

# Axe de recherche

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Mon axe de recherche est concentré sur le Kurdistan et le pétrole : Enjeux économiques et politiques aux niveaux local, régional et national. Ma spécialité est donc l'économie politique.

Ainsi, la région du Kurdistan irakien est confrontée à l'une des crises politique et économique parmi les plus complexes qu'elle ait eu à surmonter en raison de ses répercussions sur les entités géographiques voisines et compte-tenu du référendum qui y fut organisé le 25 septembre 2017. Celui-ci représentait une avancée par rapport à l'expérience en matière d'autonomie du gouvernement régional du Kurdistan irakien, aux conséquences entraînant de profonds bouleversements pour la région kurde elle-même, mais aussi pour l'aspiration kurde à l'indépendance. Si nous regardons la région du Kurdistan en Irak, nous constatons qu'elle contient un ensemble d'éléments indispensables à la formation de l'État. En l'occurrence, un groupe de personnes vit en permanence sur son territoire et des institutions gouvernementales indépendantes du centre lui confèrent une capacité d'organisation de ses affaires internes et externes. En contrepartie de ces éléments, nous rencontrons également des obstacles à la création d'un État kurde.

## My research

My study has been in the political economy and it's related the case of Kurds, Kirkuk, and the role of oil in the evolution Kurdish cause in Iraq.

The oil is a strategic commodity in the political arena historically, especially in the Middle East and in the economic and political conflict. The Kurdish people are an important factor in this struggle as they want to become an independent state. With the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime, the Kurdistan region began to participate in the formation of the new Iraqi state in 2003, and began to develop its political and economic institutions, but not at the level intended to defend itself. This was a result of the political and economic factors in the region,

and also corruption in the oil sector in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. The referendum of the Kurdish people in 09/25/2017 was another stage for the independence of the Kurdistan region of Iraq, which did not support it by any external or internal force, and this referendum was frozen.

My project doctoral thesis has on the political economy, and the study aims at the possibility of forming the Kurdish state in the north of Iraq. The problems that arise from this study are based on several questions; who the Kurds are and why they want the right to self-determination? Why have the Kurds of Iraq not yet succeeded in forming an independent state? What are the causes that have delayed the progress of the Kurdish state's formation? What is the role of oil in the evolution Kurdish cause in Iraq?

The study also reviews mechanisms that contribute to the complexity of the problem of Kirkuk and the disputed areas, and the role of neighbours and foreign countries in the crisis of Kirkuk. The role of civil society institutions and the role of political will in activating democratic tools, in addition to legal rules, such as the constitution and the electoral law for reform and modernisation, all these play a key role in developing the solution to the problem.. The study used descriptive analysis methodology, which was used to clarify the problem of this study and to clarify economic and political aspects. Finally, the study brings several chapters to clarify the problems of this study.

**Keywords:** State formation, northern Iraq, oil, Kirkuk, politics, economics, self-determination, Kurdistan, K.R.G. (Kurdistan Region Government), corruption, oil contracts , the Constitution Iraq 2005, International Relations.