

Abstract

The issue of sovereignty is one of the oldest and most important issues of the state. This pillar is often discussed in the least developed countries as the most suspicious of its sovereignty. Many countries are theoretically independent and according to the formal requirements but subject to its decision, position and alignment. Iraq's relationship with the Security Council has passed through stages that all fall within the framework of disagreement, firmness and intensity. Iraq's relationship with this formation has not been normal in any way. Since 1980, with the establishment of the United Nations Security Council, The Iraqi-Iranian war has issued several resolutions of the Security Council in the face of Iraq, which carries the character of coercion. These decisions have intensified in the course of its actions with the occupation of Iraq by the State of Kuwait. Iraq has been subject to the provisions of Chapter VI and VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The Security Council has made many decisions concerning Iraq within a short period of time. These resolutions included complex and overlapping procedures and measures. The Security Council has never before dealt with the manner and wording of these resolutions. The sanctions have been used both economically and militarily, Bessel decisions Iraqi sovereignty after the US underwent Iraq _ British occupation. The importance of the study stems from the fact that sovereignty is the most important pillar of the state. The state is promoted with the rest of the people (the people – the region – the authority) and its actual absence requires the denial of the status of the state on the existing structure. It is noteworthy that

Iraq was one of the first developing and Arab countries specifically gained independence in 1921, and after eight decades of independence, Iraq returned to the occupied state by the entry of foreign forces to Iraqi territory by the will of some politicians, as well as the explicit decision of the international organization to prove this reality, and The decisions of the Security Council (the international organization) since its inception have been subject to the influence of the five permanent members. Therefore, the study started from the hypothesis that the loss of sovereignty of Iraq was the result of the occupation of Kuwait in 1990 and the UN resolutions that contributed directly or indirectly to the US occupation of Iraq .

The problem of the study is that in practice Iraq has become the loss of sovereignty following the adoption of Security Council resolutions after its occupation of Kuwait. This hidden reality was followed by an existing reality led by a US–British military force and confirmed by Security Council Resolution 1483. The larger forms appear not to be in the actual occupation, which has lost Iraq's sovereignty to the extent that it appears to be a confirmation of this reality and its legitimacy by the Security Council Of this importance, this study was divided into an introduction, a preliminary study, three chapters and a conclusion, in which we review the sovereignty of Iraq in a legal and political study. The first approach is the definition of sovereignty, and the second is the evolution of the concept of sovereignty and its theories.

The first chapter dealt with the implications of national sovereignty and the advantages of the sovereignty of the State. The first chapter deals

with the implications of national sovereignty and the reasons for its loss, and the second topic: the immunity of the state and the protection of its sovereignty, and the third: the advantages of enjoying national sovereignty

The second chapter bears the title: Iraq's relationship with the International Organization for the period (1921–2004). This chapter dealt with three topics. The first topic dealt with the relationship between Iraq and the League of Nations; the second was the definition of the (United Nations organization (its objectives and institutions) 1945–1990

Chapter Three: Iraq's sovereignty and international resolutions Since 20/3/2003, we discussed the first topic: the legal basis for the US presence in Iraq from March 2003 to June 2004, and the second question: the legitimacy of the US presence in Iraq from June 2004 until December 2011, and the third topic: the security agreement and the strategic framework agreement. The study shows that sovereignty represents the sovereignty of the political and legal character of the state and political authority, which distinguish the state from the rest of the international entities, through which the State exercises its activities and management of internal affairs and functions freely and in accordance with the interests of the Supreme and its national goals, Without interfering in the powers granted to it, as well as Control of its external decisions and move within the international environment independently, and the concept of sovereignty seems to be moving in a new direction at present, because of the transformations of the .international order in the economic, political, military and cultural fields

On the external side, sovereignty, as defined by the international charters, means independence from any control and intervention by any other State or international organization, and not allowing other States to interfere in their affairs or to influence their foreign positions or their relations with other States.

It is noteworthy that the great transformation witnessed by the last decade of the twentieth century in terms of dealing with the Security Council of the international crises, and appear that this transformation was the result of a combination of data may be the most prominent the end of the Cold War between East and West and the collapse of the former Soviet Union, and the beginning of the transition during the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait in 2 / The emergence of the new international order, which ended a long period of repeated use of veto power by permanent members, and the emergence of an important role for the United Nations and its organs, in particular the Security Council, in dealing with international events in the maintenance of international peace and security And to issue binding decisions on the basis of Chapter VII. In March 2003, the United States and its ally Britain launched a war against Iraq, which ended with occupation on April 9, 2003. It is known that this war has aroused widespread debate in the legal circles or even on international officials about the legitimacy of this war. Was launched without legal or legal cover, and thus was a violation of international legality. However, on May 22, 2003, the UN Security Council issued Resolution 1483 to formally confirm the fact that there is occupation in Iraq. The resolution recognizes the powers, responsibilities

and obligations under international law applicable to States that have occupied Iraq under unified command. Conclusions:

1–The sovereignty did not promote the definition of an agreed concept due to the difference in jurisprudence about its scope, its constituent elements and characteristics. It is also due to the fact that it was not the result of research and studies but rather the result of a long historical conflict between the ruling authority and the governed individuals. The conflict that existed between the kings of France in the Middle Ages against the church and the empire and the supervision layer to form a kingdom independent of the three organizations

2–The sovereignty of the State is the shield of the State from any external interference that may adversely affect its economic and social security. The international community represented by States and international organizations, led by the United Nations, has undertaken to regulate the limits of State sovereignty through a set of legal decisions and provisions.

3–Iraq's relationship with the international organization since the beginning of the twentieth century until its occupation in 2003 was a volatile relationship between unfair decisions against him, such as resolution No. 661 of 1990, which included the imposition of economic sanctions on Iraq, and another resolution No. 1483 of 2003, The occupation of Iraq as the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland legitimized two occupying Powers under unified but fair leadership when an end to 13 years of economic sanctions against Iraq was put in place. However, the

international organization of the League of Nations and the United Nations What glided behind finding fault with the wishes of the Great Powers.

4–The American strategy after the agreement to withdraw US forces from Iraq has had many directions, including restructuring the map of the Middle East again, and this is evident through the Arab Spring and the changes that accompanied the Arab regimes, and these changes have positive repercussions on the US strategy, And that the United States of America has tried with all its efforts to maintain strong influence in Iraq, in order to ensure the achievement of interests in Iraq after the withdrawal, and this is reflected by the US Embassy in Baghdad, as the United States maintained a large number of military as dubo At the US Embassy in Baghdad.