

Abstract

The study discusses the role of the United Nations as the most important organization in the world, which was founded against wars and conflicts as well as maintaining international peace and security.

The study aims to know the form of this role played by the United Nations and its importance in reducing the consequences of the occupation on the Iraqi people. Besides, this study seeks to know the extent to which the countries that occupied Iraq in 2003 are committed to UN resolutions and how the United Nations deals with the transitional phase from which the new constitution and the new political process emerged.

One of the most important findings that the researcher reached through the descriptive analytical approach is that the role of the United Nations in ending the American occupation of Iraq was very limited. The Security Council resolutions (1483, 1500, 1511) did not give the United Nations a permission to end the foreign presence. Another finding from this study, that the United Nations had a role in building the new political system, improving Iraq's relationship with neighboring countries, they made a national reconciliation among all compatible and antagonistic parties, ending the effects of armed conflicts and making judicial and legal reforms despite all the difficulties that faced their work in Iraq. Finally, the researcher urges all national parties to cooperate with the United Nations in order to cross the country to safety.

Key word: United Nations, Second Gulf War, Occupation of Iraq, Security Council resolution