

論文の英文要旨 (English Summary)	
論文題目	Iraq's Food Security: A Study on its Food Production System and the Impact of the United Nations Resolutions and Sanctions
氏名	Teeba M. Mohammed

The consideration of the external political forces represented by organisations such as the United Nations (UN) as factors that could impact food security has never been studied before. Therefore, this dissertation studies the impact of the UN and its resolutions on food security in the case of Iraq in the 1990s. The dissertation theorises that the adoption and implementation of UN resolutions through non-military measures, i.e., sanctions in 1990 and military measures in 1991 (and the 1990s), was detrimental to Iraqis' food production system and economic development, causing food insecurity.

Iraq, as a case study, has theoretical and practical implications. First, it provides a theoretical contribution to the concept of food security. Since the emergence of the global food crisis in the mid-1970, the conceptualising process of food security resulted in a stunted concept as it accounted for non-political issues such as trade and the environment and internal political issues such as corruption. However, it did not account for the external political forces represented by powerful states or international organisations such as the UN. The focus on external political forces is due to the increase in sanctions imposition in the 1990s. In addition, the nature of peace is another reason to include external political forces in achieving food security. Although sanctions are considered non-military measures, the unstable conditions under sanctions do not equal peace. Moreover, the Geneva Convention prohibits civilians' starvation and protects items

necessary for survival.

Taking Iraq as a case study can also provide evidence from its history as the impact of the external political forces was present since the end of the Abbasid Caliphate. Therefore, Iraq will be an exemplary case to show the link between external political forces and food insecurity, providing answers to the dissertation's central question:

How and to what extent did the UN resolutions adopted and implemented in the 1990s affect food security in Iraq?

The methodology is a chronological description and analysis of the political conditions and state policies using secondary Arabic and English sources, such as books, academic publications, photos published online and videos on YouTube. I used scientific methods in selecting data by choosing random sets of information when the sources were available and chose an Iraqi daily newspaper for the first 15 days of a random month from the available material of 1974, 1975, and 1985, which helped locate political and economic variables and facilitated the identification of the shift in government policies in 1968 in July before and after the Ba'ath coup. Other sources include booklets, journals, official government websites, online magazines, official statistics and data from organisations such as the UN.

It is necessary to examine the food production system of Iraq before the 1990s to notice the impact of the external political forces and their resolutions on the country's food security during the 1990s to answer the dissertation's question. Therefore, there will be a chronological analysis of the political conditions. The reason for analysing Iraq's political history is that it will allow us to observe the influence of external political forces and the evolution of the food production system, as similar scenarios resulted in food insecurity. It will also show the state's policies that affected the food production system

before 1990 and the reasons for UN involvement. Moreover, it will illustrate the historical points that shaped the state policies from the 1970s-the early 2000s, which will help locate any detrimental changes in Iraq's food production system.

The dissertation is divided into seven chapters:

Chapter One is the literature review which argues that the adopted definition of food security in 1996 is faulty. First, it establishes the conceptualisation process of food security since the emergence of the food crisis in the 1970s to make an explicit link between it and sanctions or the lack thereof. Next, the chapter clarifies the impact of external political forces on food security.

Chapter Two deals with the ancient history of Iraq, its location and geography, and political conditions from 1258, which influenced the population components and the economic and nutritional conditions at that time. The chapter marks the institutionalisation of feudalism under the influence of external political forces, which helps readers notice the similarities between Iraq's old and modern history and how the destruction by external political forces impacted the political conditions and delayed agricultural development, causing famines.

Chapter Three covers Iraq under British control and Hashemite Family from 1918 –1958. The chapter argues that the external political forces kept the old feudal system and influenced state policies through signed treaties, and tied Iraq's economy to oil, which caused poverty, instability, and trauma.

Chapter Four deals with the republican rule, coups, and the political instability they created from 1958 – 1968. It argues that the attempts to end feudalism with the Agrarian Reform Law of 1958 failed, and the influence of external political forces remained; lack of planning and randomness resulted in wheat importation for the first

time and the failure to achieve economic progress.

Chapter Five examines the rule of the Ba'ath Party in two sections: from 1968 – 1979 and 1979-1990 by examining the state economic and developmental policies which succeeded in the progress of the food production system. As a result, food production increased (protein), and human development was achieved.

Chapter Six examines Iraq under the influence of the external political forces represented by the UN and their resolutions (the military and non-military measures) from 1990-2003. The chapter concludes that the UN resolutions destroyed the food production system (components and infrastructure), directly impacted the food security pillars, reversed human development, and tied Iraq to the oil economy.

Finally, Chapter Seven concludes that the influence of external political forces has impacted the food production system in Iraq for centuries except for the 1970s and 1980s. Then, Iraq fell under the influence of external political forces again in the 1990s, which destroyed the components and infrastructure of the food production system and caused food insecurity.