances.

**Keywords:** Security Council Resolutions, Iraq, Iran, Security Council.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Iraq and Iran share a long border that extends more than 1,000 km in length from northern Iraq to its south in the Arabian Gulf and the Shatt al-Arab, because of the long borders and the desire of each powerful government in the two countries to control new lands, countries have witnessed many wars throughout history. In every period, one side prevailed over the other. The two countries have signed many agreements and treaties for the purpose of good neighborliness and regulation of borders between them, but it was canceled most of the time, and the powerful party did not abide by it at the time. The Iranian Islamic opposition was able to stage an Islamic revolution against the Pahlavi regime in Iran under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini in 1979 (Hussein Karim Hammoud, 2019, p. 49). The government of Iraq was not welcome that change, because it fears the extension of the Islamic revolution to Iraq in particular, in the presence of bad internal conditions and opposition to the regime, and the presence of many ayatollahs in Najaf, where the scientific seminary is located, the last of those wars that took place between the two countries, it was started in the fall of 1980, many have spoken about who started the war, those who stood with Iraq said that Iran started the war, seeking to control Iraq and spread the Islamic revolution, among those countries are the Arab Gulf states, especially the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which provided funds and military equipment to the former Iraqi government, those who stood with Iran said that Iraq started the war, desire of the former president of Iraq (Saddam Hussein) (Saddam Hussein Majid Al-Tikriti, born on April 28, 1937) to control new areas, and the annulment of the 1975 agreement which he himself signed in Algeria in 1975 with the former Shah of Iran, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi (Hussein Karim Hammoud, an unpublished master's thesis, Arab History Institute for Graduate Studies, Baghdad, 2007), with the mediation of Algerian President Houari Boumediene (<https://2u.pw/bpCEV>). Likewise for his personal ambition to be a leader of the Arabs, influenced by former Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser (<https://2u.pw/2wd80>). Likewise, his desire to eliminate the internal problems in Iraq through war with a neighboring country, among the countries that have sided with Iran (Syria, North Korea, Libya, and some other countries).

On September 17, 1980, Iraq announced the unilateral cancellation of the Algiers Agreement, that was while the former Iraqi president was delivering a speech before the Iraqi National Council (<https://2u.pw/VZCFb>). Since the start of the war, the United Nations and regional and international organizations have started efforts to mediate between the two countries, for the purpose of stopping the bloodshed and the waste of wealth from the two countries unjustly, but the two countries remained insistent on their positions on mediation. They did not accept her permanently, for several reasons,

including that they did not accept but to be victorious. Knowing that all wars do not have a victor, because in it many people were lost and the wealth of the belligerent countries is destroyed.

In our research, we will address the position of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding international resolutions, which called for an end to the war between the two countries, what was carried out by the United Nations from the start of the war until it ceased on August 20 1988, after eight years of severe war.

#### **Study purpose:**

The study aims to get acquainted with the international resolutions issued from 1980-1988 that pertain to the war between Iraq and Iran. The study shows the item on which the Security Council relied on issuing those decisions, and the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran on those decisions.

#### **Study methodology:**

The researcher adopted the historical approach that focuses on knowledge of Security Council decisions and how they are taken.

#### **Time domain:**

The study is concerned with the decisions issued by the Security Council pertaining to the Iran-Iraq war from 1980 until 1988.

#### **Split the study**

##### **Introduction**

**First topic One:** Security Council Resolutions from 1980-1983

**Second topic:** Security Council resolutions from 1984-1986

**Third topic:** Security Council resolutions from 1987-1988.

##### **Conclusion**

#### **The first topic:**

##### **International resolutions from 1980 until 1983**

Iraq began to mobilize its military forces after Iran bombed the Iraqi border cities since 4/9/1980, as well as Iraq launched air attacks on 9/22/1980, and nine Iraqi divisions entered Iranian territory over a distance of more than 700 km (Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper, Mounir Al-Mawy, classified documents. 2017 Issue 13951) The UN Security Council, which discusses international conflicts at the request of one of the belligerent countries or one of the countries under the umbrella of the United Nations, did not leave the Iraqi-Iranian conflict for a long time without discussing the issue of stopping the fighting between the two countries, as the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the time, Mr. (Kurt Waldheim) (Kurt Waldheim: Kurt Waldheim: He is an Austrian diplomat, born in 1918) By directing an appeal on September 22, 1980 to the government of the two countries to show restraint and not use force to solve the thorny issues between the two countries, and on September 24, 1980, the Secretary-General of the United Nations sent two letters to the Presidents of Iraq and Iran (Abu Al-Hassan Bani Sadr (Hussein KarimHammoud, Men of the Iranian Revolution, previous source, p. 21) and Saddam Hussein) stating ( (I would like to personally express to you the deep concern that I feel about the continuation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran)) (Nayef Abdul-Jalil Al-Hamaydah, 2014, p. 22).

The two countries did not respond to the appeal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, so the Security Council held a meeting regarding the conflict between the two countries and issued Resolution No. 479 dated 9/28/1980 in which he called on the two parties to stop the fighting and initiate negotiations, but the two parties to the conflict did not show any interest in the resolution (Saad Abdel-Qader Maher, 1983, p. 55).

As Mr. Khomeini stated, "The aim of the war is to punish the criminal Ba'ath leaders and that the Ba'ath Party has assumed power not through a legitimate Islamic revolution but through illegal military operations, and that the followers of the Shiites in Iraq should resort to revolution as did their brothers in Iran." (Ruhollah Al-Mousawi Al-Khomeini, The Islamic Government, Berkeley, 1981).

And when the two countries did not respond to the international decision, the Secretary-General of the United Nations worked to appoint a personal envoy for him to contact the two countries and appointed Mr. (Olf Palme) <https://2u.pw/n4qqU>) Therefore, Mr. Palme made many visits to the two countries and met with the heads of the two countries and officials, but to no avail.

The Security Council continued to conduct consultations and meetings to resolve the conflict between the two countries, and the Security Council held consultations for this on 15-29 October 1980 and on November 5, 1980 (for the exchange regarding the procedural request by Iraq paras . 120-124) The Council issued a statement stating that Iraq had approved Resolution 479 while Iran declared that acceptance of the resolution depends on stopping Iraq for its aggression against Iran (letter, dated 12 and 19 October 1980 from the representative of Iran), and the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Muhammad Ali Rajai) (Hussein Karim Hammoud, *Men of the Islamic Revolution*, Previous Reference, pg. 117) came to the United Nations on October 16, 1980 and suggested: That the infringer return to its borders and that neutral forces be deployed in the borders to prevent the outbreak of aggression Another ... », but when the United Nations and Iraq accepted the plan, the Iranian government rejected the peace plan that it itself had presented! (<https://2u.pw/XnObj>).

On Iran's plan at that time, he wrote: (On October 18, 1980, the official Iranian authorities at the United Nations confirmed that the UN Security Council is mandated according to the Charter of the United Nations to condemn the previously planned Iraqi aggression, demand the exit of the Iraqi aggressors, and demand compensation for the destruction and killing of Iranian citizens, and most importantly From that, to condemn the authorities of the Iraqi regime as war criminals. A plan was presented with three articles to end the war through negotiations. This plan included a call for the withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Iranian territory, the declaration of a ceasefire, the initiatives for mediation, and the presence of United Nations observers at the borders between the two countries ((Abbas Bashiri - Tehran, publication of "Knowledge of a coup" 2004, p. 259) ).

The Security Council continued to discuss the conflict between the two countries, and the representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Palme, toured the two countries, and his mission continued for 17 months, and announced at the end of his rounds that all his attempts to end the conflict between Iraq and Iran resulted in failure to find a formula based on which the two countries agreed to stop the fighting And the commencement of negotiations (Nayef Abdul-Jalil, previous source, p. 22). On his last visit to Tehran (February 27-28, 1982), Palma learned that the political desire for a contractual settlement did not exist. Although he did not lose hope for achieving peace, as the Secretary General told Iraq and Iran, the mission was postponed indefinitely after the death of its president (Steve K. Junk, "Swedish Weapon Scandals Peacemaker Seen," *New York Times*, February 23, 1981).

The Security Council sessions and mediation by regional and international organizations and political figures continued in an attempt to create a glimmer of hope to stop the fighting between the two countries. Security session numbered 2383 on June 12, 1982 and put in its agenda the discussion of the situation between Iran and Iraq. The delegates of the countries participating in the Security Council meetings expressed their sorrow for the losses between the two countries. The terms of the 1975 agreement and praised the efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the Council unanimously adopted its Resolution No. 514 (Similar views were expressed by United States paras 17 and 18), which called on the two parties to stop the fighting and start negotiations. Mediation efforts between the two countries, but the two parties did not abide by the resolution (Allain, Jean, 2004).

After the Iranian forces returned the city of Muhammarah (Khorramshahr) at the end of May 1982, the Iraqi government was forced to present a ceasefire and its readiness to withdraw from Iranian lands, and the Iraqi withdrawal was completed on June 30, 1982, Iran rejected the Iraqi initiative and stipulated that the Iraqi government pay \$ 150 billion in compensation. And that the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein be tried before an international court as he is responsible for the outbreak of this war and that the Iranian forces are given the right to cross through Iraq to participate in the ongoing fighting in Lebanon 3 (<https://2u.pw/d2tDW>).

The efforts of the United Nations to stop the war between the two countries did not stop, and the meetings continued, and the Secretary-General's envoys continued to visit the two countries and meet with the delegates of the two countries for the purpose of stopping the fighting, which became more fierce in 1982. (S/I 5443, *ibid.*. Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982) Where the Security Council held a session numbered 2399 to study the message of Iraq, in which a council called for a meeting to discuss the Iranian forces 'attempt to cross international borders, and the decision was rejected by Iran as well, especially as it was achieving some victories in war battles (The Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, Beirut, 2012, p.153).

A year after the issuance of Resolution 522, the Security Council met in the session numbered 2494 on October 31, 1983 and issued Resolution (540) in which it called for a ceasefire and an end to military operations. The resolution referred to the importance of the United Nations mission that was sent to the two countries for the purpose of examining civilian areas in The two countries were bombed (Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement, 1983).

Also, the two countries did not clearly announce their clear position on the decision, and the decision became like previous decisions, as the two countries did not adhere to it.

The Security Council returned to study the case between Iraq and Iran on October 31, 1983 and in the session numbered 2493 and discussed a draft on the situation between Iraq and Iran (Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eight Year, supplement, 1983), and issued Resolution No. (540) in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations called to continue his efforts to mediate between the two parties and find a solution that satisfies By the two parties, and called on the two countries to abide by the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the resolution affirmed the right to navigation in international waters. The Iranian response did not reach the United Nations until September 12, and it stated that Tehran was not interested in Resolution 540, but it did not reach its rejection, until it was announced Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati rejected the resolution (Raja Ibrahim Salim, 1986, pp. 126-127) with strong words and rejected any mediation or role of Secretary General Javier Perez Decouilar (<https://2u.pw/Wcp10>).

### **The second topic: International decisions from 1984 until 1986**

On June 1, 1984, the Security Council met in its session numbered 2546 at the request of the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council to consider what the Gulf states called ((Iranian attacks on merchant ships heading to and from the ports of those countries)), and issued Resolution No. 552 on June 1, 1984 (Official Records of the Security Council, 39th year, Appendix April, May, June 1984) which called It is about stopping attacks on ships and respecting the territorial integrity of countries not participating in the war, and it seems that Iran did not want to announce its approval of the resolution because it expressly condemns it, but it has avoided escalation in the Gulf waters.

Despite the continuing fighting between the two countries, and in some cases the fighting is intense between the two sides, the Security Council did not discuss the situation between Iraq and Iran for the period from June 1984 to February 1986, and there may be many reasons, but my personal belief in being a contemporary of that period I say the reason is the desire of the major countries to continue fighting between The two countries to weaken them financially and militarily as well as to dispose of the weapons stored in those countries and thus to operate the laboratories of the countries benefiting from the war and to allow other powers to be active in the Middle East region, on February 24, 1986 the Security Council held its session numbered 2666 and issued Resolution No. (582) ([Undos.org/ar/s/RES/582/1986](https://undoc.org/ar/s/res/582/1986)) which In it, he called for an end to the fighting between the two countries and adherence to previous international decisions and to accept international and regional mediation, and he asked other countries to exercise maximum restraint, and to refrain from taking any action that leads to further escalation of the conflict, and Iran rejected the decision also because it has its reasons Concerning the refusal (Ali SabtiHadithi, 2019, p. 113), and in the session No. 2667, which was held on March 21, 1986, the Council discussed the situation between the two countries and viewed the report of the mission that the Secretary General sent to investigate the allegation The results of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict, and then the evidence of the council president with a statement in which he declared that the Iraqi forces used chemical weapons against the Iranian forces (Official Records of the Security Council, 1986). He confirmed the widespread use of mustard gas by the Iraqi Ba'ath Army, which was accompanied by its reading in the Security Council, by broadcasting pictures of chemical casualties in Iran, some of whom were languishing in European hospitals for treatment, and in the end, a statement was issued on March 21, 1986 under public pressure But Western countries continued to refrain from issuing a decision condemning the defunct Saddam regime (<https://2u.pw/G9P3a>), and many sources indicated that Iraq was the one who used chemical weapons against the Iranians and caused great human losses in their ranks, and that was a great condemnation of the government of Iraq during that period (Asharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, 2002 Issue 8760) .

The Security Council reconvened to discuss the situation between Iraq and Iran on October 8, 1986, and in its session numbered 2713, issued Resolution No. 588 of 1986 (Official Records of the Security Council, 1986). Compliance with Resolution (582) fully and asked the Secretary-General to present his report at

the end of next month. The Iranian leadership rejected all international initiatives and set impossible conditions for a ceasefire, which is the overthrow of the Iraqi regime, which it describes as infidel and the agent of the West, and the establishment of a regime that governs Iraq similar to the regime in Iran and the trial of Saddam and the leadership Iraqiya, as they are the aggressors and the payment of compensation, so that the secretary of the international organization Decouilar, through the television screen, always advised Iran to accept a ceasefire and end the war (<https://2u.pw/XgnZc>).

### **The third topic:**

#### **International decisions from 1987 to 1988**

In view of the failure of the two parties to accept the previous resolutions of the Security Council and the efforts made by international and regional organizations to stop the fighting, the Security Council continued to hold sessions to discuss the situation between Iraq and Iran. A negotiated settlement, and demanded the release of prisoners from both countries, and the Council recognized the enormous losses during the conflict (<https://2u.pw/8WJG5>). Iraq declared its welcome and approval of the Security Council resolution after the Iraqi Foreign Minister (Tariq Aziz) (AbdAl-WahhabAl-Kayyali: Encyclopedia of Politics, Part 3, p. 751.) met with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on July 24, 1987 on The headquarters of the United Nations and Iraq declared its welcome to the visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Iraq (The Iraqi Al-Thawra Newspaper, July 25, 1987, No. 6269).

Iran continued its attacks and the resolution did not stop it from proceeding with the fighting, and Iran said that the United States of America interfered a lot in drafting the resolution in favor of Iraq and Tehran refused the withdrawal of Iranian forces from Iraqi lands, and accused the resolution of favoring Iraq and demanded that Saddam Hussein be held responsible for starting the war before the fire stopped (<https://2u.pw/IX21b>).

Iran formally responded to the resolution with an official position consisting of nineteen points in which it indicated its right to claim compensation and stated that the decision was issued without consulting the Islamic Republic and warned that the Security Council had turned into a party to the conflict working in the interest of Iraq, and requested for the purpose of approval of the resolution to condemn Iraq. As he who started the war (MajidKhadduri, 2008, p. 240).

The war between the two countries continued and with the beginning of the year 1988 the balance of power changed in favor of Iraq as it began to launch attacks to return the Iraqi areas that were controlled by the Iranian army. A long-distance incursion into the Iranian depth, matched by a collapse in the Iranian military establishment. Here, the new situation and the difference in the military balance required that Iran make a change in its policy towards a ceasefire and approval of international resolutions, including Resolution 598 without specific conditions, and on July 18, 1988 Iran sent its permanent representative to the nations The United Nations Ambassador (Mahallati) meets the Secretary-General and informs him of an urgent message from the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran informing him of his approval to stop Resolution 598 and asking him for an immediate ceasefire and after a few days, and when no response or statement from the United Nations arrived, the Iranian ambassador returned to meet the Secretary-General of the United Nations and inform him ((As of today, all Iranian civilian blood that is forfeited is in the custody of the United Nations)) (GiadoMenico-Picot, 1999, p.83), and there is almost no source that deals with the acceptance of They see the ceasefire decision without referring to the phrase "Khomeini mentioned in a radio speech, in which he expressed his reluctance and deep dissatisfaction with accepting the ceasefire, and said)) Woe to me because I am still alive to drink the poison cup with my agreement to the ceasefire agreement How ashamed I am in the face of the sacrifices of this people. " (<https://2u.pw/o0r7T>).

The Secretary-General began sending a team of observers to the two countries to discuss arrangements for a cease-fire, and a cease-fire was reached under the supervision of the United Nations (Ali Ibrahim, 1990, pp. 25-40). The cease-fire plan was presented to Iraq and Iran and was known as Plan (D) and consisted of four points, starting with determining the day Ceasefire until the day of the prisoner exchange (Today D is a translation of the term D-uar, which was launched by the Allied leaders on the coast of Normandy at the beginning of the liberation of Europe from Nazism, and it became after that a symbol for the launch of the achievement of some action).

The Security Council reconvened to discuss the situation between Iraq and Iran and held its session numbered 2823 on August 8, 1988 and requested that all military operations on land, sea and air cease as of 300 GMT on August 20, 1988, and the Secretary-General indicated that the two countries informed him

that they would implement the ceasefire and that The governments of the two countries agreed to distribute United Nations observers on the date set for the ceasefire, and invited the representatives of the two countries to come to Geneva on August 25, 1988 for direct talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Official Records of the Security Council 1988), based on the Secretary-General's statement, the Security Council held its 2824th meeting. And Decree No. (619) was issued on August 9, 1988, where it approved the report of the Secretary-General and decided that the military observers team should start immediately and that the team continue to work for a period of six months (<https://2u.pw/Th4Of>).

## II. CONCLUSION

Through our study, which was concerned with the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the resolutions issued by the United Nations for the period from 1980-1988 regarding the war between Iraq and Iran, the following was found:

1. The United Nations issued (9) resolutions, starting from September 28, 1980, until August 26, 1988.
2. All of these decisions were not binding and enforceable on the parties.
3. All decisions required the two countries to abide by international laws and principles and the necessity to respect those laws, especially those that cause harm to civilians, but the countries did not abide by that and each country has its own justifications.
4. The United Nations has condemned the use of chemical weapons by Iraq, especially in 1986 and 1988, which is a clear violation of international law.
5. It was found from our study of the positions announced by the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding those decisions, that they linked its agreement to any decision with preconditions, including punishing the Iraqi government and considering Iraq the one who started the war and changing the prevailing regime in Iraq.
6. Even the resolution that I agreed upon (598) was delayed for a full year, and she did not approve it until after it was confirmed that the situation was not in its favor and that the continuation of the battles would lead to the entry of the Iraqi army into many new Iranian regions and it would impose its conditions to end that war, and this means that it is forced to Accepting a cease-fire in order to preserve the prestige of the Iranian state, so that it can devote itself to dealing with problems, rebuilding cities destroyed during the war, and advancing the Iranian economy.

### Margins

1. Mr. Khomeini: Ruhollah Khomeini was born on September 24, 1902, he traveled in 1919 to Araak for religious studies and then completed it in the holy city of Qom. In 1949 he prepared a project to reform the Hawza's scientific structure. He criticized the Pahlavi regime publicly and sharply, and had many stands against the regime Al-Pahlavi was arrested and imprisoned several times. In 1963, he was exiled outside Iran after the Khordad events. He moved to Turkey and then settled in Iraq and did not leave his activities against the Shah. In 1978 I asked the Iraqi government to leave Iraq. He moved to Kuwait from France and from Paris. His intention to revolt against the shah, he returned to Tehran in 1979 and led the Islamic revolution and became the supreme guide of the Islamic revolution until his death in 1989. Hussein KarimHammoud, Men of the Iranian Revolution, Al-Nibras Library, Baghdad, 2019, p. 49.

2. Saddam Hussein Al-Majid Al-Tikriti, who belongs to the Al-Bijatfamily, was born on April 28, 1937, the fourth president of the Republic of Iraq and the Qatari Secretary of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and supreme commander of the Iraqi Armed Forces from 1979 until April 9, 2003, after the fall of his government upon entering The Americans fled and hid until he was arrested, a public trial was held, and he was sentenced to death. He ruled Iraq with iron and fire, ... Wikipedia.

3. Muhammad Reza Pahlavi: Born October 26, 1919 in Tehran, he studied elementary school in Tehran, but his mother's insistence that he study outside Iran made Reza Khan send him to Switzerland, so he completed middle school there and returned to Tehran in 1936, and joined the military college in Tehran. He graduated from it in 1938. He took power after his father was removed from the Allied countries in 1941 after their occupation of Iran. He ruled Iran until 1979 when the Islamic Revolution broke out and

he had traveled abroad. He died in 1981 and was buried in Cairo. For more, see: Hussein KarimHammoud, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, a historical study, an unpublished master's thesis, Institute of Arab History for Higher Studies, Baghdad, 2007.

4.HouariBoumediene: HouariBoumediene, whose real name is Mohamed Ibrahim Boukhrouba, the second president of independent Algeria. Born in 1933 in the city of Heliopolis, he held the position of President of the Algerian Republic from June 19, 1965 after a military coup against Ahmed Ben Bella, which he orchestrated with TaherZebiri and the Oujda Group. He continued at the helm of power until his death on December 27, 1978. Wikipedia <https://www.google.iq/search?safe=active&biw=1366&bih=576&sxsrf=ALeKk00c8-B6uyys4hB1CjLWS4AttItD>

5.Gamal Abdel Nasser: Born in 1888 in the village of BaniMurr in Upper Egypt in his family of peasants, Gamal Abdel Nasser graduated from the Military Academy after 17 months, that is, in July 1938, Gamal Abdel Nasser was wounded twice during the Palestine War and transferred to the hospital. Due to the distinguished role he played during the battle, he granted Nishan the "Military Star" in 1949. The army moved on the night of July 23, 1952 and led a revolution against the monarchy, and in February 1954 Muhammad Najib resigned after differences widened between him and the members of the Revolutionary Command Council, and he was appointed Gamal Abdel Nasser was President of the Revolutionary Command Council and President of the Council of Ministers. He was a proponent of nationalism and continued as President of Egypt until his death in 1970. <http://nasser.bibalex.org/Common/pictures01-%20sira.htm>

6. On September 17, 1980, Saddam Hussein decided to cancel the 1975 Algiers Agreement, and that was before the Iraqi National Council, and the Revolutionary Command Council issued Decree No. 1507 on September 17, 1980, canceling the 1975 agreement. [Http://wiki.dorar-aliraq.net/iraqilaws/law/20266.html](http://wiki.dorar-aliraq.net/iraqilaws/law/20266.html) Encyclopedia of Iraqi Legislation and Laws

7. Al-SharqAl-Awsat newspaper, Mounir Al-Mawy, classified documents. Tuesday - 10 Jumada I 1438 AH - February 07, 2017 AD Issue 13951.

8.Kut Waldheim: Kurt Waldheim: He is an Austrian diplomat, born in 1918, he studied at the Vienna Consulate Academy, obtained a law degree from the University of Vienna, and joined the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1945, and became the permanent observer of Austria at the United Nations in 1955 M., held the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations between two years1982-1972 AD, and he was elected President of Austria in 1986 AD, which is an honorary position, which he held until 1992 AD. The International Arab Encyclopedia, Encyclopedia Works Foundation for Publishing and Distribution, Saudi Arabia, vol. 17, p. 20.

9. Abu Al-Hassan Bani Sadr: Born in 1932, he participated in the student movement since his youth and was arrested several times. He holds a doctorate in economics from France. He met with Mr. Khomeini early and was with him in France. As president, he fled Iran after many troubles in 1981. Hussein KarimHammoud, Men of the Iranian Revolution, previous source, p. 21.

10.Nayef Abdul-Jalil Al-Hamaydah, The Role of the Security Council in the Iraq-Iran War 1980-1988 (Analytical Study in the Framework of Public International Law), Journal of Jurisprudence and Law, Issue Sixteenth, February, 2014, p. 22.

11.Saad Abdul Qadir Maher, Hymns on the Beach, The Story of Iraq, Part Two, P.25. Publication issued by the Ministry of Culture and Information: International Peace Efforts to Stop the Iran-Iraq War,] Dar Al-Rashid, 1983, 55-p.

12.Ruhollah Al-Mousawi Al-Khomeini, The Islamic Government / translated by Hamid Al-Ghar, Berkeley, D.N. 1981.

13.Olf Palme: Palme was born in 1917 to a wealthy family in Stockholm. In addition to his native Swedish, he was able to speak four languages fluently, which were English, French, Russian and German. He was also familiar with the rules of the Spanish language, working as secretary to the prime minister until 1969 when he was named minister without portfolio. Palme became leader of the Social Democrats from 1967 until his assassination in 1966. And he was prime minister during two periods of his leadership of his party, as he was assassinated during the second period, he held the position of envoy of the Secretary-

General of the United Nations to Iraq and Iran and continued his work for seventeen months <https://ar.sweden.se/society/olof-palme/>

14. for the exchange regarding the procedural request by Iraq paras. 120-124.

15. S14214 and S14216, *ibid*, pr.10.11 (letter, dated 12 and 19 October 1980 from the representative of Iran.

16. Muhammad Ali Rajai: He was born in 1932 in Qazvin and then moved to Tehran. He obtained a bachelor's degree in education in 1959. He participated in the struggle against the Shah and was arrested and imprisoned. After the revolution, he was appointed Minister of Education and then became Prime Minister and then President of the Republic. Explosion. Hussein Karim Hammoud, *Men of the Islamic Revolution*, Previous Reference, pg. 117.

17. <https://www.tabnak.ir/ar/search>, dated September 28, 2014.

18. Hashemi Rafsanjani, *The Revolution in Crisis, Record and Memories of 1980 with Abbas Bashiri's Endeavor - Tehran Edition of "Knowledge of a Coup" 2004 - p 259.*

19. Nayef Abdul-Jalil, previous source, p. 22.

20. Official Records of the Security Council, S / 15449 of October 7, 1982. Steve K. Junk, "Swedish arms scandals photograph of peace investigation seen," *New York Times*, February 23, 1981. *The Washington Post*, September 5, 1987 (It was alleged that Palma was involved in the secret arms sale on behalf of the companies during his peace mission in Iraq and Iran).

21. 2383rd mfg., Paras. 7-14. Similar views were expressed by United States, *ibid* paras 17 and 18.

22. Allain, Jean (2004). *International law in the Middle East: closer to power than justice.* Ashgate Publishing, Ltd 137. -

23. [https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AD%D8%B1%D8%A8\\_%D8%](https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AD%D8%B1%D8%A8_%D8%)

24. S / I 5443, *ibid*. Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982 For details, see chap. III of the present Supplementum

25. *The Arabs and Iran: A Review of History and Politics*, a group of authors, the Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, Beirut, 2012, p.153.

26. Official Records of the Security Council. Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for April May and June 1983. document S / 15834 27- Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eight Year, supplement for April. May and June 1983, document S / 15834.

28. Rajaa Ibrahim Salim, *On the International Efforts to End the War*, *Al Siyasa Al Dawliya*, Issue 85, June 1986, pp. 126-127. <https://elbashayer.com/624168/2014/01/07/327294/amp>. British documents released in 1983, some of them were published on the Al-Bashaer website

29. Javier Perez Decouilar: Javier Perez de Cuellar held the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations for two consecutive terms from January 1, 1982 to January 1, 1992, and among the most prominent tasks he carried out during that period was the contribution to ending the war between Iraq and Iran that lasted between 1980 and 1988 In 1995, he ran for the presidency of Peru, but was defeated by former President Alberto Fujimori, then he served as Prime Minister for a short period in 2000 and 2001. He died at the age of 100 in March 2020. [alsharq.com/article/05/03/2020/%D8%B9%D9%85%D8%B1%D9%8](https://alsharq.com/article/05/03/2020/%D8%B9%D9%85%D8%B1%D9%8) <https://>

30. Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-Ninth Year, Supplement of April / May 1984.

31. [Undos.org/ar/s/RES/585/1986](https://undocs.org/ar/s/RES/585/1986).

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