

Abdul-Amir Abdul-Aziz al-Anbari and his diplomatic activity in the United Nations for the period 1990-1992

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Abstract

The personality of Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir Abdul Aziz Al-Anbari, was chosen to shed light on his diplomatic activity in the United Nations, as he held the position of Iraq's permanent representative to that organization for three years from 1990-1992, and those years witnessed important events in Iraq and the region. , especially after the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, and the accompanying important repercussions at the level of Iraq and the region, as well as at the international level.

Keywords: diplomacy, United Nation (UN), permanent representative.

INTRODUCTION

The study of contemporary Iraqi personalities and highlighting their political and diplomatic activity is one of the important topics that need to search for original documents related to the role played by these personalities, especially since the diplomatic work of any personality requires a briefing in all its aspects in order to clarify the most important roles played by these political figures, and from here The personality of Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir Abdul Aziz Al-Anbari, was chosen to shed light on his diplomatic activity in the United Nations, as he held the position of Iraq's permanent representative to that organization for three years from 1990-1992, and those years witnessed important events in Iraq and the region. , especially after the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, and the accompanying important repercussions at the level of Iraq.

The research consisted of four main axes and a conclusion. The first included his life, studies, and graduation in government jobs prior to his assumption of the position of Iraq's permanent

ambassador to the United Nations. The third is on his diplomatic activity at the United Nations during 1991 and the accompanying US and Western military intervention in Iraq following the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait. The fourth axis sheds light on his diplomatic activity at the United Nations during 1992.

The research was based on various sources, including the United Nations documents for the years 1992-1990, as well as Iraqi books and newspapers.

First: Abd al-Amir al-Anbari - his life, studies, and graduation in government jobs before he assumed the position of Iraq's ambassador to the United Nations.

Abdul-Amir Ali Imran al-Anbari was born in the city of Ramadi in 1936 AD, to an Iraqi father and mother and four children. He holds a BA from the College of Law in Baghdad in 1956, and a PhD in International Law and International Relations from Harvard University in 1960 AD, he held several positions, including:

1. Appointed as a teacher at the College of Law, University of Baghdad in 1961.
2. Transferred to the Iraqi National Oil Company in 1965 as Head of Research
3. Director of the Legal Department of the Iraqi Oil Company in 1966.
4. Assistant Director-General of the Follow-up Committee for Oil Affairs and Agreements Implementation in the Office of the Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council in 1972.
5. Member of the Iraqi delegation negotiating with foreign companies in Iraq, which ended with the nationalization of Iraq's oil in 1972.
6. Director-General of the Ministry of Oil and Minerals in 1974.
7. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development in 1978.
8. Iraq's ambassador to Britain in 1987.
9. Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, 1990-1992.
10. Iraq's permanent delegate to UNESCO in Paris in 1993.
11. Iraq's ambassador to the Vatican in 2001.

After the US occupation of Iraq on April 9, 2003, Paris was the headquarters for his stay (1)

Second: His diplomatic role when assuming the position of Iraq's permanent representative at the United Nations in 1990

Al-Jumhuriya newspaper reported on April 5, 1990 that the head of the Iraqi delegation to the United Nations, Abd al-Amir al-Anbari, the permanent representative of Iraq to the United Nations, had affirmed to the meetings of the Conference on Disarmament that took place in Geneva, Iraq's inalienable right as an independent and sovereign state to have access to the technology it needs for industrial development. The head of the Iraqi delegation warned against the propaganda and misinformation campaign raised by Britain, the United States of America and (Israel), stressing

that this campaign paves the way for a new aggression against Iraqi industrial and scientific facilities, and to besiege the legitimate aspirations of the Iraqi people for advancement and progress, and the head of the Iraqi delegation mentioned the Zionist aggression in 1981 against Iraqi peaceful installations subject to international control, and warned against the presence of nuclear weapons in the Middle East region because of the grave danger to security and peace there, and added that Iraq and the Arab countries called to remove nuclear weapons from this region and prohibit the presence of such weapons on the territory of the countries of the region, whether they have them or are under their control or under the control of a country outside the region, and he made it clear that the permanent opposition of the Zionist entity (Israel) and its refusal to renounce the possession of nuclear weapons in a legally binding way and to subject its nuclear activities to international supervision, like Iraq, has come without the creation of a demilitarized zone in the Middle East (2).

Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, after assuming his position, sent a letter dated May 23, 1990, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in which he affirmed, "On instructions from my government, I have the honor to enclose the text file of a statement issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency regarding the inspection of the last safeguards. For the Iraqi nuclear facilities, I would be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annex and circulate it as a document of the Security Council. (3) He added that "routine safeguards inspections in Iraq, at the request of the Iraqi authorities, the International Atomic Energy Agency publishes the following statement regarding the latest inspection process." Regarding safeguards in Iraq, routine safeguards inspections of nuclear facilities in Iraq were conducted. In early April 1990, Iraq's representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency sent detailed statements of conclusions on May 2, 1990, and it was concluded that all safeguarded materials had been counted" (4).

Abd al-Amir al-Anbari, the permanent representative of Iraq to the United Nations, sent a letter dated August 19, 1990, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which stated: The following information is available to us regarding the Iraqi oil tanker Baba Karkar. At 2:30 on the 17th of August 1990, the ship harassed the tanker Baba Karkar and asked it to stop for inspection and change its course, adding that if the tanker failed to do so, it would shoot, and this is what actually happened. As the American ship fired three missiles at the tanker, which all fell into the sea, the Iraqi government renews its appeal to the international community to express its strong protest against the tyrannical and illegal acts of piracy and aggression carried out by the United States of America against Iraq, and calls for the adoption of appropriate measures to prevent the United States from committing such acts in this disgraceful way, I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Council security (5)

Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, addressed a letter dated November 12, 1990 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which included all of the following: At eleven thirty on November 3, 1990, our air defenses detected a hostile target consisting of two planes flying at an altitude of 11,000 m and at a speed of 720 km per hour towards the borders of our country adjacent to the Hijaz region. Our country violated our borders with a depth of 5 km, in addition to the flight of TR-1 planes over the area at an altitude of 20,000 m. Hijaz in the south-western region of Kuwait, the first goal consists of forming two planes flying at an altitude of 7500 m and at a speed of 750 km per hour, it immediately deviated to the right at an angle of 170 degrees and violated the borders of Du To us, at a depth of 3 km, it was identified on our detection equipment as F-15S. The second target, which was flying at an altitude of 6500 meters, consisted of a formation of two aircraft, which were identified on our equipment as F-14S, continued to fly over our border at an angle of 170 degrees. Then I veered at an angle of 90 degrees, I

would be grateful if you would distribute this document as a document Security Council" (6).

Meanwhile, the forty-fifth session of the United Nations was held in New York at three o'clock, corresponding to Friday, October 5, 1990, headed by Guido de Marco from the State of Malta. The Iraqi delegation's speech was delivered by Tariq Aziz in the presence of the permanent representative of Iraq to the United Nations Abdul-Amir al-Anbari, as he said, "The American delegate who used to speak under the weight of a feeling of grandeur will not be able to overturn the known facts. The policy of American imperialism and its allies has an unhonorable history with the peoples of the world, especially the peoples of the third world, and this history extends through a long bloody chain that begins from his dirty crimes in Vietnam to Africa, Asia, Grenada and its Arab people, history knows these bloody events, and the future will point to other crimes, it is the aggressive imperialist policy and these are its characteristics with regard to our region" (7).

Tariq Aziz pointed out the following:

- The United States, with a surprising speed, sent its military forces to occupy the land and waters of the Arabian Peninsula, based on its desire and orders, and it will remain there until it decides that according to its illegal interests, and the number of forces that occupied our Arab land is approximately 300,000 soldiers, as for aircraft carriers.
- The continuous threats launched by the men of the US administration against Iraq are numerous, starting from the highest levels in the US administration. Perhaps we remember (8) what US President George Bush said in the US Congress during his last speech in the joint session.
- The siege of inhuman and inhuman starvation against the people of Iraq with their children, men and women, that comprehensive ban that was imposed even before the Security Council issued its decisions regarding the boycott and took the character of totalitarianism, contradicting even those

decisions that included food and medical supplies.

- The media and psychological disinformation campaign led by US imperialism and in cooperation with the global experiences of Zionism (Israel) constitutes a large-scale campaign that supports the military effort and the siege of starvation.
- Exploiting the new conditions in Eastern Europe and trying to direct them to the whole world becomes under the control of the United States and considers the period that followed the Cold War stage as a stage of victory for imperialism and its capitalist system.
- Hegemony over the United Nations and its organs, especially the Security Council, and we know this story through what happened during the last two months, which was embodied with the decisions made.

Third: His diplomatic activity at the United Nations during 1991

The year 1991 witnessed an important activity for Iraq's delegate to the United Nations, after the developments that Iraq witnessed after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990. On instructions from my Government, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Iraq supports the Soviet peace initiative, and I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.(9)

On the other hand, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, sent a letter dated March 18, 1991, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which included the following: "On instructions from my government, I have the honor to refer to the letter addressed to you by Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of my government. On March 5, 1991, I assure you that the asset catalogs of the Islamic Museum and the National Museum that were brought to Iraq from Kuwait are ready for submission to the authority that has been identified. I kindly

request you to circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council" (10).

Abdul-Amir al-Anbari, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, on March 24, 1991, sent a letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in which he affirmed the following "based on instructions from my government and attached to the letter I sent to you on March 20, 1991 regarding the continued flight of US military aircraft over Iraqi territory." I have the honor to inform you of this so far, a group of aircraft has carried out a total of 171 sorties, focusing on operations in the areas of southern Baghdad, Qadisiyah, eastern Baghdad, Tikrit, Najaf, Kut and Karbala, flying at an altitude ranging between 3000 and 7500 km per hour. In addition, the American planes shot down two B-9 planes. in northern Iraq, and I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council(11).

In continuation of his diplomatic activity, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, the permanent representative of Iraq to the United Nations, sent a letter dated April 17, 1991 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Through the Iraqi airspace:

1. On April 14 and 15, 1991, the US-Saudi air activity amounted to 110 sorties, with 54 formations, one of them consisting of four planes, at an altitude ranging from 5,500 to 8000 meters and at a speed of 750 km per hour.
2. The planes were identified as 14- or 15-f, and the air operations were concentrated over Baghdad, Aziziyah, Ramadi and Al-Hashimiya for the purpose of reconnaissance and surveillance. I would be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the UN Security Council" (12)

Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul-Amir al-Anbari, sent a letter dated April 27, 1991 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which stated: "On instructions from my government, I have the honor to inform you that the American forces continue to violate Iraqi lands and their grave encroachments on the sovereignty of Iraq." And his security, at ten o'clock on April

20, 1991, 11 Chinook aircraft landed with foreign forces estimated at an infantry battalion with full weapons and equipment in the districts of Tal Akbar and Dar Hawzan at four thirty of the same day, with large transport vehicles carrying American soldiers that entered Iraqi territory coming from Turkey on The length of the Ibrahim Al-Khalil road to Zakho, heading to the Ibrahim Al-Khalil checkpoint and then entering Iraqi territory, and these operations constitute a flagrant violation of Iraq's sovereignty and a clear interference in its internal affairs, with the aim of undermining its security and internal stability, or notifying you of these interferences and violations, I ask you to take the necessary measures to stop them In accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, I would be grateful if you would have this document circulated as a document of the Security Council"(13).

Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, also sent a letter dated May 6, 1991, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in which he affirmed, "Based on instructions from my government and attached to our correspondence, the last of which is our letter No. 84 on May 5, 1991. I have the honor to inform you of the occurrence of new Iranian violations of the ceasefire. Between Iraq and Iran, at three o'clock on May 4, 1991, an Iranian force infiltrated a control point within the Iraqi army and fired at the positions of the Iraqi front units, which led to the fall of three officers and fourteen others, and at exactly three thirty on May 4, 1991 Three Iranian groups, numbering between fifty and sixty, supported by mortar shells, attacked the Iraqi front units, and these new violations are added to the list of previous Iranian violations of the cease-fire clauses between the two countries. My country's government affirms, as it has done on previous occasions, that it holds the Iranian government responsible for all the damage caused to Iraq as a result of these violations. I would be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the UN Security Council." (14)

Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul-Amir al-Anbari, sent a letter dated May 6, 1991, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which included the following:

1. On 3, 4 and 5 1991, the US-Saudi air activity amounted to three sorties, with three aircraft forming at a speed of 720 km at an altitude of 6000 meters.

2.F-14s have been identified and air operations are concentrated over Kut, Karbala and Najaf with the aim of monitoring and provocation , I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Councilsecurity" (15)

Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, sent a letter on May 9, 1991, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in which he affirmed: "On instructions from my government, I have the honor to inform you of this, the American and Saudi-American aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows: :

1 . On 08/07/1991, the US-Saudi air activity amounted to five Air sorties by formations and one plane.

2. The two F-14 and F-15 aircraft were identified, their height ranged between 3 and 7 km and their speed ranged between 700 and 800 km per hour. Air operations were concentrated over Baghdad, Mosul and Dohuk for the purpose of monitoring and provocation , I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Councilsecurity (16)

Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, also sent a letter dated July 22, 1991 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, "We have sent to you in detail our letter No. 87 dated 5/6/1991, in which we informed you of the continuity of American aircraft in Iraqi airspace, and we requested Circulating it as a document of the UN Security Council, as we sent our letter No. 40 on April 17, 1991 regarding the continuation of flights in Iraqi airspace by planes of the United States of

America. We request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council (17)

Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, transmitted a letter dated July 22, 1991 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which included the following: "We have already sent you our memorandum No. Iraq and Iran, and we demanded that the memorandum be circulated as a document of the Security Council, since the above-mentioned was not circulated as a document of the Security Council, I would be grateful if you would kindly send this letter as a document of the Security Council (18).

Al-Jumhuriya newspaper reported in an article on August 3, 1991 that the Iraqi foreign minister, Ahmed Hussein, said that Iraq would reject the current version of the French draft resolution submitted to the UN Security Council, under the false cover of a partial lifting of the unjust economic siege imposed on the Iraqi people, as this project does not actually lift the siege. At the same time, it affects Iraq's national sovereignty and constitutes a blatant interference in its internal affairs in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations. The Iraqi Foreign Minister told the Iraqi News Agency that the aforementioned project mortgages the will of our people and imposes a guardianship on their right to dispose of their money and oil revenues, determine their purchases of food and medicine and supervise their distribution. Instead of the legitimate government, as if the decision-makers were giving charity to our people, he added: This decision violates even the limits authorized by the Security Council in its previous resolutions to secure the basic humanitarian needs of the population of Iraq, which were not subjected to any siege at a time when the new project imposes concepts and punitive mechanisms that did not Unprecedented (19).

On the other hand, the Iraqi newspaper Al-Jumhuriya published on August 4, 1991 an article in which they asserted that Abdul Amir al-Anbari, Iraq's permanent representative to

the United Nations, assured members of the Security Council, representatives of non-aligned countries, that the French draft resolution on easing the embargo on Iraq was unacceptable. Meeting with representatives of Cuba, Ivory Coast, Ecuador, India and Yemen that those who drafted the resolution as such declare a permanent war on Iraq. Al-Anbari stressed that the allies are returning to the old colonial models, noting that Western countries hold 18 million people as permanent hostages, and declared Iraq's desire to negotiate about The provisions of a new resolution whose main objective is to rebuild Iraq and meet the needs of the Iraqi people. The Foreign Minister had announced, in a statement carried by the Iraqi News Agency, that Iraq would reject the French draft resolution in its current capacity because it affects Iraq's national sovereignty, and it is mentioned that the five permanent members of the Security Council have been discussing since Monday The past is the French draft resolution that mortgages Iraq's right to dispose of the proceeds of its oil sales and to determine its purchases according to the basic needs of its citizens. (20)

On August 17, 1991, Al-Jumhuriya newspaper published the insistence of the UN Security Council three unjust resolutions against Iraq after it was subjected to pressure from the United States of America, Britain and France, and the first Resolution No. (705) renewed the ceiling of compensation imposed on Iraq, amounting to (30%) of its oil revenues, and stipulates The resolution provided that the Security Council reconsider the percentage from time to time, and Resolution 687, which was issued by the Security Council on April 3, had decided to establish a compensation fund. The second resolution No. (706), which Cuba opposed and Yemen abstained from voting on, stipulates allowing Iraq to sell A quantity of oil in the amount of not more than (1.6) billion dollars for a period of six months, one third of which is to be deducted in advance as compensation for war losses and the costs of removing Iraqi strategic weapons. Iraq also refuses to keep the remaining amounts at the disposal of a United Nations fund that is based in Geneva and allows veto-powered countries

In the mechanism and terms of spending by Iraq, Resolution No. III (707) condemns what was described as Iraq's grave violation of its obligations to cooperate in removing, destroying, or neutralizing strategic weapons (21).

For his part, Abdul-Amir al-Anbari, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, addressed United Nations letter dated August 22, 1991 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It stated: "On instructions from my government, I have the honor to inform you that the US Air Force continues to violate Iraqi airspace, and among the violations are:

1. During the period from 20 to 21 August 1991, American planes carried out a total of 14 sorties inside Iraqi airspace with six formations of two planes each and two planes on their own at a speed ranging from 700 to 800 km and at an altitude of 3,000 to 7,000. These sorties were concentrated in the areas of Mosul, Erbil, Dohuk and Amadiya. Its aim is to monitor and provoke

2. . At half past ten, one of the hostile formations consisting of two planes flew in the area south of the 36th parallel, 25 km north of Hatra, at a speed of 720 km. I would be grateful if you would kindly send this letter as a document of the Security Council (22).

On the other hand, the forty-sixth session of the United Nations was held in New York at ten o'clock on Friday, September 27, 1991 under the chairmanship of Samir Al-Shihabi from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. There is no doubt that the representative of the Kuwaiti regime imagines that everything he says or claims of lies and allegations will be able to hide the established facts under a naive belief that there are masters who stand to support him and support what he says, and there is no doubt that we all remember the big lie that the Kuwaiti regime launched. When an Iraqi military landing was announced on the island of Bubiyan, this lie was only one of the means currently being followed in order to continue rejecting the brutal siege against the people of Iraq, and to achieve and sign alliances that

increase the foreign military presence in the region in order to continue imposing foreign domination until an unforeseen period, in addition to the achievement of other well-known political goals" (23).

At the same time, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul-Amir al-Anbari, indicated: "Iraq, as he has repeatedly declared, and as the Iraqi Foreign Minister Ahmed Hussein confirmed a while ago in his statement, as for this esteemed Assembly, abides by all the resolutions of the UN Security Council, but we find that attempts are still continuing in order to harm Iraq and its honorable people, and to interfere in its internal affairs in the name of international legitimacy, despite Iraq's implementation of all resolutions issued by the UN Security Council, and this is constantly embodied in creating problems, in one way or another, in order to maintain the inhuman and immoral siege against the people of Iraq, and in this context, the actions of the Kuwaiti regime and those among them come, as we mentioned the Boubyan incident, as well as its claim that there are Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees in Iraq. To repeat it, knowing that it is the Kuwaiti regime that obstructs the handover of these detainees under the pretext of investigating their identities, and this is part of the human rights violations in Kuwait, which all international organizations have talked about and humanity, in addition to the known mass graves (24)

The permanent representative of Iraq to Iraq, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, also sent a letter dated October 14, 1991 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which stated: "On instructions from my government, I would like to inform you that on the night of October 10, 1991, Kuwaiti naval ships entered Iraqi territorial waters. A number of Iraqi fishermen were captured one kilometer from the head of the city in Khor Abdullah in a demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait. Kuwaiti ships also arrested another group of fishermen near Mina al-Bakr after shooting and forcibly detaining them. 42 and 50, and this explicit behavior of the Kuwaiti authorities constitutes a shameful and flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of

international law, as well as a violation of the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Kuwait stipulated by the UN Security Council. My government holds the Kuwaiti government fully responsible and for the safety of all fishermen detained in Kuwait and demands the authorities to release them and return them to Iraq immediately. It was stipulated in the charter, to take the necessary measures to intervene with the Kuwaiti authorities in order to return to their homes, and I would be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the UN Security Council" (25).

Fourth: His diplomatic activity at the United Nations during 1992

Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, sent a letter dated May 12, 1992 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which included the following: "On instructions from my government, I would like to inform you of the occurrence of further Iranian violations of the ceasefire between the two countries for the period from 2 to 7 May 1992 and as follows:

1. At the 58th hour of May 2, 1992, the monitoring of three Iranians who entered Iraqi territory was reinforced according to geographical coordinates 035937.
2. At ten o'clock on May 2, an Iranian bulldozer was seen carrying out work A road between Al-Ziada police station, with geographical coordinates 162489.
3. At the twelfth hour of May 2, 1992, 16 soldiers from the Iranian side occupied the Tariq bin Ziyad police station at the geographical coordinates..204489
4. At one o'clock on May 3, 1992, a group of 12 to 14 Iranians were seen laying barbed wire. Geographical events 689248 within the separation area.
5. At 1:30 on May 7, the Iranian side dug four trenches at 25 meters near the Iranian region with geographical events 899302 inside the separation area.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the UN Security Council (26)

Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir al-Anbari, transmitted a letter dated June 16, 1992, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in which he stated: "On instructions from my government and attached to our letters related to the violations of Iraqi airspace by the US Air Force, I have the honor to inform you that American planes killed incendiary bombs on Iraqi fields, which led to the outbreak of fires and obstruction of harvesting operations. On June 7, 1992, at the forty-third hour, an American plane dropped an incendiary bomb in one hour on a wheat harvest area in the Hatra region. On June 9, 1992, at half past three, an American plane dropped 3 incendiary bombs on the bank of a valley near the Muhallabiya area, and on June 10, 1992 at 6:30 a.m. a fire broke out in one of the Qayyarah fields, a village located in Qaraqosh district in Nineveh Governorate. These cowardly attacks constitute a blatant and unjustified violation of the ceasefire and reveal atrocities. The absurd and slanderous assertions of the United States that the aircraft in question were conducting surveillance, in implementation of a UN Security Council resolution, also reveal in the clearest possible manner the targets of the attacks. of the United States of America, which is destined to cause bodily and material harm to our people, and I would like to inform you of these new violations, I ask you to take the necessary steps in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to preventing and recurring such hostile acts, and I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of UN Security Council documents" (27).

On the other hand, the forty-seventh session of the United Nations was held in New York in The third hour of Friday, September 30, 1992, headed by Sfkhchi Ganif from the State of Bulgaria. The speech of the Iraqi delegation headed by Muhammad Saeed Al-Sahhaf, the official spokesman for the Iraqi government and Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul Amir Al-Anbari, said:

“I am pleased to present: Special congratulations to you on the occasion of your election as president of the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly. Iraq was exposed in the name of international legitimacy and its cover to a comprehensive war that led to the destruction of its economic facilities and the infrastructure of civil life in a manner unparalleled in modern history. The motive for this excessive and arbitrary use of armed force was The desire to return an entire people to the pre-industrial age, as Minister James Baker (28) said to Tariq Aziz in her meeting in Geneva on January 9, 1991, and studies and reports issued by the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross showed And humanitarian organizations, the extent of the destruction inflicted on Iraq as a result of this aggression and the huge losses that followed as a result of the siege and boycott, and I do not need to present these details. Reports that were published as official documents of the United Nations prepared by people who were entrusted with this duty, despite all this transgression and oppression against Iraq, in an effort with all earnestness and sincerity to fulfill our obligations towards Security Council resolutions, and to cooperate with United Nations agencies to implement what is required of Iraq in various fields. Many provocative practices occurred by elements involved in the mechanisms for implementing Security Council resolutions, and the aim behind these practices was to obstruct Iraq’s implementation of its obligations and to show it as rejecting Security Council resolutions and thus creating the appropriate atmosphere for launching new military strikes against it, in addition to obstructing consideration of lifting the unjust and unjust imposed siege it (29).

It is clear from the foregoing that Iraq’s permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdul-Amir al-Anbari, played a valuable and active role in the international organization, especially that he was transmitting messages from the Iraqi government to the United Nations, which included all the abuses that took place on Iraq from various countries that were relevant after the Iraqi invasion. To Kuwait in

August 1990 and the subsequent events and the imposition of the embargo on Iraq.

Conclusion

After studying the subject of the research entitled "Abdul-Amir Abdul-Aziz Al-Anbari and his diplomatic activity in the United Nations for the period 1990-1992", the following results were reached:

1. The government jobs that Abdul-Amir Abdul-Aziz al-Anbari occupied prior to his assumption of the position of Iraq’s ambassador to the United Nations qualified him to assume a sensitive position at the United Nations, as he represents The Iraqi state's view of that international organization.
2. Abdul-Amir Abdul-Aziz al-Anbari was transmitting important events requested by the Iraqi government to transfer them to the corridors of the United Nations and the International Security Council of that organization to take the necessary measures by the organization, and he affirmed his commitment to his job towards the international organization in accordance with the diplomatic norms in force. His diplomatic activity in the United Nations. position.
3. Four months after Abdul-Amir Abdul-Aziz Al-Anbari assumed his position as Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait occurred on August 2, 1990, which increased
4. Because of the condemnation of Iraq by the United Nations after its military invasion of Kuwait, this matter made the task of Iraq’s permanent representative to the United Nations difficult during the period in which he served
5. Despite the fulfillment of Abdul-Amir Abdul-Aziz al-Anbari to his job as Iraq’s delegate to the United Nations, but there was no complete response for Iraq to many of the issues raised by the delegate from the discussions of the United Nations or the UN Security Council, because the main and important decision was dominated by it before The five major permanent members of the UN

Security Council are (the United States of America, the Soviet Union - China - France - Britain).

6. During the three years in which he served as the permanent representative of Iraq to the United Nations, Abdul Amir Abdul Aziz Al-Anbari proved his worth in raising many important issues, and he proved his devotion to his country.

References

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- [3] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/21330 ‘ 23 may 1990’ p1.
- [4] Ibid.p2.
- [5] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/22581 ‘ 9 may 1990 ‘ p1.
- [6] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/21937 ‘ 12 NOVEMBER 1990 ‘ P1.
- [7] Quoted from the United Nations General Assembly forty-fifth session, A/45/PV.23, 2 November 1990, p. 97.
- [8] George Bush: is an American politician and businessman belonging to the Republican Party. He served as the forty-third president of the United States from 2001 to 2009, and was the forty-sixth governor of the state of Texas from 1995 to 2000. For more see: Wathiq Al-Saadoun, American Strategy during the Era of President George Bush, Middle East Studies, No. 23, p. 118.
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- [14] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/22832 ‘ 6 may 1991 ‘ p2.
- [15] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/22821 ‘ 6 may 1991 ‘p3.
- [16] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/21564 ‘ 20 Auguat 1991 ‘ p1.
- [17] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/22821 ‘ 22 july 1991 ‘p1.
- [18] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/22832 ‘ 24 july 1991 ‘ p1.
- [19] Al-Jumhuriya (newspaper), Baghdad, No. 7947, August 3, 1991.
- [20] Al-Jumhuriya (newspaper), No. 7948, August 4, 1991.
- [21] Ibid., Issue 7957, August 17, 1991
- [22] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/22971 ‘ 23 august 1991’ p1.
- [23] Quoted from the Forty-sixth United Nations General Assembly, A/46/PV.13, 10 October 1991, pp. 104-p. 105.
- [24] The same source, p. 106.
- [25] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/23147 ‘16 october 1991’ p1.
- [26] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/23903 ‘ 12 may 1992 ‘ p1.
- [27] Quoted in :Unitd Nations ‘Distp’ s/24107 ‘ 16 june 1992’ p1
- [28] James Baker: An American lawyer and politician who served as the White House Chief of Staff, and Secretary of the Treasury during the era of Ronald Reagan, and had assumed the position of Secretary of State and Chief of Staff of the White House again during the era of George H.W. Cairo, translated by: Magdy Sharshar, Cairo, 1999, p. 32.
- [29] Quoted from: United Nations General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, New York, A/47/PV.19, 28 October 1992, pp. 31-pg.