



# UNGA ESS

## The Gulf War of 1990



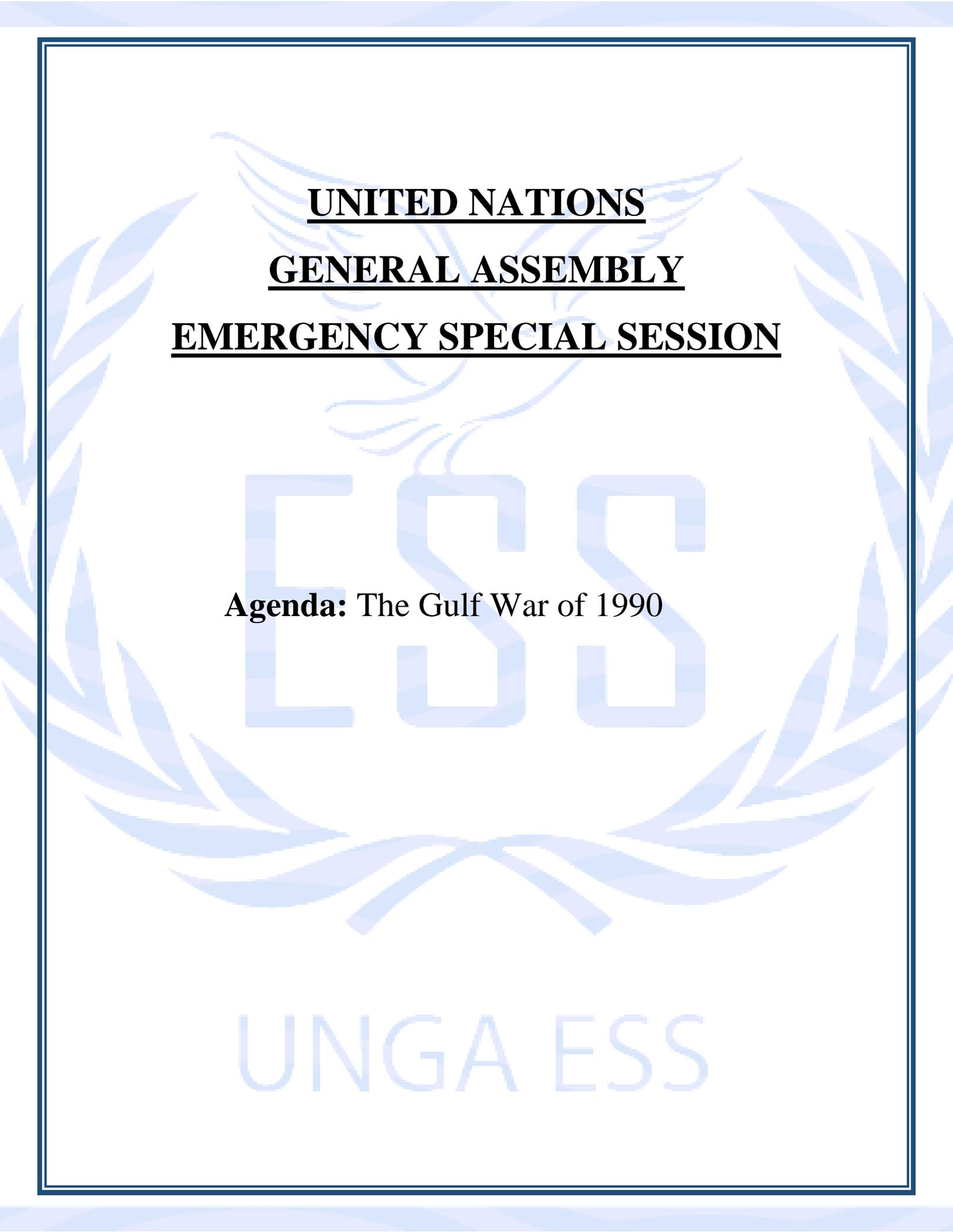
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2018

The background of the page features a large, light blue watermark of the United Nations logo, which consists of a world map surrounded by a laurel wreath. The text is centered and underlined.

**UNITED NATIONS**  
**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
**EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION**

**Agenda:** The Gulf War of 1990

UNGA ESS

## **Letter from the Executive Board**

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the simulation of the UNGA ESS at HYLC 2018. It gives us immense pleasure to invite you all to join us for three days of intense debate, deliberation and discussion.

At HYLC 2018, we have decided to address the Gulf War of 1990. There are a multiple factors that affect this agenda and we are looking forward to analyzing the same and coming up with a comprehensive and feasible solution to the agenda at hand during the three days of this conference.

Every nation present in this council has a significant role to play in the agenda and no country is more important than the other. So, we urge you all to be completely thorough with your foreign policies and take up your allotment seriously. Considering this is an Emergency Special session, you can expect a certain degree of critical thinking to help you throughout these three days of debate. This agenda has multiple facets and only when you are well researched, discussion can be fruitful and council can proceed efficiently.

To the first timers in our council, do not panic. We, as the executive board are here to help you out every step of the way. We've all been there, and we urge you to read up about your countries and the agenda, and speak during council confidently! This experience will prove to be useful and will definitely be the starting point for many more MUNs to come.

Feel free to contact any of the executive board members in case you have questions. We will get back to you at the earliest. Looking forward to meeting you all.

Delegates we will be interacting with you prior to the conference on the UNGA-ESS Facebook group at HYLC 2018. Please make sure to add yourself to that group and contribute to the discussion as we will be marking you on your responses as well.

Regards

The Executive Board, UNGA ESS.

Akshay Aravindan (Chairperson)

Falaah Khan (Vice Chairperson)

Jonadab Theodore (Director)

## **United Nations General Assembly Emergency Special Session**

The Emergency Special Session was formed under Resolution 377A(V) of the General Assembly under “Uniting for peace” on 3rd November 1950.

“Resolves that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression the use of armed force when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security. If not in session at the time, the General Assembly may meet in emergency special session within twenty-four hours of the request therefor. Such emergency special session shall be called if requested by the Security Council on the vote of any seven members, or by a majority of the Members of the United Nations”.

The ESS is an unscheduled meeting called by any member of the United Nations on a particular topic which is pertinent to the maintenance of International Peace and security. It goes on to state that the General Assembly shall call for the Emergency Special Session, if it's not in session, 24 hours from the request for one. The Emergency Special Session shall make recommendations to the Members on maintaining peace on the particular topic.

The ESS can be convened on matters relating to Chapters VI and VII of the UN charter and when it is convened it can act with the same authority as the security council but it has more chances of being effective as there's no Veto in the General Assembly and a member only needs the majority of the members present during the session to pass a resolution.

In this way the ESS can be termed to be more powerful than the SC purely on the fact that only the ESS resolution can be more effective without the power of the Veto.

One of the main functions of the ESS is to form sub-organs to maintain its resolution and effect, And one of the most effective sub-organs formed by an ESS session is the UN Peacekeeping force during the 1st session of the ESS in 1956. And it's still effective and very valid to maintain

international peace and security in volatile areas and only reports to the Secretary General and the General Assembly.

The ESS is often called in rare of times as it can be called only when there's not an unanimity in the Security Council over its primary responsibility of maintaining International peace and security so far as much as there have been only 10 such sessions been called till date.

**1st session** - Middle East [Convened by the Security Council on 1-10 November 1956]

**2nd session** - Hungary [Convened by the Security Council on 4-10 November 1956]

**3rd session** - Middle East [Convened by the Security Council on 8-21 August 1958]

**4th session** - Question of Congo [Convened by the Security Council on 17-19 September 1960]

**5th session** - Middle East [Convened by the Security Council on 17-18 June 1967]

**6th session** - The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security [Convened by the Security Council on 10-14 January 1980]

**7th session** - Question of Palestine [Convened by Senegal on 22-29 July 1980; 20-28 April 1982; 25-26 June 1982; 16-19 August 1982 and 24 September 1982]

**8th session** - Question of Namibia [Convened by Zimbabwe on 13-14 September 1981]

**9th session** - The situation in the occupied Arab territories [Convened by the Security Council on 29 January to 5 February 1982]

**10th session** - Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

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## **A Note on Policy:**

The conflict, as back as 1980, saw widespread international interest; some manifested in overt participation, while others pulled the strings behind the curtain. Hussein's campaign was sponsored by the Gulf monarchies as well as Western nations — and their many defense contractors, who foresaw bankruptcy as the Cold War came to a close — who supplied him with the necessary artillery to fight Iran and later Kuwait.

Post the war with Iran that completely demolished the economies on both sides, Hussein made a request to its oil-rich neighbor Kuwait to forgive his US\$65 billion debt, however the Gulf monarchy declined the petition and Iraq complained to OPEC, claiming that Kuwait was stealing its oil from a field near the border by slant drilling of the Rumaila field. Hussein was also seeking to recuperate the Bubiyan and Warbah islands, which were very important for his geopolitical strategy inside the Gulf. This triggered his military intervention in the gulf nation.

A strong Iraqi presence in the region was seen as a direct threat to US interests in the region. Hence, as part of his campaign against Hussein, Bush used threats, bribery and intimidation to corral as many countries into the so-called “Coalition of the Willing” as he could. Aside from U.S. persistence, Saudi Arabia was also seeking to have the full control of oil production of the region and so also advocated on behalf of the “little” Kuwait.

The flailing USSR's potential veto on the Security Council to the intervention was avoided by having U.S. allies in the Gulf injection of US\$4 billion to Moscow. As for China, Bush brought the emerging Asian giant onside by calming the international condemnation it had earned after the 1989 Tiananmen Square incident. This delayed the inevitable veto till as late as 1990, seen in the seemingly nascent abstentions from the USSR and China on matters involving Iraq, up until the question of military intervention was raised in late August 1990. With the then highly-expected decline of Moscow, Washington tried to seize the opportunity to not only undermine the strongest non-U.S. ally in the Middle East but also pushed for a loyal and U.S. militarized Persian Gulf, by pushing for a UN mandated intervention in Iraq. Since 1948, Baghdad was also in a continuous state of war with Israel. Iraq sent armies to fight Israel in 1948 and 1967. Iraq also sent troops to provide support for Syria's armed forces in its war with Israel in 1973. Tensions between the two countries were at a peak in 1990. In a bid to avert international armed conflict, the PRC pushed for the agenda to be forwarded to the

General Assembly, under the mandate of Resolution 377(V). This consequently led to the emergency special session of the General Assembly convening on 30 August 1990.

### **Detailed Timeline of Events:**

6 March 1975- The Algiers Accords is signed. Saddam Hussein gives partial control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway to a militarily superior Iran. In return, the Shah promises to respect Iraq's security and stop Iranian aid to Iraqi-based Kurdish rebels.

4 November 1979- The U.S. embassy in Tehran is overrun and 66 Americans are taken hostage. The crisis lasts until January 20, 1981, when Iran releases the remaining 52 Americans. Among other outcomes, the event leads to the resignation of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and his government. Bazargan is later accused of plotting the overthrow of the Islamic Republic-with the help of the Iraqi regime.

8 February 1980- Saddam Hussein proposes a pan-Arab charter calling for a "nonaligned" Arab world and opposing the presence of either superpower in the region. Aside from being an attempt to place Iraq at the center of a new Arab coalition, the move is seen as part of Hussein's determination to resist Soviet expansionism after the invasion of Afghanistan.

April 1980- The Iranian-backed militia group Al-Dawa attempts to assassinate Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz. Shortly after this failed assassination attempt, the group tries to kill Latif Nusseifal-Jasim, the Iraq Minister of Culture and Information. Iraq responds by immediately rounding up members and supporters of Al-Dawa in Iraq, and deporting thousands of Iraqi Shiites to Iran.

7 April 1980- Iran puts its armed forces on "full alert," declaring this is in response to repeated Iraqi attacks on oil and other facilities near the border between the two countries.

17 April 1980- In the last of a series of steps designed to block most transactions with Iran since the U.S. embassy seizure in November 1979~ President Carter prohibits all financial transactions, imports from and travel to- and from Iran. He also impounds all military materiel previously under order from Tehran.

4 September 1980- Using long-range artillery fire Iran begins shelling Iraqi border towns. Iraq considers this the beginning of the war. Iraq quickly captures Khoramshahr (10 November) & Abadan. Both attack each other's' oil facilities.

7 September 1980- Iraqi President Saddam Hussein claims full sovereignty over the Shatt al Arab waterway

20-23 September 1980- Iraqi warplanes strike airport in Tehran; army advances to Karun River, several hundred miles into Iran. . Soon afterwards Iraq take control of most of Khusektan and the surrounding areas by sending in the mechanized infantry and other troops.

22 September 1980- The Overseas and Defense Committee of the British cabinet discusses how to enter "Iraq's lucrative arms market."

23 September 1980- Iran responds to the Iraqi invasion by bombing military and economic targets in Iraq.

30 September 1980- Iranian F-4 Phantom jets reportedly bomb the Osirak (Tammuz) nuclear reactor while on a raid targeting a conventional electric power plant near Baghdad. The attack causes minimal damage to the reactor dome, which is still under construction at this time. Iran denies bombing the site.

Late-September 1980- Iranian armed forces began shelling the Kurdish stronghold of Mahabad killing an estimated 325 Kurdish civilians.

Mid-October 1980- Some Iraqi troops advance towards the strategic oil fields of Abadan while others move towards Ahvaz, the provincial capital and site of a crucial Iranian air base. Backed by long-range artillery fire the Iraqis advance almost eighty kilometers during the first few days of the attack. In the battle for Dezful, an Iranian general requests air support leading President Bani Sadr to release many Iranian pilots still loyal to the Shah from jail. They come to the aid of Iranian ground forces largely curtailing any further Iraqi advances into Iranian territory.

7 November 1980- Iranian commando units attack Iraqi oil export terminals at Mina al-Baler and al-Faw.

10 November 1980- Iraq captures Khorramshahr but loses over 6,000 troops while Iranian casualties are even higher. Soon after their costly victory, Iraqi troops begin to dig in and slow their advance into Iranian territory.

2 December 1980- Saddam Hussein accuses the U.S. of supporting "Iran's 'aggression' against Iraq."

26 December 1980- Saddam Hussein says that the Iraqi front-line will be the new military border between the two countries until the war is over. Hussein also rules out a withdrawal

until Iran accepts full Iraqi control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway as well as self-rule by the ethnic Arab population in Southwestern Iran.

4 January 1981- Iran alleges that it has destroyed 500 Iraqi oil centers, military bases, airports and other strategic targets since the war began. The country also claims to have "ruined Iraq's oil industry." .

5 January 1981- Iranian President Bani Sadr announces that he has ordered his country to begin a counteroffensive against Iraq using both Basji volunteers (The People's Army) and regular armed forces.

6 January 1981- The war intensifies with Iran claiming they have killed around 550 Iraqis and captured another 1,700 in two battles. Iraq, however, charges that Iranians are retreating, leaving behind 381 dead Iranian soldiers, "a large number of weapons, equipment and tanks, destroyed and in good condition, as well as prisoners."

10 January 1981- Tehran accuses Iraq of using napalm and chemical bombs against the city of Ahfaz in Southern Iran.

18 January 1981- Saddam Hussein alleges that Iran has been getting American arms and spare parts from private markets despite the U.S. embargo. Meanwhile, U.N. Special Envoy Ol of Palme warns of potential superpower involvement in what has been, up until this point, a strictly regional conflict.

26 January 1981- The Kurdish guerrilla group Pesh Merga, based in Northwest Iran, reportedly begins attacks on Iranian forces using Soviet-made Kalashnikovs and U.S. designed M16 rifles. Iraq claims they have no role in coordinating the Iranian-based Kurdish resistance.

1 February 1981- A Lebanese newspaper reports that Iraq has received 60 Mirage F1 fighter jets from France despite France's professed neutrality in the Iran-Iraq conflict. This is to be the first of four French shipments of the jet to Iraqi forces.

3 February 1981- A senior member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council claims the Soviet Union has ceased weapon deliveries to Iraq.

4 February 1981- Citing unnamed London-based diplomatic sources, The New York Times reports that around 100 Soviet-made T-54 and T-55 tanks shipped from Eastern Europe have been unloaded at Saudi ports with the intention of being shipped to Iraq. This comes amid complaints by Iran that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the UAE are financing the Iraqi war effort.

9 February 1981- Both Iran and Iraq agree to a visit by Islamic leaders looking to forge an Islamic peace initiative to end the Iran-Iraq war.

11 February 1981- The Iranian delegation walks out of the conference of the nonaligned movement as Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi offers Iran a cease-fire saying that Iraq is ready to end the 5-month-old conflict. Iran had previously been asking the non-aligned movement to call for the expulsion of Iraq.

26 February 1981- Iraq resumes pumping oil through its 550-mile pipeline that runs from ~ through Syria, to the Mediterranean. Iraqi oil has been cut off twice since the war began in September 1980.

28 February 1981- A high-level Islamic peace mission arrives in Tehran in an attempt to end the conflict. Iran, however, will not negotiate an end to the war until Iraqi troops withdraw from Iranian territory.

4 March 1981- The Islamic peace mission presents a detailed proposal for a cease-fire calling for the disengagement of the opposing troops, the deployment of a joint Islamic military force, and, finally, negotiations. However, the plan is immediately rejected in both Baghdad and Tehran.

7 March 1981- Iran's Supreme Defense Council officially rejects the proposals for a ceasefire and negotiated settlement with Iraq. Baghdad responds by immediately stepping up military action against Iran. Iraqi planes begin bombing the town of liam killing four people and wounding 70. There are also reports that the Soviet made Frog-7 surface-to-surface missile hit an oil refinery in the province of Khuzestan.

27 March 1981- The Islamic peace movement begins its second attempt to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

4-5 April 1981-Iran's dominant Islamic Republican Party says that it can only hold talks with an Iraqi government "based on the will of the Iraqi people, 'not the present treacherous rulers of Baghdad.'" Iranian jet fighters also bombed four airbases deep inside Iraqi territory destroying a number of Tupolev bombers.

21 April 1981- Kuwait grants an interest-free loan of \$2 billion to Baghdad to help reconstruct areas destroyed in the war with Iran. Some estimates claim that Iraq has received between \$6 billion and \$7 billion in loans from Arab countries since the war began last September.

May 1981- Iraq reportedly purchases 100 tons of yellow cake from Niger.

4 May 1981- Libya reportedly begins shipping military supplies to Iran, and also offers to train Iranian tank crews.

4 May 1981- Iran says that Iraqi shelling of the oil refinery at Abadan in southwestern Iran has resulted in the death of 22 Iranian citizens. Iraq claims this shelling was in response to Iranian shelling of the oil terminal at Faw on the Iraqi side of the Shatt al Arab waterway.

5 May 1981- The Washington Post reports that the Soviet Union is indirectly supplying arms to Iraq through its allies in Eastern Europe. The Soviets have also helped to repair a Soviet-built Iraqi power plant recently damaged by Iranian warplanes.

7 June 1981- The Iraqi military amasses 60,000 troops and 1,000 tanks on the outskirts of the oil-rich Iranian city of Abadan, a city that both Iran and Iraq regard as the key to control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway. An Iraqi offensive is expected to come within days.

7 June 1981- Israeli fighter pilots bomb and destroy the French-built Osirak nuclear facility 12 miles southeast of Baghdad. Iraq says its nuclear technology has not been seriously damaged and vows to continue building its nuclear arsenal. Though the Soviets charge the United States as an accomplice in the act, the U.S. administration immediately moves to suspend the sale of fighter-bombers to Israel.

11 June 1981- Iranian President Bani Sadr is dismissed as chief of Iranian armed forces. Later in the month he flees the country for France.

17 June 1981- Libyan leader Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi announces that he will soon visit both Tehran and Baghdad in an attempt to bring an end to conflict. Until this point, Libya has been supporting Iran in the war against Iraq.

21 June 1981- Olof Palme embarks on his fourth trip to Tehran in order to convince the Iranian government to come to the negotiating table with Iraq. After visiting the leadership in Tehran, Palme will fly to Iraq to begin negotiations with President Hussein.

24 June 1981- Britain signs a trade-pact with Baghdad in the hope of bringing business between the two countries to more than \$2 billion annually.

16 July 1981- Saudi Arabia offers to finance the reconstruction of the French-built Iraqi nuclear reactor destroyed by Israeli manned forces in the 7 June attacks.

27 September 1981- Iran claims that its forces have driven the Iraqi military from the oil-rich city of Abadan, killing over 600 and capturing 1,500 Iraqi troops.

29 November 1981- The Iranian military launches an attack on Iraqi forces in Khuzestan. Iran claims to have captured 1,300 Iraqi troops and killed 1,000 while regaining control of the border region. Iraq concedes that its troops have lost some positions.

15 December 1981- Saddam Hussein says that his country is ready to end the war with Iran if Tehran agrees to recognize Iraq's borders. Iran rejects Hussein's plea.

21 December 1981- Kuwait and the V.A.E. agree to loan Iraq another \$2 billion to aid in the war against Iran. This brings the total of loans extended to Baghdad by the Gulf Emirates to \$16 billion.

29 December 1981- Syria decides to initiate talks with Tehran in an attempt to end the Iran-Iraq war and instead focus Muslim energies on the struggle against Israel.

1982

6 January 1982- Iraqi Kurds join with dissident Ba'athists, breakaway Iraqi military leaders, and Iraqi Shiites, in an attempt to overthrow the Iraqi leadership. The coalition is supported financially by Iran and Syria.

29 January 1982- Jordan's King Hussein announces that he will send a contingent of Jordanian troops to Iraq to help in the war against Iran. It is reported that thousands of young Jordanians are eager to volunteer.

March 1982- The State and Commerce Departments remove Iraq from the U.S. government's list of countries supporting international terrorism, without consulting Congress. Subsequently, Commerce is authorized to disallow exports to Iraq for only two reasons: risk of diversion to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, or the People's Republic of China; or risk of use for nuclear weapons development.

8 March 1982- The New York Times reports that Iranians receiving military equipment from Israel, North Korea, Syria, Libya, the Soviet Union, and several countries in Western Europe. \$100 to \$200 million in arms, spare parts and ammunition have reportedly been shipped to Tehran since the war with Iraq began.

19 March 1982- President Saddam Hussein sends a special envoy to the nine-member Islamic mediation mission with written proposals for cease-fire and Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory.

12 April 1982- Saddam Hussein announces that he is ready to withdraw troops from Iran provided there will be guarantees that this move will end the war and that Iran will respect Baghdad's border claims.

16 April 1982- The U.S. purchases \$53.1 million worth of crude oil from Iran in the first American purchase of Iranian oil since the country took American diplomats hostage in November 1979.

30 April 1981- Iran launches a new offensive against Iraq aimed at finally driving the Iraqis out of Iranian territory.

May 24, 1981- Israeli media report that the U.S. is encouraging Egypt to supply Soviet arms to Iraq and that American weapons are being supplied to Egypt for shipment to Iraq, with the goal of establishing a pro-U.S. Arab front comprising Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Iraq. Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir are reported to have decided to launch an "all-out diplomatic campaign against the delivery of American weapons to Jordan and Iraq."

25 May 1982- Officials in the Reagan administration announced that Iran's defeat of Iraq would create a potentially dangerous situation for Western interests.

June 1982- The Soviet Union resumes arms shipments to Iraq, which had been suspended since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war.

27 October 1982- Iran announces elections will be held in December to choose a successor to leader Ayatollah Khomeini, 83, who is said to be in poor health.

2 November 1982- Iranian manned forces launch an offensive against Iraq's strategic oil port of Basra. Iran's president, Ali Khamenei, says the Iranian military will proceed towards Baghdad.

19 December 1982- U.S. officials discover that Iran has been trading oil for weapons with North Korea. Reportedly, North Korea has supplied Iran with 40% of the approximately \$2 million worth of weapons used in the war with Iraq.

13 January 1983:- According to a report, Western diplomats have discovered that China has been supplying Chinese-made weapons to Iraq in return for Iraqi oil. Chinese officials have also been allowing North Korean planes carrying weapons to Iran to stop and refuel in China. Some western officials allege that Chinese planes have been carrying North Korean weapons to Tehran independently. China has also signed a Sino Iranian trade pact with Iran allowing \$300 million in increased trade between the two countries. Many believe that this package

includes Chinese military supplies and civilian equipment that can be converted into military equipment.

8 February 1983- Iran launches an invasion of southeast Iraq in what many analysts call the largest offensive since the war broke out in September 1980.

20 September 1983- Ayatollah Khomeini threatens to cut off oil supplies to the West by closing the Persian Gulf if Western countries step up military aid to Iraq. He also vows to restrict shipping in the Gulf if Arab states in the region continue to allow their ports to be used by ships delivering weapons to Iraq.

31 October 1983- The U.N. Security Council calls on both Iran and Iraq to immediately end all hostilities in the Persian Gulf region. Iraq accepts the Security Council mandate while Iran immediately rejects it. .

12 February 1984- Iraq launches surface-to-surface missiles and air strikes against Iranian civilians in the city of Dezful near the Iran-Iraq border, killing 5 and wounding over 100. Iraq claims this is in response to earlier Iranian strikes against a number of Iraqi population centers. Iran responds to the Iraqi attacks by shelling at least three Iraqi cities. This marks the first time in the conflict that both sides are intentionally striking at civilian targets.

16 February 1984- Iranian forces launch a major offensive drive against Iraqi border fortifications bombing three Iraqi towns and shelling others along the border. Iraq claims it has lost 17 while Iran insists that this drive has resulted in well over 1,200 Iraqi casualties.

18 February 1984- Iran agrees to a United Nations plea for a group to inspect civilian areas of the Persian Gulf damaged by the war but the country said that it would not participate in U.N. sponsored negotiations. Nonetheless, both sides in the conflict agree to end attacks on civilians.

4 March 1984- The New York Times quotes General Fakhri, a senior Iraqi military official, as saying that his country reserves the right to use chemical weapons against Iran because "we will use all possible means to protect our country." Iran has previously charged that Iraq has used nitrogen mustard gas against Iranian troops though Iraq has denied those claims.

5 March 1984-U.S. officials publicly condemn Iraq for using chemical weapons.

8 March 1984-The United Nations decides to send a mission to Baghdad to investigate claims that Iraq has used chemical weapons.

22 March 1984- The Soviet Union agrees to finance and build a nuclear power plant in Iraq in what is believed to be the first Soviet nuclear reactor sold to the Third World. The plant is to replace the French-built nuclear facility destroyed by Israeli warplanes on 9 June 1984

14 May 1984- A Kuwaiti oil tanker carrying over 80,000 tons of crude oil to Britain is attacked traversing the Persian Gulf by two Iranian jets. This attack inaugurates a new stage in the war which will become known as "The Tanker War" characterized by attacks on Persian Gulf shipping by both Iran and Iraq.

15 June 1984- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar brokers an agreement between Iran and Iraq in which both sides agree to halt attacks on civilian targets.

27 June 1984- The Reagan administration agrees to send \$75 million worth of air defense equipment to Kuwait even though the Gulf emirate says it is also going to the Soviets for aid.

9 July 1984- Kuwait signs a \$327 million arms deal with the Soviet Union.

22 September 1984- The war enters its fifth year with an Iraqi air attack on an Iranian petrochemical plant located at the head of the Persian Gulf.

27 September 1984- Shintaro Abe, the Japanese foreign minister, presents a cease-fire proposal to U.N. General Assembly designed to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war. Japanese civilians are currently working to build a petrochemical plant in southern Iran.

8 October 1984- Iraq breaks a three-week cease-fire in the "Tanker War" with an attack on a ship departing from Iran's Kharg Island killing six including two British officers.

19 October 1984- Iranian armed forces mount a massive attack against Iraq in the mountains northeast of Baghdad in what has become the first major ground campaign of the war in over eight months. Tehran radio soon reports that Iran has retaken 20 square miles of land from Iraq in what it describes as a "spectacular victory."

24 October 1984- The United States Information Service reopens its office in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad. The office has been closed since 1958. Many see this as a prelude to a restoration of relations between Washington and Baghdad.

7 March 1985- Both Iran and Iraq abrogate the June 1984 treaty that banned military attacks on civilians, according to reports. Iran complains that Iraqi shelling of the southwestern Iranian region of Khorramshahr has killed at least 14 and wounded 123 civilians, while Iraq

reports that Iranian artillery fire on the Iraqi city of Basra has killed an unspecified number of Iraqi non-combatants. This initiates an escalation of attacks on civilians by both sides.

31 March 1985-U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar begins a ten-day tour of the Persian Gulf. While Iraq has formally invited the Secretary General to Baghdad, Iran has still not indicated that it is prepared to discuss "full-scale cessation of hostilities"-a necessary condition if the Secretary General is to visit Tehran.

27 September 1985- At a speech to the U.N. General Assembly, Jordan's King Hussein announces that consultation between the two superpowers is "necessary" to bring about an end to the Iran-Iraq war. Also during the General Assembly meeting, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz pointedly blamed Iran for both initiating and extending the conflict. Aziz said that "Iran's undisguised objective-the toppling of the political and social systems in Iraq and other countries in the region in which the Iranians want to establish their own brand of backwards, barbaric rule," is the cause of the war. However, Aziz also said that "the first necessary step on the road to peace should be a meeting of the Security Council attended by both parties to the conflict."

24 February 1986- The U.N. Security Council passes a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war.

25 February 1986- Iran launches a new offensive in northeastern Iraq in an attempt to threaten Iraq's oilfields near Kirkuk.

14 March 1986-A U.N. mission sent to Baghdad concludes that Iraq has used chemical weapons "on many occasions." In other developments, the Reagan administration warns Iran that if they carry a military offensive into other gulf states, the U.S. would consider it "a major threat to U.S. interests." Likewise, Timothy Renton, British Foreign Office minister of state, says that Britain will aid Kuwait if the Gulf emirate becomes threatened by an Iranian military offensive

24 August 1986- Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khomeini says in a speech that Iran must fight until victory and "finish off" Saddam. Hussein. Khomeini also says that "We should neither submit to imposed peace, nor to imposed arbitration" and that "We should continue the war until victory-and it is near."

25 August 1986- Iran announces that it plans to resume the export of natural gas to the Soviet Union. American officials see the move as one designed to put pressure on Iraq because, while

officially claiming neutrality in the war, the Soviet Union has been a major supplier of arms to Iraq.

23 September 1986- In a speech given to the United Nations General Assembly, Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, says that the Soviet Union considers both Iran and Iraq "sincere friends" and that the Soviets are "making use of the possibilities available to us to convince the parties to the conflict that they should make peace."

1 June 1987-The U.N. Security Council fails to agree to a U.S. proposal that would impose an international embargo on selling weapons to Iran. One diplomat, who wishes to remain anonymous, says that he think there would have been more support for the U.S. proposal had the Reagan administration not decided to secretly sell weapons to Iran.

4 June 1987-President Reagan gives a speech at an economic summit meeting in Venice, Italy in which he threatens both Iran and Iraq with an arms embargo if the two countries refuse negotiations to end the war.

21 June 1987- The U.N. Security Council agrees to a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war.

28 June 1987- The Iranian press reports that Iraq has dropped mustard gas in a predominantly Kurdish region of north western Iran killing ten and wounding over 650 Kurds. "Most of the martyred and wounded people were children, old women and men," the official news agency wrote.

20 July 1987- The U.N. Security Council unanimously passes another resolution calling for a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war. This resolution becomes known as Resolution 598 and initially calls for an international arms embargo against both Iran and Iraq if either side decides not accede to a cease-fire within two months. The Iranian delegate to the U.N., however, rejects the Security Council motion calling it worthless and saying that it would be ignored by his government. In sharp contrast with the Iranian point of view, an Iraqi government spokesman in Baghdad says that "Our primary impression regarding the text of the resolution is positive." George Shultz says that the U.S. "is determined that this mandatory resolution not become an empty effort." The chief of the Soviet delegation to the U.N., Aleksandr M. Belonogov, says that the "concentration of armed forces of third parties in the area continues (with) dangerous consequences of increased foreign military activity and presence in the conflict area." This is an apparent reference to the high number of U.S. naval warships in the Persian Gulf.

4 August 1987-Iran and the Soviet Union reach an agreement in which the two countries would cooperate on the building of oil-pipelines from Iran to the Soviet Union, joint shipping in the Caspian Sea, and, according to the official Iranian news agency, the "expansion of cooperation in the arena of power, steel, and oil refining ... [as well as] plans to build a railroad linking the Soviet Union with the Persian Gulf."

24 December 1987- All fifteen members of the United Nations Security Council declare themselves ready to accept U.N. Resolution 598 calling for a cease-fire in the war. The Council, however, stops short of agreeing to a U.S. proposal which would impose a global arms embargo on Iran if that country does not accept the U.N. sponsored ceasefire, but all agree that they are willing to take further measures against Iran if the government in Tehran does not comply. Both China and the Soviet Union were previously opposed to Resolution 598. Many Western diplomats believe Chinese opposition to the U.N. proposal stemmed from the fact that Beijing was supplying Iran with Chinese-made weapons. The Soviets, on the other hand, had, until today, said that they would support the proposal only if the U.S. were to pull all of its warships out of the Persian Gulf. Rafsanjani said that the Security Council's move is the wrong way to end the war and that any measure that would enforce a global arms embargo on Iran "would only serve to make the Iranian nation more impatient to reach final victory."

11 March 1988-In a truce signed in Ankara, Iran and Iraq agree to halt attacks on each other's cities.

29 April 1988-President Reagan orders the American Navy to use military force to defend "neutral" ships in the Persian Gulf if they come under attack from Iranian missiles. Until now, only American ships could be protected militarily from Iranian attack.

16 June 1988- France and Iran restore official diplomatic relations.

15 July 1988- The Soviet Union asks the United Nations to call for the removal of U.S. Naval vessels from the Persian Gulf.

18 July 1988- A letter from Iranian President Ali Khamenei to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar announces that Iran is prepared to fully accept an official U.N. sponsored cease-fire. While the Iraqi delegation remains skeptical of the Iranian acceptance, the Reagan administration calls the move a "major breakthrough" and says that it could lead to a reduction in the size of the U.S. force in the Persian Gulf.

20 July 1988- Ayatollah Khomeini says that he personally endorses a cease-fire. The United Nations announces that it will send missions to both Tehran and Baghdad to begin working on a formal cease-fire.

20 August 1988- At 7:00 AM local time in Baghdad an official U.N.-sponsored ceasefire goes into effect. Three hundred and fifty U.N. peacekeepers spread out along the, 740-mile border between Iran and Iraq to begin to monitor the agreement.

1988 8 August: United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 is in effect and in 20th August peace is restored in Iran, bringing an end to Iran-Iraq war and the UN peacekeepers from UNIIMOG are present along the Iran-Iraq border to prevent any other border skirmishes.

1989 9 November: Fall of the Berlin Wall, this signals the end of Soviet Union, they were very supportive of Iraq and provided them with arms and trade.

**Delegates are advised to note: history, as we know it, from this point forward has been substantially changed.**

1990 28 May: President of Iraq Saddam Hussein and Emir of Kuwait Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah meet at the Arab League Summit in Baghdad.

1990 30 May: Iraqi president Saddam Hussein says that oil overproduction by Kuwait and United Arab Emirates was an "economic warfare" against Iraq.

1990 15 July: Iraq accuses Kuwait of stealing oil from the Rumaila oil field, Iraq's oil field near the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border and warns of military action.

1990 22 July: Iraq begins deploying troops to the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border and building a massive military buildup.

1990 24 July: President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak travels to Baghdad to discuss with Saddam Hussein about the dispute between Kuwait and Iraq.

1990 2 August: About 100,000 Iraqi troops invade Kuwait

1990 2 August: Battle of Dasman Palace takes place. Emir Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah flees to Saudi Arabia with his family and ministers

1990 3 August: President of the United States George H.W. Bush announces that [U.S. Navy](#) ships are deployed to the Persian Gulf and declares that the invasion “will not stand.” Iraqi forces reach Kuwaiti-Saudi border. The Arab League condemns Iraq.

1990 4 August: Alaa Hussein Ali is appointed as the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Free Kuwait and Ali Hassan al-Majid as Governor of the Kuwait Governorate which is declared as the 19th Governorate of Iraq

1990 5 August: Emir Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah forms the Government in exile in Ta'if, Saudi Arabia

1990 6 August: United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 implements international sanctions on Iraq. Yemen doesn't take part in the vote in the UNSC, while the Soviet Union and China also abstain.

1990 6 August: United States Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney meets King of Saudi Arabia Fahd in Riyadh to discuss sending U.S. military troops to defend Saudi Arabia in case of Iraqi invasion.

1990 7 August: 15, 000 U.S. troops, 32 destroyers and 100 helicopters and fighter planes arrive in Saudi Arabia

1990 9 August: United Nations General Assembly Resolution condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, while the Security Council remains in a deadlock due to abstentions by voting members.

1990 9 August: Iraq closes all its land borders

1990 10 August: Arab League Emergency summit takes place in Cairo. Majority Arab countries condemn the invasion and call Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait and return Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah as Emir of Kuwait. Only Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization supports the Iraqi invasion.

1990 10 August: Arab League Cairo Summit votes, by very small margin, to send Egyptian, Syrian and Moroccan military troops to the Gulf region to support Kuwait.

1990 12 August: Naval blockade of Iraq by US begins. Iraq offers to withdraw in exchange for an Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian territory ( the Gaza Strip and the West Bank) and a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon.

1990 13 August: Indian Government starts to airlift Indian nationals from Kuwait via Amman to Mumbai. About 175,000 Indian nationals are evacuated from Kuwait through 20 October.

1990 15 August: Iran and Iraq re-establish diplomatic relations first time after the end of the Iran-Iraq War.

1990 16 August: Secretary Dick Cheney orders U.S. naval ships to stop all cargo and tankers leaving and entering Iraq and Kuwait.

1990 19 August: United Arab Emirates allows foreign troops to enter its territory

1990 20 August: Hundred of thousands of Pakistani, Egyptian, Palestinian, and Filipino guest workers flee Kuwait to Jordan

1990 20 August: 82 British nationals are taken hostages in Kuwait

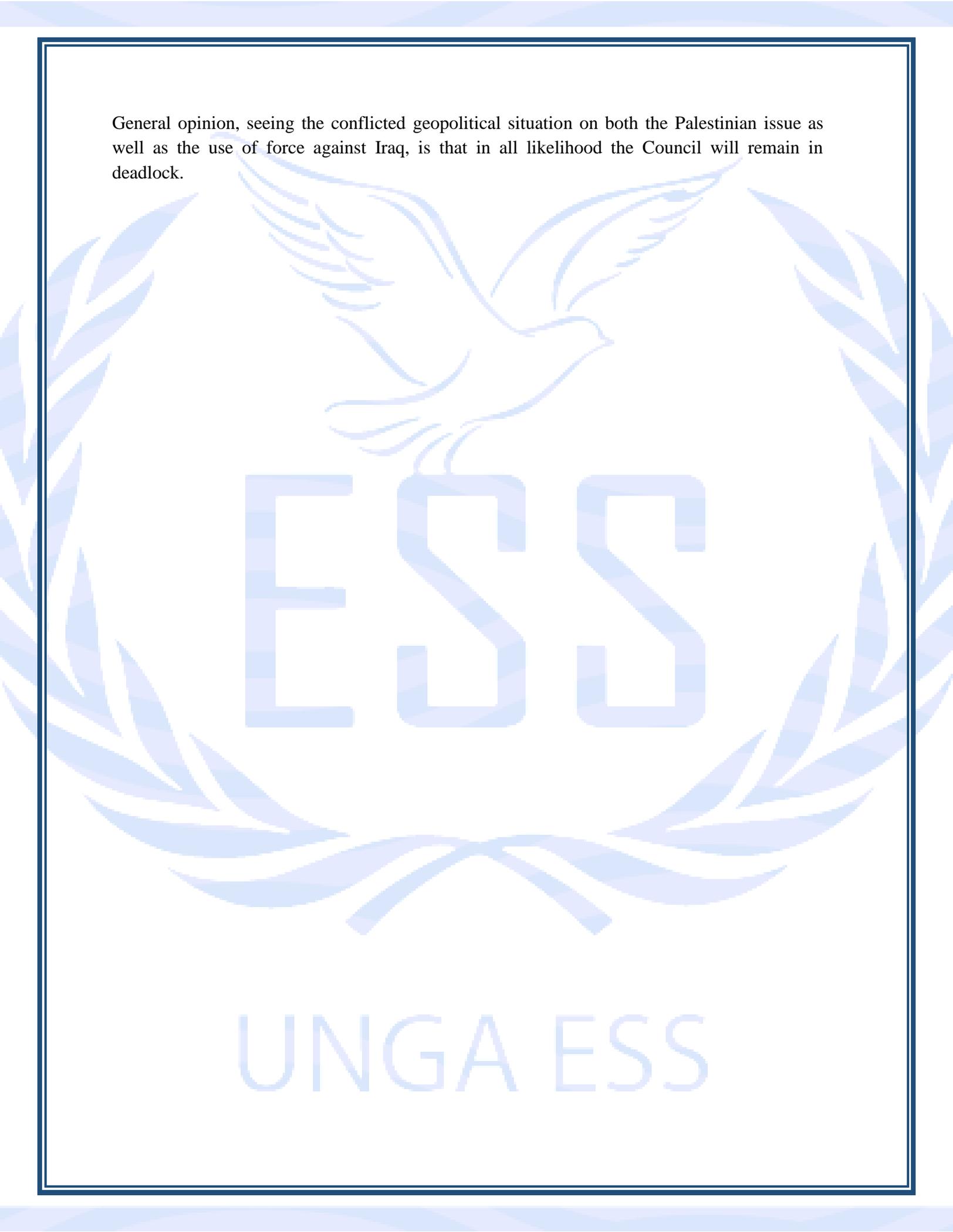
1990 21 August: Syria joins earlier Egyptian commitment to defend Saudi Arabia.

1990 22 August: United States of America issues an ultimatum to the Iraqi government to withdraw from Kuwait. Says it will be forced to consider using force if Iraq fails to commit to an end of aggression against Kuwait.

1990 24 August: Iraqi government rejects USA's ultimatum as 'empty threats'. Says it will participate in no mediatory steps until the USA withdraws all troops from the region. Further reminds the international community of its responsibility to find a solution to the ongoing conflict in Palestine.

1990 29 August: An emergency session of United Nations Security Council is called for by the United States of America, citing the threat to international peace from Iraq. Ambassadors from Russia and China confirm of the issue of the Israel-Palestine conflict being on the table for discussion.

General opinion, seeing the conflicted geopolitical situation on both the Palestinian issue as well as the use of force against Iraq, is that in all likelihood the Council will remain in deadlock.



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