



*CANMUN*

# Canada Model United Nations

— The Gulf War —

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Diplomacy for Democracy | Diplomatie pour la Démocratie

# Table of Contents

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<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>CANMUN Code of Conduct</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Director's Letter</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Historical Background</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Topic A: Operation Desert Shield</b> .....	<b>10</b>
Questions to Consider.....	11
<b>Topic A: Operation Desert Storm</b> .....	<b>11</b>
Questions to Consider.....	12
<b>Topic C: Maintaining Peaceful Relations</b> .....	<b>12</b>

# CANMUN Code of Conduct

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## Introduction

The conduct of attending delegates at the 2024 Canadian Model United Nations (hereby referred to as “CANMUN 2024” or “the conference”) reflects on their institution and the conference. To ensure a safe, professional and fun conference for all those in attendance, including but not limited to delegates, faculty advisors, conference staff and hotel staff, the following Code of Conduct has been formulated. Please ensure that you thoroughly read through this document, as all attendees are expected to abide by these policies during the duration of the conference (including but not limited to committee sessions, conference socials, committee breaks, and the opening and closing ceremonies) and, by extension, during any events or activities organized in the context of the conference. All delegates have indicated their acceptance of, and agreement to abide by, the terms of the Code of Conduct in their completion of registration at CANMUN 2024.

## Harassment and Discrimination

1. All conference participants are expected to be respectful of each other. Harassment of any form will not be tolerated, which includes, but is not limited to, discrimination based on ethnicity, national origin, race, colour, religion, age, mental and physical disability, socio-economic status, gender identity, gender expression, sex and sexual orientation.
2. Harassment and Discrimination through any medium must be refrained from by participants, which includes but is not limited to:
  - a. In-person harassment, such as speech, gestures, sounds, phrases, touching etc.,
  - b. Digital mediums such as social media, text messages, email, phone calls, etc.,
  - c. Written mediums such as notes, written speeches, directives, etc.,
3. The secretariat of CANMUN 2024 reserves the right to determine what constitutes bullying and other inappropriate behaviour towards any individual and/or group.
4. The engagement of behaviour that constitutes physical violence and/or the threat of violence against any individual and/or group, including sexual violence and harassment is strictly forbidden, and may include, but is not limited to, the following:
  - a. Indecent and/or unwelcome suggestive comments about one’s appearance,
  - b. Nonconsensual sexual contact and/or behaviour among individuals or a group of individuals,
  - c. The sexual contact or behaviour between delegates and staff is strictly forbidden;
5. Cultural appropriation is prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to, attire, accents, etc. that belong to a certain cultural, religious, or ethnic community.

6. Reported actions of harassment will thoroughly be investigated and the Secretariat reserves the right to take action (if deemed necessary).

## **Responsibilities and Liabilities**

1. The valuables and possessions of delegates, and the safeguarding thereof, falls under the responsibility of the delegates. Neither Sheraton Centre Toronto Hotel nor CANMUN 2024 and its staff shall be held liable for losses arising due to theft or negligence.
2. Delegates are responsible for the damages they cause to Sheraton Centre Toronto Hotel or its property, the possessions of other delegates, staff, faculty advisors, or other hotel guests.
3. CANMUN 2024, Sheraton Centre Toronto Hotel, and their respective staffs, shall not be liable towards any injury to persons, or damages or losses to property that may occur during the conference or due to a failure to comply to the rules governing said conference, including but not limited to, this Code of Conduct, Hotel rules and applicable laws, statutes and regulations.
4. Delegates are expected to present Conference identification upon request to Hotel and Conference staff.
5. Delegates must abide by Hotel rules while on Hotel premises. In particular, delegates are to refrain from the harassment of Hotel staff and other guests.

## **Abiding to the Laws of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, and Canada**

1. Delegates, staff and other participants are required to abide by Ontario and Canadian laws, as well as Toronto by-laws at all times. Of particular note are laws referring to:
  - a. Theft;
  - b. Sexual Violence;
  - c. Possession of firearms and other weapons;
  - d. Trafficking and use of illegal drugs;
  - e. Public disturbances or nuisance alarms, ex. The triggering of an alarm when an emergency does not exist;
2. The legal drinking age in Ontario is 19 years of age. All participants found engaging in illegal activities may be expelled from the Conference and held criminally liable, regardless of legal drinking age of the delegate's residence.
3. All conference venues are non-smoking facilities (including cigarettes, e-cigarettes, and vapes).

## **Dress Code**

1. All participants of CANMUN 2024 are expected to wear western business attire. Delegates, staff and other participants not maintaining an appropriate standard of dress will be asked to change their clothing to fit the dress code. If you need any exceptions to be made, or have questions about the dress code, please contact the Equity team via email, [canmunequity@gmail.com](mailto:canmunequity@gmail.com).



## Illness Policy

1. In light of the recent pandemic, we ask that delegates displaying symptoms of COVID-19, RSV, the Flu, or any other infectious illness to stay home, as to maintain the wellbeing and health of delegates, staff and guests.
2. In the event that you have recently (within one week of the first day of the conference) been in close contact with a positive case of COVID-19 and are not displaying COVID-19 symptoms, please use a rapid test and self-monitor for symptoms before and during the conference.
3. If at any time during the conference you begin to experience symptoms of any illness or feel unwell, **please inform your faculty advisor or a staff member, utilise personal protective gear (such as wearing a mask), and use a rapid test where possible.**
4. If you feel that your wellbeing is threatened/if you are concerned or uncomfortable, please inform a staff member or contact the Equity team via email, [canmunequity@gmail.com](mailto:canmunequity@gmail.com).
5. CANMUN 2024 nor its agents accept responsibility for the effects of any illness contracted during the conference. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the individual to monitor the health and wellbeing of themselves, despite the measures put in place.

## 2SLGBTQIA+ Protection Policy

1. Any homophobia and/or transphobia will not be tolerated. This includes purposeful misgendering, discrimination, outing and/or use of transphobic /homophobic hate speech. All delegates are expected to treat other delegates with respect and refer to them with their preferred pronouns. If you personally feel uncomfortable as a result of the listed events above or due to similar events, please let us know in the form below.

## How to Report

If you have a violation of the Code of Conduct to report, here are the following resources/procedures you can use to get in contact with a committee staff/secretariat member.

1. Communicate with a staff member responsible for you/your delegate's committee. They can be contacted via email.
2. Email the equity team at [canmunequity@gmail.com](mailto:canmunequity@gmail.com). The equity team will get back to delegates in 1-3 business days for concerns before the event takes place, and will respond to delegates on the day of receipt during the conference.

Additionally, if you have any questions about the code of conduct before or during the conference, please email [canmunequity@gmail.com](mailto:canmunequity@gmail.com). The Secretariat reserves the right to discipline attendees for not adhering to/violating any of the above stipulations. Disciplinary measures include, but are not limited to, suspension or expulsion from committee, removal from the conference/conference venue, disqualification from awards and/or disqualification from future events.

# Director's Letter

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Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I write to you esteemed representatives. Each and every one of you are the faces of your respective nations, and together we stand united. As representatives, you are here to fulfill your dedication to ensure international peace and security, and to resolve the pivotal issues threatening it. My name is Jason Wei, and I am a Grade 12 student attending Monarch Park C.I. I would also like to take this time to introduce Jiya Kansal, our chair and our two crisis staff, Imran Hannan and Jacob Greene.

Gulf War brings with it thorough and demanding debate, reflective of the paramount weight your resolutions will have. Needless to say, delegates must bring their best foot forward. It is because of this I am delighted to be able to run the Gulf War alongside our competitive committee choices, and it is my privilege you have chosen Gulf War as your CANMUN 2024 committee. Gulf War fulfills my aspiration for an advanced, large scale, and procedural committee, without compromising the exciting nature of spontaneous crises. It is to my full intention that CANMUN's 2024's Gulf War will remain peerless in its quality.

The delegates, the majority of the history, and the world of the Gulf War is pulled from reality. The specific topics being addressed by the delegates, as well as this specific conference are entirely based on real events. The Gulf War as a committee is intended to enact a simulation of the groups of interest and is a hypothetical exercise in which they would manage to work together. To learn more about these particular topics, please read this committee's Mechanics Guide and the relevant readings linked below. Emphasis is placed on the fact that this is a committee that discourages out-of-character behavior when handling high-pressure topics within the Model United Nations process. Should delegates wish to act in a manner that does not reflect their nations prerogative, this will be factored into the award decision process.

I am super ecstatic to see you all at CANMUN 2024, make sure have those strategies planned out!

Sincerely,

Jason Wei

# Introduction

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The Gulf War was a monumental conflict, taking place from 1990 to 1991. In response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, a 39-country coalition with the United States as the vanguard began a two-step campaign against Iraq; Operation Desert Shield, and Operation Desert Storm. Amassing an immense military force and invasion, the Gulf War resulted in the liberation of Kuwait and a striking victory over Iraqi forces, demonstrating the power of coordinated task forces.

Historically, in Operation Desert Shield, the United States often led the action, gathering troops, gathering allies, and protecting the middle east. Throughout Operation Desert Shield, the United States prepared for battle. This includes expansion of the influence of their military, the buildup of logistics, and the preparation of defensive fortifications across the middle east. Desert Shield was not all about battle. Instead, the United States was always vying for the chance to end the war diplomatically with the Iraqi governing body. Historically, this diplomacy did not work... perhaps delegates change history, and reverse these mistakes

In Operation Desert Storm, the coalition formed by the United States retaliated against the attack against Kuwait. The advance into Kuwait violated international law and led to the non-humanitarian treatment against the citizens of Kuwait. There were worries of Iraq advancing further into more middle eastern lands, and only with this operation could Iraq's raging fire be quelled. Additionally, when the United States and its coalition were commencing Operation Desert Shield, Operation Desert Storm was already partially set with its defense fortification and troop placements. Delegates must be careful of these details, as a small mishap could cause huge loss in the war.

Though the Gulf War ended with a decisive victory for Western allies, this does not mean delegates may take their positions lightly. It is always uncertain if leadership can be trusted. It was a close fight, even with all the preparation from the United States and its coalition. In addition, if countries decide to side with Iraq, there is a possibility of conquering the entirety of the Middle East. The Gulf War is far more complicated than the simple revenge on Iraq for the attack on Kuwait. Protection of personal interests could be the difference maker between peace or bloody war. Unparalleled in complexity, the Gulf War is perhaps the largest alliance the world has seen since World War II. With personal interests at stake, will everything go as planned?

As delegates in the Gulf War committee, each and every one of you will find yourselves immersed in a dynamic world of conflict and collaboration. Delegates must understand the intricate logistics of Operation Desert Shield, carry the tactical knowledge to execute Operation Desert Storm, and discuss strategies for maintaining peaceful relations in the Middle East.

# Historical Background

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The Gulf War stands as a defining chapter in modern history, characterized by a complex interplay of regional tensions, global power dynamics, and far-reaching consequences that continue to shape the geopolitical landscape today. Spanning the late 20th century, this conflict reverberated across the Middle East and beyond, leaving an indelible mark on politics, security, and international relations.

The Iran-Iraq War lasted eight years, from September 1980 to August 1988, was a brutal and protracted conflict, emerging from long-standing tensions between two cultures. The war was rooted in historical animosities and border disputes between Iraq and Iran. Throughout history, the Shia Muslim Iranians and Sunni Muslim Iraqis have been at odds. Whether through cultural differences, border disputes, territorial disputes, the two have always disagreed with each other. Due to Iran's sudden civil war, it was weak, and Saddam Hussain wanted to assert dominance over the Middle East by conquering Iran. The war saw eight years of intense fighting, resulting in devastating casualties and economic strain for both countries. The international community grappled with the implications of this conflict, with various nations providing support or remaining cautiously neutral.

The landscape shifted dramatically in 1990 when Iraq, under the leadership of Saddam Hussein, invaded Kuwait. Due to the many internal issues, such as economical challenges, and distrust in the government, Saddam Hussain wanted to expand his power across the Middle East to take the citizens' minds off those problems. Additionally, Iraq had border disputes with Kuwait beforehand, and wanted to take Kuwait's oil fields for itself. The global response was swift and forceful, marked by a coalition of nations, led by the United States, rallying to liberate Kuwait and curb Iraqi aggression. What ensued was a multifaceted conflict involving military operations, intricate diplomatic negotiations, and economic sanctions. The war's defining moments,



from Operation Desert Storm to the United Nations' resolutions and the eventual ceasefire, reshaped alliances and power dynamics not only in the Middle East but on the global stage.

Beyond the military confrontations, the Gulf War had profound humanitarian repercussions, including the displacement of populations, environmental devastation from oil spills, and enduring legacies of instability in the region. Many countries have personal interests. For example, many Western countries want to seize the oil of the Middle East. Oil is one of the most profitable industries today, and seizing the oil will help the west immensely economically. Additionally, the attack on Kuwait could spell worse for the rest of the Middle East. This could mean more wars, and the incapability to buy or sell Middle Eastern oil, especially Saudi Arabian oil. If Saddam Hussain took control of Saudi Arabian oil, many countries in the west will suffer immensely. This is also a chance for other small countries to make a big profit from joining Saddam Hussain in his conquest for the Middle East.

Today, the echoes of the Gulf War continue to resonate, influencing regional dynamics, security policies, and diplomatic engagements in the Middle East and worldwide. Understanding the complexities, motivations, and consequences of this conflict is crucial in comprehending the intricate tapestry of international relations in the contemporary era.

# Topic A: Operation Desert Shield

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Operation Desert Shield was phase one of the Gulf war, and was a critical phase that decided the victor of the war. As the first response to Iraq, the United States formed a multinational coalition with many notable countries and countries around Iraq. For example, countries such as the United Kingdom, Canada, and Germany joined the coalition as well as countries near Iraq, such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Morocco. Operation Desert Shield was intended to be a show of force, preventing Iraq from furthering its invasion into other countries. Through building defense fortifications, the United States and its coalition limited Iraq's power, and blocked most of Iraq's progress in the Middle East. As Operation Desert Shield is a highly complex operation, delegates must coordinate with each other to ensure their victory. The success of Operation Desert Shield relies on delegates knowing the routes that Saddam Hussain might attack in, as preparing useless defense would be a waste of resources. Additionally, it would mean immediate loss of important land if delegates do not protect the land well enough. Important land can include military bases, naval bases, strategic battlefields, etc. Additionally, Saddam Hussain is not a stationary man. He can use different military tactics in the war to counter the operation. These all need to be taken into account when preparing for Operation Desert Shield. For example, through environmental damages(the Scorched Earth Policy) such as burning Kuwait's oil, Saddam Hussain can cause environmental and economic damages to the region. These damages can stall enough time for Hussain to start his own ambitions in the Middle East. Additionally, diplomatic attempts can be made with Iraq to either quell their bloodlust, or to side with the Iraqis for the battle incoming. Without Operation Desert Shield, delegates will not possess any form of notable military power, leaving Iraq unchecked. The absence of Operation Desert Shield would leave the international community without a substantial military deterrent against Iraq. Delegates must recognize the success of subsequent operations, such as Operation Desert Storm, which relied heavily on the groundwork laid during Desert Shield. Military operations including any moving of troops, defense fortifications and resources will depend on the success of Operation Desert Shield. Without Operation Desert Shield, the United States' coalition will not have the ability to land troops in the Middle East, unable to help with the dire situation. Without this initial show of strength, Iraq would not have been restrained, potentially altering the course of the entire Gulf War for the worse. Additionally, delegates may consider propaganda within their own countries as well as coalition's countries a good idea, as Saddam Hussain might send propaganda to countries within the coalition to support Iraq's ideal, slowing down coalition progress.

The importance of this operation cannot be overstated. Together, delegates must work together to devise a feasible plan to amass forces. As Iraq continues to grow in strength, so will the coalition...

## Questions to Consider

1. What roles will countries of the coalition play?
2. How does the media coverage influence public perception of Operation Desert Shield?
3. What military strategies were employed during Operation Desert Shield? How are ground, air, and naval forces coordinated in the operation?

## Topic B: Operation Desert Storm

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Following Desert Shield, Desert Storm refers to the joint-strike force that attacked Iraq, eventually leading to the liberation of Kuwait. Spearheaded by extensive aerial warfare, ground forces followed with an offensive that swiftly freed Kuwait from Iraqi invaders. This operation held immense significance as it showcased the capabilities of modern military technology and the influence large-scale cooperation holds. A reminder to delegates that the Committee is set in the year of 1990, and weaponry and technology should all be appropriate to the age. For example, Drones, Stealth Aircraft, Precision Guided Missiles, etc are all out of bounds in strategic planning. This eliminates options such as assassinating Saddam Hussain with drones at the very start of the war.

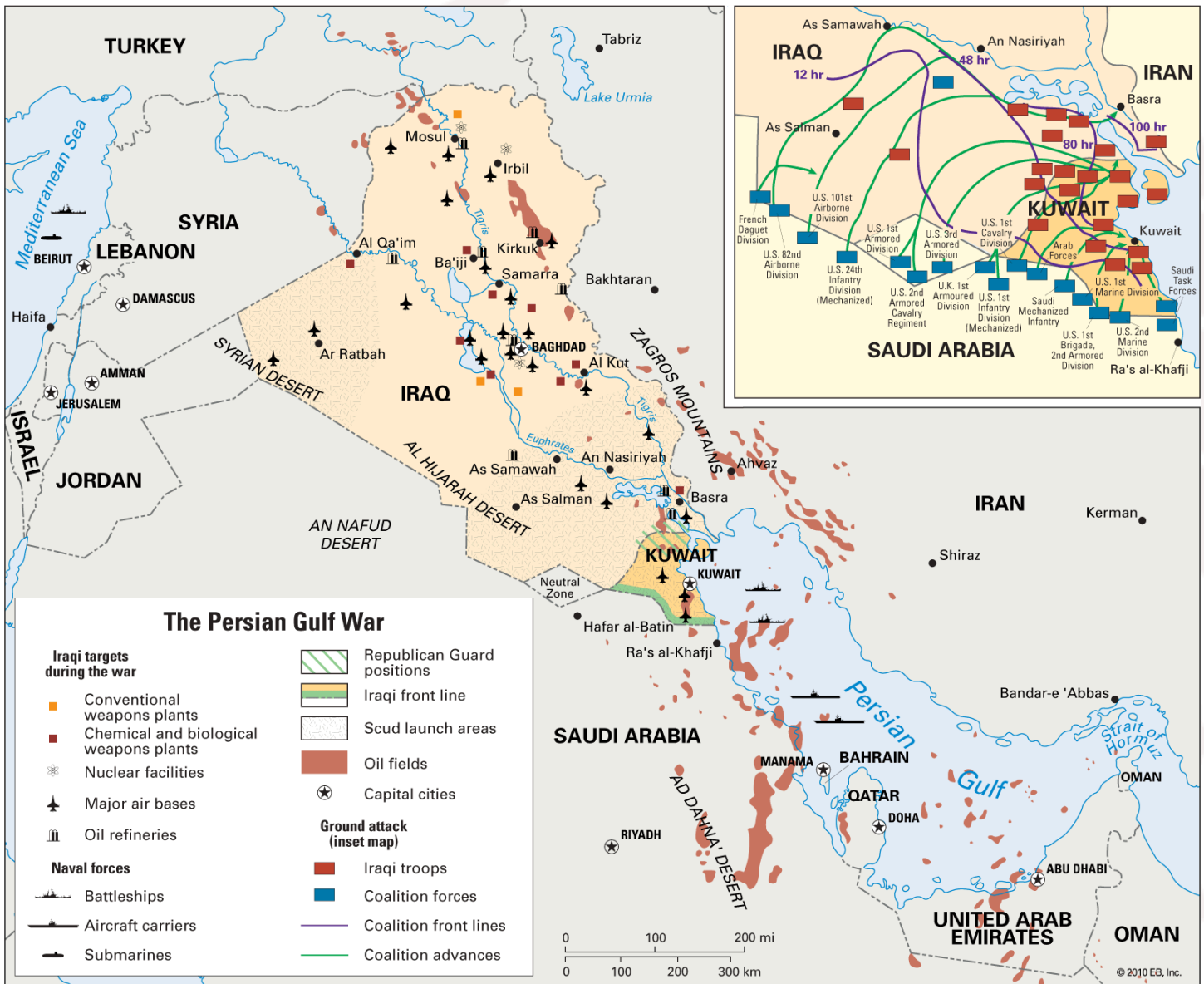
The significance of Operation Desert Storm lies in its successful execution, swiftly and effectively dislodging Iraqi forces from Kuwait. The operation served as a testament to the capabilities of modern military tactics, showcasing the seamless integration of air and ground forces in achieving a common objective.

Delegates will be entrusted with the forces of their respective nations, highlighting the immense responsibility associated with such military power. The success of Desert Storm was contingent upon careful planning and execution, emphasizing the need for delegates to minimize errors and ensure the operation's success with minimal loss of life.

Delegates will have very little room for mistakes should they wish to effectively conduct this operation with minimal loss of life. At delegates' disposal will be the forces of their respective nations, and with the immense power comes immense responsibility.

Desert Storm reflected the collective resolve of the participating countries to protect and uphold moral principles. Peerless in its success, Desert Storm was the definition of cooperation and technique. Here is a map for delegates to consider while preparing Operation Desert Shield as well as Operation Desert Storm.





## Questions to Consider

1. How are humanitarian concerns to be addressed during and after Operation Desert Storm?
2. What were the long-term consequences for regional relationships and alliances?
4. What recommendations can the committee make for improving future military interventions and international responses to conflicts?

## Topic C: Maintaining Peaceful Relations

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A seemingly impossible endeavor, the importance of stability stems from promoting international socio-economic development; the dream of many world leaders. After the previous action of delegates, it is no secret that many nations in the Middle East will be anything but eager to develop relations with them.

A large contributing factor to the unease in the Middle East is due to their lack of many luxuries that are present in other nations. Finances, communication, culture, and military dynamic with the West are all elements that drive the current situation in the Middle East.

The financial imbalances in the region contribute significantly to the existing tensions. Delegates should recognize the economic disparities and work towards initiatives that promote equitable economic development. This involves fostering inclusive economic policies that address the specific needs and challenges faced by Middle Eastern nations.

Communication stands as another pivotal element influencing diplomatic dynamics. Establishing open channels of communication will be essential in overcoming existing barriers and building trust among nations. Delegates must prioritize diplomacy and dialogue as tools to bridge gaps and dispel miscommunication.

Cultural sensitivity is paramount when forging new relations. Delegates must approach the negotiation table with an understanding of the diverse cultural landscapes in the Middle East. This entails acknowledging and respecting cultural nuances, traditions, and values and fostering an environment conducive to building lasting connections.

Developing new, peaceful, and honest relations with Middle Eastern countries will require a collective approach from delegates, one that is composed of empathy, understanding, and above all, a different perspective.

### Questions to Consider

1. What mechanisms exist for resolving disputes through legal means rather than resorting to force?
2. How can international agreements on arms control and disarmament contribute to peaceful relations?
3. How do human rights considerations contribute to peaceful relations between nations?

# Character Descriptions

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## **United States:**

The United States is a powerful player in the Gulf War. As the leader of the gulf war coalition, the US has the most important role to play in protecting personal interests of each country, and ensuring victory at every step of the Gulf War.

## **United Kingdom:**

The United Kingdom is a large player in the Gulf War. With its extensive military and political power, the UK can work closely with the coalition to achieve their goals. The UK has the Navy, an Air force and a land force as well available for deployment.

## **France:**

France has a large impact on the result of the Gulf War. With France's military capability in the sea, on ground, and in the air, France is one of the top military powers in the world. France's full cooperation either for or against Iraq can turn the tides of the war.

## **Saudi Arabia:**

As a one at threat of Iraq's reign of terror, Saudi Arabia could be at odds with Iraq, but protecting personal interests is over all. In addition, Saudi Arabia is one of the closest countries to the battlefield, so providing humanitarian support and financial support can be an important role only it can shoulder.

## **Egypt:**

As one at threat from Iraq's reign of terror, Egypt needs to take action immediately. Whether to help or fight Iraq, their amount of ground troops in the area is enough to make an impact on any side of the war.

## **Kuwait:**

Kuwait was the country invaded by Iraq, leading to the Gulf War. Kuwait can provide logistical support and military bases for the western allies to use. Kuwait will be one of the biggest contributors to its own liberation.

**Argentina:**

Argentina has a significant political stance on this war, but is reluctant to send troops to help Kuwait. What can Argentina do to be more involved in the war?

**Australia:**

Australia boasts a strong military that has vast experience in many areas. Australia's navy, ground and air troops are highly skilled, able to participate in events such as naval blockades, mine clearance, and air combat.

**Bahrain:**

Bahrain, as a member of the GCC and a close ally of Saudi Arabia, provided support to the coalition forces. It allowed the deployment of coalition troops and provided basing facilities for military operations.

**Bangladesh:**

Bangladesh has many professional troops, medical professionals, and battlefield engineers it can use to be useful in the gulf war. Bangladesh also has a very cheap labor cost, and possibly could make use of it during the war.

**Belgium:**

Belgium has a strong political backing, and can influence many other countries to help the initiative. Belgium can make use of its troops to provide support on the front lines of the Gulf War.

**Canada:**

Canada has a strong political position, known for keeping peace across the world. Canada also has a strong military, including a naval, air and ground force. Canada is able to perform naval, air and ground patrols across large areas.

**Czechoslovakia:**

Czechoslovakia has a good political stance in the world. Czechoslovakia has the voice necessary to allow other countries to help in the initiative to free Kuwait.

**Denmark:**



Denmark has a strong political position in the world, and possesses a strong, ground-based military. Using these ground troops, Denmark can perform critical ground patrols necessary for the liberation of Kuwait.

**Germany:**

Germany has a strong political and financial stance in the conflict. Germany however cannot place military forces into the Kuwait region due to the post-WW2 climate within Germany at the time. However, Germany's political and financial support may be the key to success in the war.

**Greece:**

Greece, as a member of the EU, has a strong opinion in worldly politics. It has limited forces available as Greece does not have much military power.

**Honduras:**

Due to Honduras's geological location and lack of troops, Honduras is limited to providing ideas and insight on the battlefield as well as showing political support for the liberation of Kuwait.

**Hungary:**

Hungary has a strong political voice in international politics, and can offer its voice to the message that Kuwait needs to be liberated. Additionally, Hungary has an important strategic position where the Coalition can make use of to gain an upper hand in the war. Hungary also can provide humanitarian support that can reach the battlefield and help refugees.

**Italy:**

Italy has a limited military force that can support arial battles as well as provide reserve fighters for ground to ground combat in addition to extensive logistical support to the battlefield. Italy, as a large member of the EU, has a large voice in the international community, and advocates for peace in the Middle Eastern region. Italy, with an extensive bank account, can provide financial contributions that could be vital to the victory of this war.

**Japan:**

Japan has a strong military and strong financial power, one of the best in the world. However, due to its conflicts overseas, it is unable to provide troops to the fight. However, Japan's innovations, ideas, and financial support will be crucial to win the war.

**Luxembourg:**

Luxembourg, as a small country, can use its voice to endorse UN resolutions condemning Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and offer aid to refugees. While not able to be directly involved with the conflict, Luxembourg can offer logistical and diplomatic support that aligns with the coalition.

**Morocco:**

Morocco has a weak voice, but strong men. Morocco has a military mainly focused around ground troops, and can provide many ground troops to the cause. Morocco's forces can participate in all ground combat operations.

**Netherlands:**

The Netherlands have a strong ground military force. Their forces can participate in any ground combat operation at high efficiency.

**New Zealand:**

New Zealand has a healthy political climate and a well-heard voice internationally. Additionally, New Zealand has a strong military, mainly consisting of a naval and air force, which can be used to help the war. New Zealand's forces can participate in any naval and air patrol and combat operations.

**Niger:**

Niger can express diplomatic support for the international coalition against Iraq during the Gulf War, aligning with the positions of larger regional and global powers. Additionally, Nigerians can contribute humanitarian aid to support efforts to alleviate the impact of the conflict on affected populations, despite its geographical distance and limited military capacity.

**Norway:**

Norway has a strong political voice. Additionally, Norway has a strong military, mainly consisting of a strong naval force. Norway's Naval force is enough to take on most naval missions.

**Oman:**

Oman, as a country threatened by Iraq's reign of terror, can put aside many resources for its survival. Oman's military can take on many ground missions with high efficiency. Additionally, Oman has territory that is strategically important to transport supplies, so Oman can make use of it during the Gulf War.

**Pakistan:**

Pakistan has a strong military capable of pulling through the harshest of conditions. The Pakistani mainly is a ground-based force and can take on many ground-based missions with a high degree of efficiency.

**Philippines:**

The Philippines can provide diplomatic support for the international coalition against Iraq during the Gulf War, aligning with the positions of larger regional and global powers. Additionally, it can contribute humanitarian aid to support efforts to alleviate the impact of the conflict on affected populations.

**Poland:**

Poland can offer military assistance, logistical support, and participate in peacekeeping operations under the umbrella of the international coalition against Iraq.

**Portugal:**

Portugal can contribute naval assets, logistical support, and diplomatic efforts to the international coalition against Iraq, aiding in the enforcement of UN resolutions and providing humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

**Qatar:**

Qatar provided support to the coalition forces, including allowing the use of its territory for military operations and providing basic facilities.

**Romania:**

Romania can provide military assistance, logistical support, and participate in peacekeeping operations under the umbrella of the international coalition against Iraq during the Gulf War.

**Senegal:**

Senegal can offer diplomatic support for the international coalition against Iraq, aligning with the positions of larger regional and global powers. Additionally, it can contribute humanitarian aid to support efforts to alleviate the impact of the conflict on affected populations.

**Sierra Leone:**

Sierra Leone can express diplomatic support for the international coalition against Iraq, aligning with the positions of larger regional and global powers. Additionally, it can contribute humanitarian aid to support efforts to alleviate the impact of the conflict on affected populations.

**Singapore:**

Singapore can provide logistical support, naval assets, and participate in peacekeeping operations under the umbrella of the international coalition against Iraq during the Gulf War.

**South Korea:**

South Korea can offer military assistance, logistical support, and participate in peacekeeping operations under the umbrella of the international coalition against Iraq during the Gulf War.

**Spain:**

Spain can contribute naval assets, logistical support, and diplomatic efforts to the international coalition against Iraq, aiding in the enforcement of UN resolutions and providing humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

**Sweden:**

Sweden can provide diplomatic support for the international coalition against Iraq, aligning with the positions of larger regional and global powers. Additionally, it can contribute humanitarian aid to support efforts to alleviate the impact of the conflict on affected populations.

**Syria:**

Syria can offer diplomatic support for the international coalition against Iraq, aligning with the positions of larger regional and global powers. Additionally, it can contribute humanitarian aid to support efforts to alleviate the impact of the conflict on affected populations.

**Turkey:**



Turkey provided support to the coalition forces, including allowing the use of its territory for military operations and providing basing facilities.

**United Arab Emirates (UAE):**

UAE provided support to the coalition forces, including allowing the use of its territory for military operations and providing basing facilities.

