

## United States Involvement in Economic and Military Sector in the First Gulf War Between Iraq-Iran (1980-1988)

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### Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan latar belakang terjadinya perang teluk I tahun 1980-1988, keterlibatan Amerika Serikat di bidang ekonomi dalam perang teluk I tahun 1980-1988, keterlibatan Amerika Serikat di bidang militer dalam perang teluk I tahun 1980-1988, serta dampak perang teluk I bagi dunia Internasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Historis yaitu pemilihan topik, heuristik, kritik ekstern maupun intern, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Hasil penelitian adalah latar belakang terjadinya perang teluk I disebabkan oleh berbagai sebab dan faktor baik faktor internal maupun eksternal, baik dari negara Irak maupun Iran. Namun faktor utama penyebab meletusnya perang teluk I adalah adanya keinginan menjadi negara dominan di kawasan tersebut dan adanya Revolusi Islam di Iran yang menyebabkan pergolakan di daerah kawasan terutama bagi negara Irak dan Iran. Selama perang 8 tahun antara Irak dan Iran, Amerika Serikat telah terlibat di bidang ekonomi dan terlihat selama jalannya perang. Perang tersebut berdampak pada dunia internasional terutama dampak di bidang ekonomi, karena menyebabkan harga minyak dunia melonjak naik.

**Kata kunci:** Perang Teluk I, Irak-Iran, Bidang Ekonomi, Bidang Militer.

### Abstract

*The purpose of this study is to describe the background of the First Gulf War in 1980-1988, the involvement of the United States in the economic field in the First Gulf War in 1980-1988, the involvement of the United States in the military field in the First Gulf War in 1980-1988, and the impact of the war. Bay I for the international world. This study uses the historical method, namely topic selection, heuristics, external and internal criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The results of the study are the background of the first Gulf War caused by various causes and factors, both internal and external, both from Iraq and Iran. However, the main factors causing the outbreak of the First Gulf War were the desire to become the dominant country in the region and the Islamic Revolution in Iran which caused upheaval in the region, especially for Iraq and Iran. During the 8 year war between Iraq and Iran, the United States has been involved in the economic field and was seen throughout the war. The war had an impact on the international community, especially the impact on the economy, because it caused world oil prices to soar.*

**Keywords:** Gulf War I, Iraq-Iran, Economic Sector, Military Sector.

### INTRODUCTION

War is a terrible and bloody event that can cause great suffering and loss to a country, even though in ancient times wars often occurred both large-scale wars and small-scale wars. The Iraq-Iran War lasted for approximately 8 years (1980-

1988) in the Persian Gulf region, therefore it is often referred to as the First Gulf War. Shatt Al-Arab and Khuzestan are two areas that are considered important and of high value for Iraq and the United States. Iran, therefore both countries are trying hard to control the area. Shatt Al-

Arab itself is a river whose function is as an international trade route. While Khuzestan itself is the name of an area or rather a province in Iran which has abundant oil resources.

The tension or the peak of the conflict between Iraq and Iran occurred when the fall of the Iranian leader Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi was then replaced by Ayatollah Khomeini who held the Islamic Revolution in 1979 which caused conflict in the Middle East region and caused Iran's internal conditions to experience chaos making it easier for Iraq to carry out attacks, as well as a shooting attack by the Iraqi Meeting Representative named Tariq Aziz on April 1, 1980.

Over time, the Iraq-Iran War, which initially took place on land, extended to the waters or into the Gulf region. This makes countries that rely on oil from the Middle East region feel anxious and wary because a war could spread and involve other oil-producing countries in the Middle East region, considering that the Middle East is the largest oil export area in the world.

United States assistance to Iraq was given openly, such as the delivery of Armaments, Technology, and Intelligence supplies. However, when Iran was on the verge of an unexpected defeat, the United States assisted Iran with hidden weapons, this was done by the United States in order to prevent the existence of a dominant country in the Middle East

region (Agus., 2012). Iraq and Iran of course will receive and need assistance, both from the United States and other third countries. For the Iraqi side, the assistance provided by the United States will bring Iraq to victory. As for the Iranian side, the weapons provided by the United States will be very influential and profitable for Iran because, in terms of military and weaponry, Iraq is superior to Iran.

The Middle East region has become even more important with the discovery of oil fields in large and extremely abundant quantities. Because oil is one of the main fuels and the most needed raw material in supporting industrial civilization. Oil in the Middle East is a major supplier to countries in Western Europe, Japan, and America. With the natural wealth of the Middle East, a region is also a place where political bribery from the West is rampant for the sake of expanding its territory, trading monopoly and fighting over strategic points in the Middle East region.

## **METHOD**

This study uses historical research (Kuntowijoyo, 2013; Wasino & Hartatik, 2018). The first step in the historical method is the selection of topics based on emotional closeness and intellectual closeness, the second step is followed by heuristics or collecting historical sources that are relevant or related to the title of the research, both sources in the form of

printed and non-printed books, journals, and studies, others (Daliman, 2012). After obtaining various sources, the third step is to conduct external criticism and internal criticism with the aim of obtaining reliable and actual data sources (Sjamsuddin, 2020). The next stage is to interpret, followed by the last stage of historiography or historical writing based on the results obtained from the previous stages (Setiawan & Kumalasari, 2018).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Geographical Iraq and Iran

Formerly Iraq was known as Mesopotamia which in Greek means between two rivers. Meanwhile, if viewed in Astronomy, Iraq is between 29° N-38° N and 39° East-49° East. Iraq has a desert area that stretches in the South and West, as well as fertile and densely populated lowlands, and Iraq also has a plateau located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. According to Noor, Iraq has an area of approximately 167,924 square miles with a population of 15,862,000 according to the 1985 population census (Noor, 2014).

Iran is surrounded by important countries on the Asian and European continents such as Turkey, Russia (formerly the Soviet Union), Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. According to Smith, Iran is located in a very strategic area with an area of 1,636,100 km, 12,095 km of land, and 4,612 square miles of water. Astronomically Iran is located between

24° N - 40° N and 44° East - 64° East (Smith, 2007).

### Socio-Political Situation of Iraq and Iran

The country of Iraq has high social differences and ethnic heterogeneity, this can be seen from the conflicts that often occur in Iraq which are more internal conflicts between ethnic groups and other ethnic groups or ethnic groups and government groups. Iraq itself is an Arab country where the majority of the people adhere to Arab and Kurdish beliefs. Apart from that, inter-tribal issues are closely related to minority issues, this group makes up 20 percent of the Iraqi population, the largest group being the Kurds who live in the north, around Mosul.

Iran, with its long history of civilization and empire, experienced great suffering in the late Middle Ages and the beginning of modern times. The numerous invasions of nomadic tribes, whose leaders succeeded in becoming rulers of Iran had a negative impact on the country. Iran had experienced a period of chaos after the fall of the Persian empire due to the absence of power that made other nations invade Iran. This has a negative impact on the country of Iran from a socio-cultural perspective because people are victims of wars between groups and the loss of cultures in society. Then in the 16th century when the Safavid dynasty led Iran, it converted Islam from Sunni to Shia Islam.

Iran at the time of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi was very pro to the United States. As a thank, you Shah allowed the AIOC to re-manage Iranian oil, along with five US oil companies, one French oil company, and Dutch oil company Royal ShellIran. At the time of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi was very pro against the United States so as to give authority to 5 oil companies owned by the United States to manage oil fields belonging to Iran. Iran's foreign policy according to Khomeini is inspired by Islam, therefore Khomeini describes the basic principles of his thinking from the main sources Muslims, namely the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad.

#### **The State of United States Foreign Policy**

Changes or upheavals in foreign policy can be divided into several types according to the time period, namely expansionism, isolationism and neutralism, interventionism and internationalism, unilateralism and moralism and realism. The early independence of the United States adopted a foreign policy system of expansionism or which meant the struggle for territory, as stated by (Minderop, 2006: 38). In the 1840s the United States leaders had a belief called "manifest destiny" which became the source of the expansionism of the United States of America (Minderop, 2006).

#### **Relations Between Iraq-Iran and the United States**

The state of Iraq and Iran indeed happened many years ago, since Iraq and Iran were still big empires. According to Agus, the Iran-Iraq War occurred from 1980-1988, but the root of the problem actually started more than centuries ago, namely the hostility between the Mesopotamian kingdom (now a modern Iraqi state) and the Persian Empire or modern Iran. This is because the distance between the two adjacent countries makes the struggle for natural resources around and various other things, there are problems regarding ethnic minorities in both countries and ideological differences or foreign policy (Agus., 2012).

The relationship between Iraq and the United States, in general, does show a bad and hostile relationship due to Baathist ideology and the Israeli problem, but around the 1980s when Iraq started a war with Iran, the United States seemed to be defending Iraq.

Meanwhile, Iran during the reign of Shah Muhammad had good relations with America. The United States is trying to restore Iran's pro-Western government so that the benefits to the United States will increase. When Iran was under Shah Muhammad's reign, the United States also gave full support to Iran, this was proven by the United States' assistance to Iran in forming secret police called SAVAK in 1957.

### **Figures in the First Gulf War 1980-1988**

In a war of course there will be someone who gives orders or someone who decides. The First Gulf War took place between Iraq and Iran, this war became one of the events that worried the international world after World War II. Therefore, many of the figures involved in the first Gulf War came from the warring countries, namely Iraq and Iran, as well as supporting countries. These characters are as follows:

#### **1. Saddam Hussein**

Saddam Hussein was born on April 28, 1937 in an area called Tikrit, Saddam was the 5th president of Iraq who ruled from July 16, 1979 to April 9, 2003 Saddam was known as a harsh, authoritarian, and dictatorial president. During his reign, Saddam Hussein carried out a lot of suppression and killing of movements that were considered to be threatening his position. Not long after Saddam became leader of the Baath party, he carried out a massive purge within the party. Opponents were killed. The clerics who opposed Saddam were also killed or tortured in prison. Saddam Hussein was ambitious and ruthless when he was a leader. This is based on the hard life that Saddam has lived so far. Saddam Hussein ruled Iraq for 35 years.

#### **2. Rohullah Ayatullah Khomeini**

Imam Khomeini is an Iranian leader who was born on September 24, 1902 in a small town called Khomein and was born

into a religiously devout family. Then at the age of 15 years, Khomeini was exiled because he had opposed the policies made by the Shah. According to Kusumah, Imam Khomeini at that time was the only scholar who dared to criticize Reza Pahlavi's policies. According to this quote, Khomeini was a brave figure and did not hesitate to directly criticize the Shah's government (Kusumah, 2021).

#### **3. Ronald Reagan**

Ronald Reagan is the 40th president of the United States who was born on February 6, 1911 in Tampico Illinois. At the age of 17 Ronald Reagan became a local radio broadcaster in the state of Iowa and in 1937 an actor in California. Then from 1967-1975, Reagan was governor of California. Reagan first entered the United States presidential campaign in 1976 as a Republican nominee. According to the statement Reagan failed in the election as president.

#### **4. George H.W Bush**

Bush had a long political career starting as chairman of the Republican party and was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1966, then was defeated in his second candidacy in 1970 which forced Bush to leave the post and eventually became the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. In 1976 Bush became director of the CIA and assisted Ronald Reagan in his run for President. According to Chairil, the United States gave the CIA the authority to

engage in propaganda, economic warfare, and other actions. Based on this quote the CIA has an important role in the United States government, but during the Bush leadership, it was misused by creating the Irangate scandal to help Ronald Reagan become president (Chairil, 2015).

### **Iraqi Military and Economic Conditions in 1978-1980**

Since ancient times the country of Iraq has been famous for its agricultural products. Iraq has natural wealth in the form of oil exports, Iraq is also a producer of phosphate, sulfur, iron, mines, tin, and other mining goods. When Iraq under the leadership of Saddam Hussein continued to develop and improve the military field, this was a means to achieve political goals in the region, in the Arab world, and in the third world.

### **Iran's Economic and Military Conditions in 1978-1980**

In 1978's Iran's economy was in a slump that made the people suffer, resulting in the emergence of the Islamic Revolution in Iran led by Khomeini in 1979. During this revolution, Khomeini issued new policies that were more beneficial to the small people. The industrial economy and institutions in Iran were changed to be more pro-people and more Islamic. As for the military field in Iran, it had a golden period in 1987 when the government of Shah Muhammad in the

military field of Iran received full support from the United States by being supplied with the latest weapons from the West and specially trained by the United States. However, when Iran experienced the Islamic revolution by Khomeini in 1979, Iran's military sector collapsed.

### **Economic and Military Conditions of the United States in 1978-1980**

The United States of America has become a developed and high-income country because of adequate natural and human resources (Irawan, 2021). The United States has been the dominant country in the world economy since the late 19th century as well as its military power. In addition to the economic field, the United States military field is also one of the strongest fields. This is because of the size of the troops and war technology owned by the United States.

### **The Background of the First Gulf War 1980-1988**

#### **1. Disputes over the Shatt al-Arab and Khuzestan Waterways**

The war between the two countries occurred because of the struggle for hegemony as rulers in the Persian Gulf region or Shatt al-Arab which was highly targeted by Iraq, because it was a strategic water area that separated Iraq and Iran into the Persian Gulf. The Shatt al-Arab River leads to the Persian Gulf, so along these waterways many large ports

have been built and become a route for oil exports from the Middle East to the outside world. Therefore, the Shatt al-Arab river has a very strategic position for the countries of Iraq and Iran.

The most important region for Iran is Khuzestan because it is rich in oil fields. This is one of the sources of the economy for Iran because there are oil fields which at that time became a source of energy for industrialized countries both from Europe and the West and Asia.

## **2. The Islamic Revolution in Iran In 1979**

The Islamic revolution that occurred in Iran is one of the major events for the international world like other revolutions. The upheaval in Iran that succeeded in overthrowing the power of Shah Reza Pahlavi caused shock waves that had important consequences for the region as well as on the world and the balance of global power. For Iran itself, 1979 was the most important year because the Islamic Revolution in Iran led by Ayatollah Khomeini succeeded in overthrowing the government of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi where the government system of an absolute monarchy was considered a puppet government of the United States.

## **3. Grenade Attack On April 1, 1980**

Tensions between Iraq and Iran escalated after the Islamic revolution in Iran, and tensions escalated again with the grenade attack that occurred on April

1, 1980 against the Prime Minister of Iraq named Tariq Aziz. In the mid-1980s, there was an assassination attempt on the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz.

## **4. Presence of Ethnic Minorities**

During the reign of Shah Reza Iran had supported the Kurds in Iraq. At the time of the Shah, Iran supported the struggle for Kurdish autonomy in Iraq, while Iraq supported the Arab minority in Iran who fought for greater freedom or even separation (Isawati, 2012).

## **The course of the Gulf War I: Invasion by Iraq (1980-1982)**

In the First Gulf war, Iraq started its attack on Iran first, Iraq took advantage of Iran's internal condition which was still unstable due to the Islamic Revolution carried out by Khomeini, namely September 22, 1980, Iraqi fighter jets attacked ten Iranian air bases with the aim of destroying warplanes on land. Attacks from Iraqi air forces managed to destroy ammunition depots and ground transportation routes. In its attack, Iraq aims to control strategic areas in Iran, oil-rich areas in Iran, and to prevent the spread of the Islamic Revolution.

## **United States Tanker War and Intervention (1984-1988)**

The tanker war between Iraq and Iran was one of the most stressful events after World War II ended, which had the potential to escalate into World War III.

Due to the tensions of the Tanker War, the United States decided to get involved openly (Agus., 2012). In 1986 the United States sent its navy to support Iraq. Because the peace of the Middle East region is a national interest of the United States. This is to make it easier for the United States to carry out a strategy in the Middle East to encourage the region to carry out political, economic, educational, and religious reforms similar to the United States government.

#### **United States Involvement in Economics in the First Gulf War 1980-1988**

Most of the third countries are more supportive of Iraq. Iraq was financially supported by Egypt, the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union, the member states of the Warsaw Pact, the United States (Since 1983), France, Britain, Germany, Brazil, and the People's Republic of China. As for Iran, the United States has imposed a blockade, the United Kingdom Cabinet has imposed a series of economic sanctions against Iran. The country banned exports of key British commodities, including sugar and clothing, pulling all British personnel from oil fields throughout Iran.

This has caused the Iranian economy to experience a decline because Iran's income from oil exports has decreased. Coupled with other countries that do not want to be on Iran's side due to international disappointment with the

Islamic Revolution in Iran and the blockade pressure from the United States.

#### **United States Military Involvement in the First Gulf War 1980-1988**

The countries of Iraq and Iran are countries that have natural resources, but in terms of weapons technology, the two countries are said to be still lacking when compared to European and Western countries. Under Saddam Hussein military build-up continued, among other things as a means to achieve political goals in the region, in the Arab World and in the Third World. The salient elements of the military build-up are the continued massive purchases of military equipment in the East and West. Iraq under Saddam Hussein's reign has collaborated with various parties from both Eastern and Western states to improve its military performance, such as weapons, war vehicles, and the expertise of military members.

In contrast to Iran, because during Khomeini's reign the Iranian military experienced a decline due to conflict with the United States, the Iranian military experienced many difficulties in terms of training, supplies of military equipment, supplies of defense equipment and so on. As Yusliani said, besides that, they lack spare parts due to the economic-military blockade carried out by the United States and its allied countries due to the hostage action (Noor, 2014).



Iran's military decline during the First Gulf War occurred due to a military blockade carried out by the United States by withdrawing members of military trainers, stopping the supply of military equipment, and so on. But the United States also secretly helped Iran in terms of weapons when Iran was pressured by the attacks carried out by Iraq at the beginning of the war, the United States supplied weapons to Iran while America also supplied and encouraged its allies (Britain and France) to supply weapons to Iraq. Adnan Khashoggi was a broker for selling US weapons illegally to Iran, because officially the United States is still imposing an embargo on Iran (siti arpah, 2003).

The United States not only helped Iraq supply weapons and other war equipment, but secretly helped the Iranian side since 1985-1988 the United States secretly sent aid to Iran in the form of 1000 tons of anti-tank bullets and radar (Agus., 2012).

#### **United States Advantages and Disadvantages in the 1980-1988 Gulf War I**

In the first Gulf War between Iraq and Iran, the involvement of the United States was very influential from the outbreak of the war, the war process, to the end of the war. This was done by the United States with a specific purpose and for the benefit of the country (Broto

Wardoyo, 2017). The United States had been influential in the Middle East region before the outbreak of the Iraq and Iran wars, this influence was strengthened by the active role of the United States during the 8-year war between Iraq and Iran.

The involvement of the United States in the Gulf War I did not always have advantages but also disadvantages. During the war phase, the United States tankers participated openly and participated in sending military troops, not a few United States military troops died during the war (siti arpah, 2003). The United States not only called for an arms embargo against Iran, but several times engaged in direct firefights with Iranian soldiers. Based on this quote the United States troops were directly involved in the war.

#### **The Economic Impact of the 1980-1988 Gulf War I on the International World**

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the price of oil during the First Gulf War between Iraq and Iran experienced a fairly high price increase. Oil prices had soared as a result of disruption to the security of oil-producing countries. In 1980 the price of oil reached 30 USD per barrel. This is because the outbreak of war between Iraq and Iran made the supply of oil to the international world drastically reduced, starting with 1979 when the Islamic Revolution took place in Iran and continued until the Iraq

and Iran wars. This decline occurred after the Iranian Revolution, then in 1980 after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war the amount of oil production in Iran almost stopped and Iraqi oil production stopped too (Daniel, 2001).

The availability of oil during the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the Iraq-Iran war erupted and production decreased due to the destruction of oil refineries and oil pipelines belonging to Iraq and Iran during the Tanker War. Actually, the Tanker War started in 1981 where Iraqi naval forces at that time targeted Iran's most important points in the sea such as ports and oil refineries. The destruction of oil refineries belonging to both Iraq and Iran made oil production hampered and decreased, this created an international shortage of oil and made oil prices soar.

#### **The Political Impact of the 1980-1988 Gulf War I on the International World**

The impact in the political field that was most felt after the First Gulf War was the growing influence of the United States in the Middle East. The superpower was already a world leader when it emerged victorious in World War II, therefore the United States had an important role during the war between Iraq and Iran. In particular, the United States as their leader affirmed the West's determination to secure the flow of oil from the Gulf region. In this regard, Washington strengthens its military

capabilities in the waters nearby and pressures the Arab states in the Gulf not to get involved in the war. Its strong influence is obtained from the strength and power of the superpower country. So countries in the Middle East depend on the United States.

#### **The Military Impact of the 1980-1988 Gulf War I on the International World**

During the First Gulf war, the military sector experienced a negative impact and a positive impact. The negative impact felt by the military sector belonging to Iraq and Iran is a large number of casualties, both from non-civilians and from the military. But the loss of most military members is felt by Iran. In the wars in Iraq and Iran, the death toll reached more than 200,000, while Iran's death toll reached more than 1 million. Iran takes more lives because the Iranian military sacrifices a lot of its soldiers to deal directly with enemy weapons.

Another positive impact is the absence of regional changes for Iraq and Iran (Brigida Intan Printina, 2019: 157). Apart from material losses and loss of life, there was no significant change after the war. The areas that are subject to status disputes are back to their pre-war status and the boundaries of the two countries have not changed much. The territorial waters of Shatt Al-Arab, for example, are still divided into the property of both

countries and the boundary is the deepest point in the waters (Intan, 2019).

### **The Social Impact of the 1980-1988 Gulf War I on the International World**

In addition to taking many lives, the First Gulf War also caused fear and tension for the regional countries around the war. The divisions in Arab countries cause discomfort and a tense and tense atmosphere of daily life caused by wars. Arabs live life with feelings of worry and fear. And when the tanker war occurred between Iraq and Iran, it was one of the most stressful events for the international community because ships belonging to neutral countries were attacked and the war had the potential to spread to other Arab countries resulting in a social crisis in the Middle East region (Isawati, 2012).

### **The Impact of the First Gulf War in 1980-1988 on Indonesia**

Indonesia was a member of OPEC. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an inter-governmental organization founded in Baghdad, Iraq in 1960 by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.

Based on the quote above, Indonesia is one of the oil exporting countries that is able to compete with other oil-producing countries. Indonesia joined OPEC in 1962 and decided to leave in 2008 (Sirnayatin, 2017). As an exporter country, Indonesia achieved oil production

in 1977 and 1995 with a yield of 1.6 million barrels per day. Indonesia experienced its peak not long after entering OPEC. This is based on Indonesia's abundant energy sources and low demand so that Indonesia can produce large amounts of oil.

During its peak period, international oil prices were on the rise due to the conflict between Iraq and Iran. This was used by Indonesia to export oil on a large scale, especially to Asian countries, especially Japan. Gulf oil production and exports will either stop or decline sharply. More than half of the oil traded on the free market comes from this region. Europe will lose 63% of its oil supply, Japan 73%, and the United States 30%. As a result, the world will fall into a severe recession.

### **CONCLUSION**

The background of the First Gulf War was caused by several important reasons such as the seizure of the strategic area of the Shatt al-Arab River and the Khuzestan province because for Iraq and Iran both regions are very important to realizing ambitions as the dominant country in the region. The Islamic revolution in Iran that had been carried out by Khomeini was also the main trigger for the outbreak of the First Gulf War, and the grenade attack that occurred on April 1, 1980 had made Iraq and Iran even more heated. Coupled with the ethnic minorities in Iraq and Iran

make the two countries are very vulnerable to conflict. The United States' involvement in the economic field during the First Gulf War seemed to favor Iraq. The United States' aid to Iraq has been provided since 1983, both in terms of financial support and food needs for the Iraqi military. The United States' siding with Iraq was carried out because of the United States' hatred of the new Iranian leader, Khomeini, for the United States Khomeini had damaged its position in Iran which had been during the reign of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi.

The involvement of the United States in the military field in the First Gulf War has been felt by both Iraq and Iran. Although the United States has supported Iraq and hated Iran, in fact during the war that lasted for 8 years (1980-1988) the United States openly provided military assistance to Iraq in the form of intelligence, defense equipment, war equipment, military personnel, and even chemical weapons for use. by Iraq. As for Iran, the United States has been secretly supplying weapons and war equipment for Iran to use.

The impact of the war on the economy is the impact that is felt the most by the international community, for Iraq itself has lost a large amount of money and has foreign debts, both Iraq and Iran, have suffered losses and the decline in the economy and development has been hampered. Meanwhile, for the

outside world, the reduction in oil production due to the war between Iraq and Iran made the price of oil in the market rise. Another impact that had severe damage was in the military sector, where Iran suffered more due to a lack of technology, weapons, and other war equipment, as well as due to the use of Iraqi chemical weapons so that many military casualties fell from Iran. The social impact has been felt by the people of warring countries as well as regional countries, tension and fear have enveloped the Persian Gulf region, especially during the Tanker War. As a result, political wars in the Middle East became less stable and made the influence of the United States stronger.

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